The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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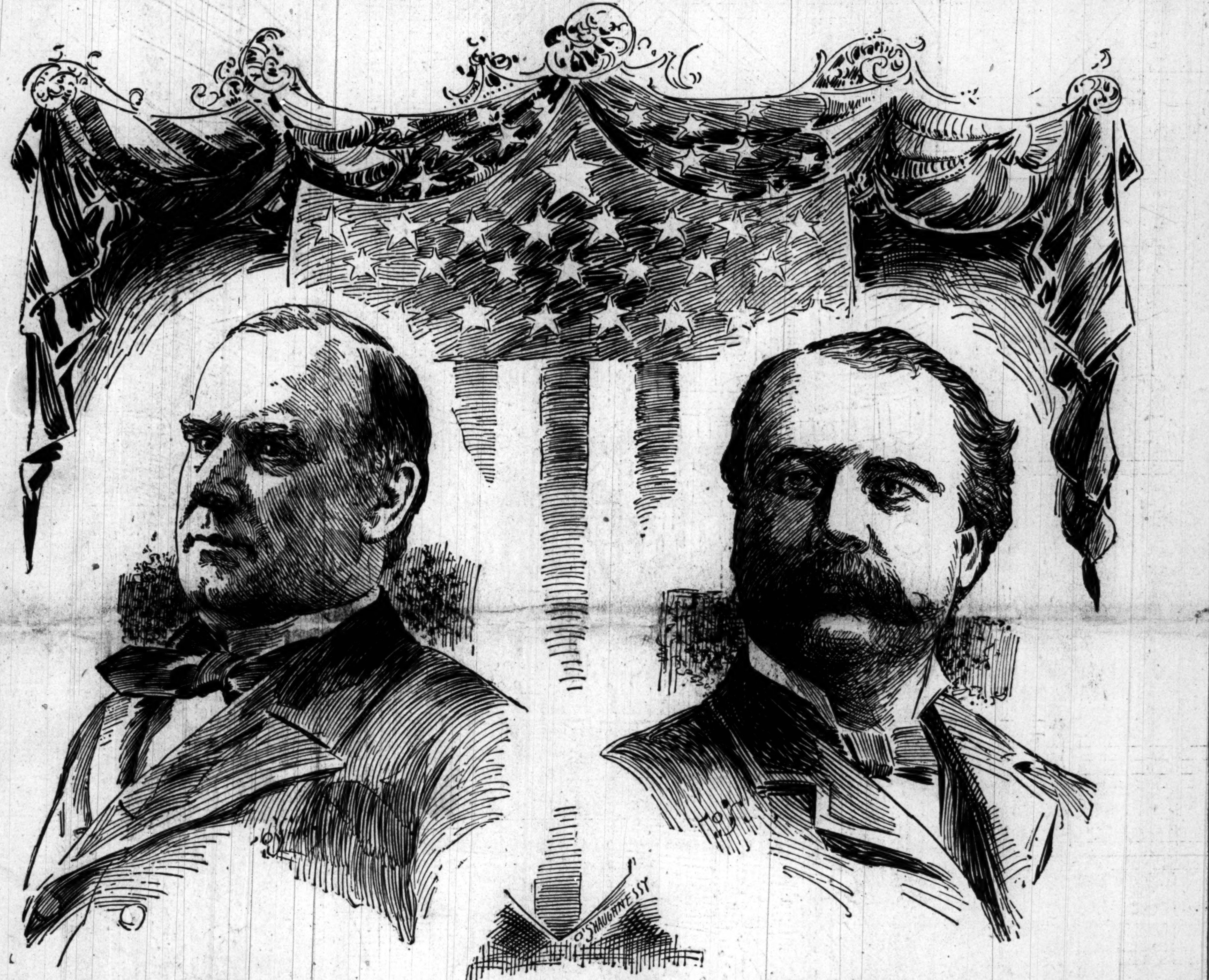
MAJ. M'KINLEY AND GARRET A. HOBART, REPUBLICAN NOMINEES FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT



ITS DUTY IS DONE.

Republican National Convention Completes Its Labors.

TELLER BOLTS IN TEARS.

Silver Leaders File Out of the Hall Amid Sadness.

AUDIENCE CRIES AND HISSES

McKinley Is Nominated and Cheered to the Echo.

HOBART FOR THE SECOND PLACE.

St. Louis, Mo., June 18.—[Special.]—The Republican National convention has adjourned.

McKinley has been nominated.

Hobart has been nominated.

The silver men have bolted.

The gold standard has been recognized by an overwhelming majority of the Republican party.

These events were foreshadowed clearly yesterday, and the convention, after a long and hot session of nine continuous hours, brought its labors to a close amid the shouts and acclamations of the gathered thousands within.

It was from beginning to end a record-breaking and history-making event.

The convention did in three days what similar gatherings have taken twice that time to do. From the time when Chairman Carter called the great gathering to order in the convention hall, soon after noon of Tuesday, until the Permanent Chairman formally adjourned it as the shades of night were gathering this evening, it has been a business convention and it has attended strictly to its duty, without claptrap, and without allowing foolish enthusiasm to interfere with its work.

Settled On in Advance.

The platform, on which so much depended, was settled on practically by a subcommittee within ten hours after the convention met. The same evening the silver men made known their intention of withdrawing from the party.

McKinley's nomination was discounted from the first, and Hobart's name for second place was decided on as soon as the attitude of T. C. Platt and his associates became known. There has been no loss of time.

A strong effort was made to induce the party managers to agree to a straddle declaration on the money question, but they withstood the temptation and gave to the world an illustration of the bravery of the Republican party in meeting any issue when it was forced on them.

Is a Historic Convention.

This convention of 1896 is apparently in every way a historical one.

Since 1872 the Republican party has not been confronted with a serious bolt. Even in that case the split in the party was not over the question of principle, but of the personality of the candidate. Today, however, several of the oldest and best known leaders of the party solemnly took leave of their old associations and in single file marched from the platform. Their departure was marked by great feeling on both sides, particularly as respects Senator Henry M. Teller of Colorado. His intentions have been well known for months, but when it came to the actual parting of the ways between him and the great Republican party, which he joined in its infancy and his youth, the episode was too striking to be passed over in silence. The leave-taking, therefore, was a solemn one, and, fortunately for the convention, the overwhelming majority allowed its erring brethren to go away without any marks of disrespect and with no shouts of derision. On the contrary, the sentiment seemed to be one rather of pity for their mistaken ideas, and the belief was expressed generally that at no distant date they would come knocking at the doors of the party and once more be trusted in its councils.

Teller's Sad Leave-Taking.

When Senator Foraker had concluded his reading of the platform there was a general craning of necks and edging toward the presiding officer's chair to witness the scene which they knew was to follow.

Senator Teller stood up on the platform, in marked contrast to both Foraker and Thurston. The Ohio man is big and strong and ruddy. Thurston, in the chair, was a splendid sample of active manhood and almost of vigorous youth. The Colorado Senator, on the other hand, while still a well preserved man, shows in the iron gray of his hair and in the stoop of his shoulders the effects of the years of devotion he has given to the party.

He began his exposition of the minority report by a general speech on the silver question. This was far from interesting because it was in effect a repetition of any one of the scores of speeches which have been made in the Senate during the last few years.

When he had concluded this portion of his address he turned toward Chairman Thurston and made a clever personal appeal, attaching the theory of an international agreement by the clever claptrap expression that the American people ought to be able to control their own affairs. He did not deny that America has the gold standard now, but frankly explained that he wished to change it by the efforts of this country alone to genuine bimetallism.

As he stood there with his broad blue badge, surmounted by a pink rose, the talented old Senator from Colorado was affected visibly by the scene in which he was about to participate. There were real tears on his cheeks as he said he realized what this step would cost him.

Many in the convention and in the galleries were filled with emotion as they heard this old party leader rehearse his political affiliations. He had been, he said, associated with the Republican party when it cost more to speak openly for its principles. He was with it when it stood for the doctrines of free men, free homes, and free speech.

Many Tears Are Shed.

There was many a wet eye in the audience when Teller, with the tears rolling down his cheeks, said:

"When the Republican party was organized I was there."

Yet he was none the less firm in his intention of cutting all the bonds which bound him to the old party faith.

Raising his hands in the air as if to take an oath that his words were true, he declared there was none in the convention—no, not one—who was more attached to the party than he. However, he could not agree with the platform which had been adopted by the convention, and for that reason his conscience was clear. There were no efforts at any time, no dramatics, in this farewell, and for that reason it was the more impressive.

Even as he left Senator Teller held out the olive branch to the men whom he could no longer counsel by saying of his departure: "I cannot do it without saying that I have hopes, that I have expectations, that better counsels will prevail in the end."

Teller Was Well Liked.

It was no wonder that although the convention, by a majority of 8 to 1, was to record itself in opposition to his views, when Sen-

(Continued on third page.)

LYMAN TRUMBULL IS NEAR TO DEATH.

His Physicians Say the Venerable Lawyer and Statesman Cannot Survive More than a Day or Two.

Worn out with weight of years and exhausted by his journey to the funeral of a life-long friend, Lyman Trumbull, the venerable lawyer and statesman, is dying at his home, No. 4008 Lake avenue. Mr. Trumbull is suffering from a complication of diseases and Dr. Bayard Holmes, who is attending him, says there is no hope of recovery. Last night he was gradually growing weaker, but was expected to live through the night. His great tenacity of life may postpone the end a day or two, but not longer.

Mr. Trumbull, who is 82 years old, was taken ill nine weeks ago in Belvidere, Ill., whither he had gone to attend the funeral of ex-Lieut.-Gov. Kerr, an old friend. From Belvidere he hurried to St. Louis, where he placed himself under the care of Dr. Jayne, who accompanied him to his home. Dr. Holmes, Dr. Fenger, and Dr. Billings were called in consultation and an operation was decided on. It was performed by Dr. Holmes and Mr. Trumbull, who declined to take an opiate, recovered rapidly. He was able to be up and about the house till last Friday, when his strength failed. On Saturday he was worse and has continued to sink since. He is conscious and able to converse with his family, though extremely weak.

Dr. Holmes said last night Mr. Trumbull was afflicted with a disease of the liver and a cancer, the latter being the immediate cause of his present illness. Added to this is the extreme age of the patient, which precludes all chance of recovery. He is constantly under the care of a physician, his brother-in-law, Dr. Jayne, living in the house and Dr. Holmes attending him during the night. His present illness is almost the first Mr. Trumbull has known for forty years and the doctors attribute his repeated rallying from apparently fatal fainting spells to his remarkable vitality.

Mr. Trumbull was born in Cortchester, Conn., in 1813. He studied law in the South, and in 1837 moved to Belleville. He was elected to the Supreme Court of the State in 1834, but resigned to attend to his law business. In 1854 he was elected to Congress, but before he took his seat was chosen Senator, in which office he served for eighteen years. Since 1873 he has made his home in this city.

SWIMS TO HIS DEATH IN THE LAKE.

Unknown Man Undresses on the Pier Near Calvary Cemetery and Walks Out Into the Water.

An unknown man was drowned yesterday afternoon in the lake off Calvary Cemetery under circumstances which leave the police in doubt whether it is a case of suicide or accident. The body has not been recovered.

About 1 o'clock Axel Olson, a teamster who was hauling gravel from the lake shore, saw a man disrobing at the end of a small pier midway between Rinn street and the Indian boundary. While Olson was loading his wagon the man walked into the water. He was about 45 years old and apparently about 5 feet 11 inches in height, and of a slender build.

Walter and George Nordstrom, who live at No. 437 School street, were fishing from a pier a few rods north of that from which the stranger started. They noticed him because he was alone, and thought it strange that he should go in swimming at this time of year.

The man swam out the distance of several rods. Then the boys, who were watching him, heard a cry, and he went down. Both boys started at a run for South Evanston, nearly a mile away. There they gave the alarm, and some one telephoned to the Evanston Police and Life Saving Station.

Capt. Mersch, with a detail of police, and Capt. Larson, with the life-saving crew, were soon on the scene, but no trace of the drowned man was found. The life-saving crew brought three small boats, and with the assistance of boats procured at the Evanston Boat club by the police, the lake was dragged where the bather was seen to go down.

TO TIE UP TO TELLER.

POPULISTS AND SILVERITES INDORSE HIS ACTION.

Many of Them Send Signed Statements to The Tribune Advocating the Nomination of the Colorado Senator for the Presidency on a Bimetallic Platform—His Possible Strength in Electoral College—Manifesto to Issue Today.

St. Louis, Mo., June 18.—[Special.]—The dramatic feature of today's convention—the withdrawal of the silver delegates—has been fully described elsewhere. The bolting delegates were:

Colorado—Delegates-at-Large: H. M. Teller, J. W. Rockfellon. District delegates: A. M. Stevens, J. F. Vivian, J. W. Downing, F. C. Gaudy, Charles Brickenstein, C. G. Hart.

Idaho—Delegates-at-Large: F. T. Dubois, Willis Sweet, A. Robertson, A. B. Campbell, Lyleton Price, B. Rich.

Montana—Delegate-at-Large: C. S. Hartman.

Nevada—Delegates-at-Large: A. C. Cleveland, W. D. Phillips, Enoch Strother, J. B. Overton.

South Dakota—Delegate-at-Large: R. F. Pettigrew.

Utah—Delegates-at-Large: Frank Q. Cannon, W. R. McCormick, Thomas Kearnes.

When the silver delegates left convention hall this afternoon most of them went immediately to the quarters of the Idaho delegation in the St. Nicholas.

Several of them, including Senators Dubois and Cannon, stopped for luncheon, and when they arrived in the room the outsiders were requested to leave. Among those present were:

Entire Idaho delegation.
Alternate C. W. Beale.
Colorado delegation.
Hartman of Montana.
Strother, member of National committee.
Cleveland of Nevada.
Towne of Minnesota.
Pettigrew of South Dakota.
Several outsiders.

Not one of the ex-delegates wore their convention badges. Cannon handed his to a doorkeeper as he left the hall. Dubois intends to preserve his as a souvenir. The delegates who still retained their badges tossed them in the hat of the secretary, Senator Pettigrew, who carried them to Senator Dubois' room. From them THE TRIBUNE obtained the following signed statements:

[Editor of The Tribune.]—I am satisfied with the position I have taken, and have no regrets. I should have walked out of the Republican convention today had I been single and alone, instead of with the bravest band of men who ever left a party that they might still keep their principles. Now I shall rest, remain in St. Louis for a few days, and then going to visit my mother for a week at Morrison, Ill., where she has lived since 1862. She is now 88 years of age, but bright, possessed of all her faculities, and deeply interested in this convention. Then I shall return to Colorado. H. M. TELLER.

Senator Cannon's Personal Views.

[Editor of The Tribune.]—I do not know who came out with me from the Utah delegation. This is a matter of principle and conscience, and every man ought to be left free to make up his own mind and act accordingly.

"I have not argued with any of my associates. I do not know how they feel, or what they did. They can speak for themselves. As to whether I will enter the Republican Senatorial caucus next winter I can only say that is a question too far off for determination now. A good many things will likely happen before that caucus meets.

"J. Q. CANNON,
"Senator from Utah."

Senator Pettigrew Explains.

[Editor of The Tribune.]—The reason I have taken the course I have is because I believe the only vital issue that will be presented for decision in this

(Continued on fourth page.)

FAST TRAIN CRASHES INTO A WAGON.

One Man Killed and Two Injured at a St. Paul Grade Crossing at Grace Street.

A south-bound passenger train on the Evanston division of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad struck a grocery delivery wagon at Grace street last night, killed one of the three occupants of the wagon, dangerously injured another, and seriously hurt the third. The wagon was smashed to pieces. The victims of this latest grade crossing accident were:

SIMPSON, ALBERT, No. 175 Clybourn avenue, 15 years of age; left leg broken, body badly bruised, injured internally; taken to Alexian Brothers' Hospital, where he died.

Gravé, Charles, Blackhawk and Larrabee streets, 18 years of age; side of head struck; taken to Alexian Brothers' Hospital; may die.

Simpson, Robert, No. 175 Clybourn avenue, 20 years of age; one leg broken, internal injuries; taken to German Hospital; will recover.

The wagon that held the victims belonged to the firm of Meyer, Wolff & Sons, No. 48 Fifth avenue. Albert Simpson was driving, and when the crossing was approached the horse was checked, as a witness said later, to see if there was an approaching train. The gates were not down, and there was no light displayed. The wagon was then driven on the track, cautiously, it is said, and was struck by the pilot of the locomotive between the front and rear wheels.

The three occupants were hurled forty feet. Robert Simpson was the only one conscious when the people who saw the accident ran to the scene. Gravé, the third occupant of the wagon, was thrown to the opposite side of the track. He struck on his head and side. He was unconscious when picked up.

There is a station just south of the scene of the accident. It is customary for the train to stop, and the statement was made by Engineer Tate, according to the police, that he had slowed down, had whistled, and had rung the bell constantly before coming to the vicinity of the numerous street crossings which are near the place where the accident happened.

Otto Anderson, No. 1317 Grace street, saw the train strike the wagon and declared last night that the engineer did not blow the whistle nor ring the bell. W. L. Anderson, who lives at No. 933 Osgood street, made a similar statement.

"I saw the locomotive headlight," said Robert Simpson, "only when it seemed to be just upon us. I called to Albert to stop, but it was too late. I am sure that no bell was rung and no whistle was blown. We could not have failed to hear the one or the other."

ALL CHICAGO CLUBS START FOR HOME

Parade and Jollify and Take the First Trains to Be Had—Blaine Club Is Delayed.

St. Louis, Mo., June 18.—[Special.]—The Chicago contingent on duty in St. Louis in the guise of visiting statesmen, marching clubs, etc., were out of town by midnight. The Marquette club left at 11 o'clock tonight on its special train, and will arrive at Chicago about 8 o'cock in the morning. They go via the Chicago and Alton, and will march to their club-house on arrival home, leave their regalia and souvenirs, and disband.

The Cook County Marching club left on the Wabash on its special train and expects to reach Chicago at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning. The clubs serenaded the Wabash general offices this morning in return for courtesies extended and then marched to the east front of the court-house in front of THE TRIBUNE headquarters, which was repeatedly cheered, by the way, and sat in a group for their pictures.

The Blaine club will not leave until it has its special parlor car, and will arrive in Chicago Saturday evening about 5 o'clock.

REED'S CONGRATULATIONS TO M'KINLEY

Speaker Sends a Telegram Wishing the Next President a Happy and Prosperous Administration.

Washington, D. C., June 18.—Speaker Reed tonight wired his congratulations to Maj. McKinley as follows: "I wish you a happy and prosperous administration—happy for yourself and prosperous for the country.

"T. B. REED."

MARK HANNA TO MANAGE IT

M'KINLEY'S MOSES IS SLATED FOR NATIONAL COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN.

Ill-Health Would Be the Only Reason for His Non-Acceptance of the Responsible Position—His Success in Conducting the Candidacy of the "Next President" Makes Him the Desired Leader for the Campaign—The Nominee Requests It.

St. Louis, Mo., June 18.—[Special.]—About the last thing that came before the convention this evening was the formal report made by the delegations of members of the National committee, all of whom had been selected some days before. The committee will not meet until tomorrow, when the subject of organization will be concluded, although it is not always thought necessary to elect anything but a temporary Chairman at the first meeting. Mark Hanna is almost certain to be the head of the committee which will conduct the campaign. Maj. McKinley telegraphed to friends here late tonight that he desired Hanna to take the place. Such an intimation from the candidate who heads the ticket is always carried out, and it is not at all necessary that the Chairman should be a member of the committee.

Senator Carter was selected by President Harrison personally as Chairman of the National committee and conducted the unsuccessful campaign of 1892.

Among the delegates to the convention there has been a general expression of opinion that Hanna could continue his marked success as a political manager by conducting the McKinley campaign to a successful issue. In addition to this the candidate's friends already are talking of a renomination in 1900, and in that case Hanna would be useful again, for the Chairman of the National committee practically dictates the calling of a convention so far as the date is concerned.

To several friends before the convention met Hanna said he did not care for the work of the campaign and was satisfied with the glory of having contributed so largely to McKinley's nomination here in St. Louis. Aside from questions concerning his physical condition, however, Hanna undoubtedly would go so far as to prefer to hold the position of Chairman and round out his career as a political manager on the evening of election day.

In spite of the arduous duties which he has performed so successfully it is none the less a fact that the health of the great manager of the McKinley canvass is far from satisfactory to his closest friends.

There are times when he succumbs entirely, much to the alarm of even his closest friends who understand the temporary nature of these attacks. Some of them have felt that he should not be subjected to the strain of the campaign between now and election time.

Maj. McKinley's telegram tonight, however, appears to settle the matter, for the Cleveland banker is not a man to shirk, and the chances are the party will have the benefit of his splendid ability as a political campaign leader.

Dr. Jamieson, the Illinois Committeeman, says he will vote for Hanna for Chairman of the committee, in deference to the wishes of McKinley.

BELIEVE THE STORY OF ASSASSINATION

Marquis de Mores Had a Presentiment His Anti-English Campaign in Africa Would Cost Him His Life.

Paris, June 18.—[Copyrighted, 1896, by the New York Journal.]—While there is no confirmation of the report that the Marquis de Mores, who recently left here for the mysterious Saharan City of Rhat, has been murdered, with practically his entire caravan, toward South Tripoli, by a native tribe, the story is generally believed. According to Explorer Hess, in Figaro, the Marquis had a presentiment that his anti-English campaign in French Africa might cost him his life during this exploring expedition.

COMMENT OF THE LONDON PAPERS.

Applaud the Financial Plank and Regard McKinley as Sure of Success—Do Not Like the Tariff Plank.

[SPECIAL CABLE BY JULIAN RALPH.]

London, June 18.—[Copyrighted, 1896, by the New York Journal.]—Very few of this morning's papers comment on the nomination of Mr. McKinley, as the news was received too late for editorial handling.

The Daily Graphic says:

"Mr. McKinley will have his hands full if he conscientiously tries to realize at the White House the platform adopted by his supporters at St. Louis yesterday. Protection and bimetallism are twin heresies, and if the Republicans were consistent they would not seek to sunder them. On the principle, however, that half a loaf is better than no bread, we applaud their contradictory attitude. The foreign policy of the Republican party is of course an advanced form of a Monroeism cross, fertilized by jingoism. It asks for everything for the Western Hemisphere except a separate existence in a solar system."

The Daily News says in part:

"Mr. McKinley will in all probability be the next President in succession of Mr. Cleveland. Mr. McKinley is of course best known in this country as the author of the rigidly restrictive and highly protective tariff which bore his name, but the important fact of the moment is not so much that he has been chosen as that he has been compelled to stand upon a gold platform. The Republican convention has by an overwhelming majority decided in favor of sound money. It shows that the great party which is now believed to control the political destinies of the United States has repudiated all designs of tampering with the currency. The President has done his best to relieve the Democrats from the suspicion of financial unsoundness, but they are not all orthodox economists like Mr. Cleveland, and Mr. McKinley will have to uphold the flag of commercial honesty."

The Chronicle says in part: "High tariff and sound money are to be the watchwords of the party which, barring some extraordinary accident, will furnish the next President of the United States."

BULLETIN OF
The Daily Tribune.

CHICAGO, FRIDAY, JUNE 19, 1896.

Weather for Chicago today:
Showers; southerly winds.
Sun rises at 4:15; sets at 7:28.
Moon 8 days old; sets at 0:01 a. m.

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NAME A GOOD TICKET

Republicans Nominate McKinley and Hobart.

STORY OF THE CONTEST.

Silver States Decide to Leave the Party.

M'KINLEY'S VOTE IS 661½.

Sound Money Plank Adopted by a Vote of 812½ to 110½.

LOYAL SUPPORT FOR THE TICKET.

For routine report of convention see supplemental sheet.

St. Louis, Mo., June 18.—[Special.]—While the Republican National convention was waiting this morning to be called to order four young gentlemen in linen suits were called to the platform and introduced as the McKinley Glee club. They sang several songs descriptive of the glories of the party and the special excellency of the candidate, but there was too much noise, and nobody knew whether they sang well or not.

It was 10:30 o'clock when Chairman Thurston finally rapped with the gavel for order. It took him considerable time to accomplish this, but finally a fair semblance of quiet was obtained, and a colored minister from Florida was introduced to offer prayer. While he was engaged in invoking the divine blessing a photographer took advantage of the quiet thus obtained to arrange an instrument alongside of him and take a snap shot at the convention. There were remarks among the delegates as to the taste of this proceeding on the part of the photographer, but he got the picture. The prayer was duly applauded.

Chairman Thurston announced the next order of business would be the report of the Committee on Platform. At this there was a considerable amount of cheering. Gov. Foraker then mounted the platform, and the convention cheered him to a man, many of them rising in their seats and waving their hats and fans. Altogether the appearance of the Senator-elect produced more of a demonstration than has yet been seen in the convention.

Gov. Foraker read the platform in a slow and distinct tone of voice, so that all of the delegates heard him clearly. Gov. Foraker is a good reader, and he added force to every paragraph of the document he was reading. The denunciation of the Democratic party was received with mild applause. The indorsement of Benjamin Harrison's administration provoked cheers. The renewal of the party allegiance to the policy of protection was also well received, and the denunciation of the present tariff received every mark of approval. The cheers increased when the repeal of the reciprocity arrangement was referred to as a national calamity, and they were continued when the renewal of this arrangement was advocated.

Cheers for Money Plank.

When the first section of the money plank was read the cheering began. It was continued at the end of every paragraph. The declaration against the free coinage of silver produced a great demonstration. Men waved their hats and fans, stood up, and cheered, and made as much noise as if the Presidential candidate had just been nominated. New York and the New England States were specially prominent in this yelling, but all excepting the Far West joined in and took a part.

After the applause had subsided, or almost so, it was renewed, and altogether the enthusiasm was remarkable.

In the next plank Gov. Foraker laid special stress on the word "gold," pronouncing it so that it could be heard clearly all over the hall. Again there was another demonstration, but perhaps not as loud as the preceding one, as the delegates had in a manner worn themselves out.

The statement that silver and paper currency must be retained at a parity with gold provoked cries of "Good" all over the hall.

Col. Fred Grant had a prominent position back of the platform and in his hands was a fair-sized Cuban flag. This he waved frantically when the foreign policy plank was read, and led the applause when the Cuban matter was brought up.

Warner Miller's friends in New York cheered frantically when the Nicaragua Canal was advocated, but Tom Platt and his cohorts did not seem to take much interest in the proceedings.

There was a general whoop when the Monroe doctrine was mentioned. But the advocacy of a Canadian union was not received with any great degree of enthusiasm.

Cuba produced a yell.

The convention evidently had but one opinion on the policy of the United States towards that country. The Southern delegates showed their approval when the clause in favor of a free ballot was read, and redoubled it when lynching was denounced.

Nobody seemed to take any interest at all in the plank favoring the admission of a delegate from Alaska to Congress.

When Gov. Foraker had done there was a general demonstration throughout the hall. The cheering was continued for some time.

Chairman Thurston took up the gavel and recognized Senator Teller of Colorado, and the recognition was received with loud cheers on the part of the delegates from the Western States.

Silver Substitute Is Offered.

Senator Teller took the platform and when quiet was restored he introduced the following substitute for the financial plank:

"We, the undersigned, members of the Committee on Resolutions, being unable to agree with that portion of the majority report which treats of the subject of coinage and finance, respectfully submit the following paragraph as a substitute therefor:

"The Republican party favors the use of both gold and silver as equal standard money, and pledges its power to secure the free and independent coinage of gold and silver at our mints at the ratio of 16 parts of silver to 1 of gold."

There was considerable cheering when this was read. Mr. Teller then proceeded to make his speech advocating his substitute. His voice was weak and he could not make himself well heard, but the convention listened to him in a respectful manner and kept as quiet as possible. Senator Teller gave every appearance of being a sick man, and it was evident that he was making a fight under severe physical disadvantages. He reviewed the action of the Committee on Resolutions and the manner in which the silver plank had been adopted, claiming that it did not receive sufficient consideration.

He said the supreme importance of the question was his only excuse for introducing the matter before the convention. He represented a State which produces silver, but he wanted to say that his advocacy of the proposition was not in the slightest degree influenced by that. He believed there could be no sound financial system of any country which did not recognize the use of both gold and silver as standard money metal. The great contest, he said, in which many present participated, as to whether the country should have two flags or one, was not more important, in his opinion, than the present contention of the money question. It was not a question of policy, but a question of principle. His objection to the reported plank, he said, was that the Republican party had never been the party of a single standard. There was applause at this.

International Agreement Impossible.

He reviewed the platforms of the party for the last four Presidential campaigns, claiming that all previous ones has been in favor of bimetallism. Colorado had been a Republican State from the time of its admission, and it had always retained two Republican Senators at Washington, but it had been always carried on a bimetallic platform. The present platform is such a distinct departure from everything held heretofore by the Republican party that it challenged his Republicanism to accept it. It provides for the maintenance of the gold standard until the principal nations of the world agree to the use of silver. This is the first great gathering of the Republican party since its organization which has declared the inability of the American people to control their own affairs.

At this there was a great outburst of applause. An international agreement with the great commercial nations of the world he declared to be an impossibility, and it was nonsense to suppose that England, for instance, would ever agree to open her mints to the free coinage of silver, as long as she could get the advantage of declining prices.

"She buys of us millions and millions more than she sells, and naturally her interests lie in the present standard. She will never agree to a system of finance which raises the price of the farm products of this country. I believe in a protective tariff," said the speaker, "but it is my solemn conviction that a protective tariff cannot be maintained upon a gold standard."

Then there were more cheers. The theory of a protective tariff, he continued, is to give the producer ample compensation for his labor; and every theory of the gold standard is for the purpose of reducing values. "We now undoubtedly have a gold standard. I do not deny that. Our plea is to change it to the bimetallic system," said he. "I now believe that when the Almighty created both metals he intended they should be used for the purpose for which they were created. This land of ours with more gold and more silver than any other country in the world uses them for the purposes for which they were intended. I do not believe this party of ours, if it could be polled, is in favor of a single gold standard."

Respectful Attention to Teller.

The speech throughout was a repetition of many which the Senator had made in the Senate. He was listened to with much attention, and the convention preserved perfect quiet so that he could be heard. It was remarkably quiet when at the finish he begged leave to say a few words concerning himself. After twenty years of careful thought he said he had formed his convictions on this subject. His conclusions have become binding on his conscience. He believed the adoption of the gold standard in the United States will work great hardship, that it will increase distress, and that no legislation that touches the tariff can remove the difficulties. He believed that the whole welfare of the race is dependent upon the rightful solution of this question; that the morality and civilization, yea, the very religion, of the county is at stake. He knew, and they knew, that men in distress are not patriotic, but crazed, that hunger and distress will destroy patriotism and the love of country.

If his hearers would have love of country and independence the citizens must be comfortably fed and comfortably clothed. The mission of the Republican party was originally to give the American citizens equal opportunities before the law. Mr. Teller declared he must answer to his conscience, and not to that of his neighbors. With the conviction that the gold plank means ultimate destruction to his fellow-men, he said he could not subscribe to it, and must, as an honest man, sever his connection with the organization that makes that one of the main articles of its creed.

This statement was received with mingled cheers and hisses, which were continued for some little time.

Concluding, the Colorado Senator said: "I would not on my own judgment alone dare to take this step, but in my view of the danger which is coming to the world by the adoption of the gold standard, let me tell you that the best thought of Europe, the best thought of the world, is with the advocates of bimetallism. All of the best teachers of Europe, with the exception of five or six, are advocates of bimetallism. My own judgment, arrived at after careful preparations of twenty years, is determined, and I would be recreant to the trust given me by my State if I failed to sever my connection with the Republican party when it makes a gold standard the main article of its creed."

The convention could nominate any man and the speaker would vote for him if the platform was a right one, but they put him on a wrong platform, and as an honest man he could not support him. He realized what it would cost him and his friends to leave the Republican party, the contumely which would be heaped upon them, and the abuse they would receive. He had been through that before the party to which his hearers belonged was in existence. He had stood for the doctrine of free men, and free homes, and free States before the Republican party was born. Then with emphasis he declared he is used to abuse and feels it not, when his judgment and his conscience are with him in the course he pursues.

Hopes to Return to Party.

The Republican party has never had a national candidate since it was organized that the speaker's voice was not raised in his support. It had never had a platform which did not challenge his admiration until now. With these distinguished men, for forty years, he had been in close communion and close fellowship.

Mr. Teller said he could not go out of the Republican party without heart burning and feeling, and yet, before his country and his God, he could not agree to that provision that has been put in this platform advocating a gold standard. If he went out, he went with a feeling that he has preserved his consistency and his manhood, and his conscience is clear. He would, however, take this step, not in anger, not in hate, not because he did not like the nominee, but because as honest men he and his friends think they must make the sacrifice, for sacrifice it will be.

In conclusion, Mr. Teller said he was buoyed up with the hope that if the present convention forces him and his friends out of the Republican party that in the future better counsels will prevail and the way be paved in future years so that they may come back.

There was considerable of a demonstration after Senator Teller had finished, but it was confined almost entirely to the gallery. The delegates as a rule sat quiet and made no sign.

Gov. Foraker then took the platform. When he began to speak the cheering was transferred from the galleries to the floor of the convention. He contented himself with moving that the motion to substitute be laid upon he table, and this was seconded by Senator Lodge of Massachusetts.

First Test of Silver Strength.

On this motion to lay on the table Senator Teller's substitute Colorado demanded that the roll be called. This was agreed to. It took a long while for Alabama to make up its mind how it was going to vote, but it finally gave seven votes for silver and fifteen votes in favor of laying the substitute on the table. Powell Clayton threw fifteen of Arkansas' sixteen votes in favor of the gold standard, and then the Chairman of the California delegation announced that there were fifteen silver votes in that State and three gold ones.

This was immediately challenged and the individual delegates were polled. This was done for the purpose of putting the three gold men in the delegation on record. Colorado, of course, voted "no" solidly, but Connecticut went just as solid the other way, as did Delaware. Florida gave two votes for silver and six for gold, and Georgia gave twenty-three yeas and three nays. Idaho's six votes were all "no."

Then Illinois gave forty-seven votes in favor of the gold plank, and but one in favor of silver. Ald. Madden immediately challenged the vote of Illinois to find out who this single silver man was and the roll of the individual delegates was called. On this roll Delegate Pinckney of Peoria voted "no." All the other delegates from Illinois declared themselves in favor of the gold standard.

Indiana plumped its thirty votes in favor of laying Teller's substitute on the table, and Iowa followed with twenty-six more yeas.

The vote of Kansas was challenged and again the roll of the individual delegates was called. This recorded sixteen yeas and four for free silver, and then Kentucky threw its twenty-six votes in favor of gold. Louisiana followed with sixteen more and then Maine put twelve into the gold pot. Maryland came along with sixteen and Massachusetts with thirty in favor of gold.

Michigan cast twenty-seven gold votes and one silver, it being cast by "Foghorn" Allen. Minnesota and Mississippi gave eighteen yeas each and Missouri one silver and thirty-three gold votes.

The vote of Missouri was challenged and the roll-call developed that Delegate Haughawaut was the single silver man in the delegation.

Montana cast six votes for free silver, but Nebraska cast its sixteen in favor of gold.

Nevada then followed with six nays and New Hampshire responded with eight yeas. New Jersey's twenty votes were all yeas.

Cheers for New York's Vote.

New York cast seventy-two votes in favor of laying the Teller substitute on the table. When Mr. Platt announced that New York cast its solid vote yea, there was considerable cheering, the first during the roll-call.

North Carolina's vote was announced as 7½ nays and 14½ yeas, but it was challenged and the delegation polled. This poll showed the vote was 7½ yeas and 14½ nays.

North Dakota gave 6 yeas, and then Ohio followed with 46 votes in favor of the gold standard. Oregon also cast 8 votes yea and Pennsylvania followed with 64 solid votes in favor of laying the amendment on the table. Rhode Island gave 8 yeas and South Carolina 18.

South Dakota had two free silver among its eight votes, and Senator Pettigrew challenged the correctness of the announcement and asked for a poll. He himself voted nay on this roll-call, but the former announcement was sustained. Tennessee also gave two out of its twenty-four votes in favor of free silver, and again there was a challenge and a roll-call of the delegates. Col. Zachary Taylor voted nay, at which there was mingled laughter and applause, and his was the only free silver vote in the delegation. Texas gave 30 votes yea. Utah came along with 6 votes for silver. Vermont had 8 gold votes in its delegation, and Virginia gave 19 yeas and 5 nays. This vote was also challenged. The poll of the delegates brought out the original announcement, and then Washington provoked applause by casting 8 votes in favor of the gold standard. West Virginia gave 12 yeas and Wisconsin followed with 24. Wyoming gave 16 nays, as did Arizona. Two gold votes were found in New Mexico, but this result was challenged and again the delegation was polled, which showed 3 votes yea and 3 votes nay. Oklahoma announced 5 yeas and 1 nay, and Indian Territory 6 yeas.

The District of Columbia came along with 2 more yeas and Alaska completed the roll-call with 4 votes in favor of the gold standard.

Perry H. Carson of the District of Columbia broke in about this time and wanted to know what they were voting on, anyhow, and when it was explained voted yea.

The roll call resulted 818½ yeas and the nays 105½, and the Teller substitute in favor of free silver was declared laid upon the table.

Separate Vote on Financial Plank.

On the platform as reported Gov. Foraker then moved the previous question. It was seconded by a delegate from Massachusetts. A delegate from Idaho asked permission to ask a question before the previous question was put, and this being granted he said:

"There are many of the delegates here who are in favor of the free coinage of silver in the ratio of 16 to 1. There are many delegates in this convention who are in favor of the single gold standard. I therefore ask that a seperate vote be taken on the financial plank in order that our great party may go on record on this question."

Chairman Thurston answered that a division of the question could be obtained at the request of one seconded by two others, and Idaho then made a motion for a division vote and was seconded by Colorado and South Carolina and Montana.

The previous question was ordered, after which the chair ruled that the first vote would be on the financial plank of the platform, and on this the roll was called.

The yea votes on this roll-call were in favor of adopting the plank as reported by the committee, and the nays opposed to it.

Alabama led off with 18 yeas and 4 nays. Arkansas gave 15 yeas and 1 nay; California, 4 yeas, 14 nays; Colorado, 8 nays; Connecticut, 12 yeas. Delaware came along with 6, Florida 18 yeas, and Georgia cast 25 votes yea and 1 in favor of the silver platform. Idaho's 6 votes were all nay.

Two Silver Votes from Illinois.

Illinois gave 46 yeas and 2 nays. Indiana's 30 votes were all in favor of the committee's report, and Iowa gave 24 votes yea and 2 nays. This was challenged, and a poll was had. The two silver votes were Call and Rathbun.

In the Illinois delegation the two silver votes were cast by Pinckney and Jones.

Kansas gave 14 yeas and 6 nays, but a poll of the delegation showed that the vote of the State stood 15 yeas and 5 nays. Kentucky's 26 votes were all yeas, as were Louisiana's 16. Maine cast 12 yeas, Maryland 16, and Massachusetts 30. Michigan had 25 yeas and 3 nays, Minnesota 18 yeas, Mississippi 18 yeas, and Missouri announced 32 yeas and two delegates absent. One of the alternates voted yea and the other nay. Montana gave 6 nays and Nebraska 3 nays and 13 yeas. New York cast its entire 72 votes yea, and North Carolina 14½ nays and 7½ yeas.

North Dakota cast 6 yeas and Ohio 46 yeas. Oregon's 8 were also yeas, as were Pennsylvania's 64 and Rhode Island's 8. South Carolina gave 18 yeas, South Dakota 7 yeas and 1 nay. Tennessee was 23 yeas to 1 nay, and Texas was 30 yeas. Utah gave 6 votes nay.

Vermont's 8 votes and Virginia's 24 were yea. Washington followed with 8 more yeas, West Virginia with 12, and Wisconsin with 24. Wyoming gave 6 nays, Arizona 3 nays, and New Mexico split—3 each way.

At this point a delegate from Virginia arose and wanted to correct the vote of that State. The roll-call showed 17 nays and 7 yeas for the Old Dominion. A delegate from Iowa then arose and said he was directed by Messrs. Rathbun and Call to change their vote from nay to yea, thus making the delegation unanimous.

The vote resulted yeas 812½ and nays 110½, and the financial plank as reported by the committee was declared adopted.

Then there was a round of cheers both from the delegates on the floor of the convention and the spectators in the gallery.

The rest of the platform was then put to a viva voce vote and passed unanimously with a whoop and a yell.

Senator Teller Leaves the Party.

Senator Teller then arose to a question of personal privilege. He asked that a statement prepared by several members of the convention be read. Chairman Thurston said that he would permit it.

Senator Cannon of Utah then read a paper, which took the ground that in 1892 the Republican party at Minneapolis declared in favor of what the speaker was pleased to call a bimetallic platform. That had been the policy of the party ever since, and on that platform delegates to this convention had been selected. It had, however, pleased this convention to so change that platform as to substitute a single gold standard as the financial creed of the Republican party in place of the bimetallism it had formerly advocated. The delegates whom he represented recognized the fact that the minority should yield to the will of the majority. But by no pronouncement can majorities change beliefs sincerely entertained and no majority here can force him and his friends to yield long cherished principles.

The Senator went on to make a free silver speech and wound up with the statement that at this parting of the ways "We cling to the name Republicans, let the name go where it will."

There was a howl of interruption here, which Chairman Thurston quelled by asking that the statement be given respectful attention.

Senator Cannon then went on to say that the adoption of the gold platform would mean the ultimate destruction of American freedom and civilization and the delegates whom the speaker represented felt the time had come for action and he said: "We withdraw from the convention and return to our constituents the authority with which they invested us, believing that we better thus represent them than by giving insincere support to the Republican party, once the leader of the people, but now about to become the tool of—"

The speaker got no further, his voice being drowned in a roar of hisses and general manifestations of disapproval, which came up from all parts of the convention.

He attempted to make himself heard in order to complete his speech, but there were cries of "Let him print it; let him take it to Chicago," and similar methods of stopping his speech.

Chairman Thurston, however, finally made himself heard and said: "The Republican party in convention assembled need not fear to listen to the words of any man."

There was a tremendous outcry of approval at this, and, finally, when quiet was restored, Senator Cannon was allowed to proceed.

Six States Withdraw.

Senator Cannon then read the following names, which were signed to the statement and represented the bolting delegates:

Teller of Colorado.
Hartman of Montana.
Pettigrew of South Dakota.
Cleveland of Nevada.
Cannon of Utah.
Dubois of Idaho.

Then a mighty roar went up from the convention. Some of the delegates cheered, some howled, and others hissed, and for a moment there was pandemonium.

In the midst of it the signers of the paper, who were the representatives of their State on the Committee on Resolutions, with Senator Teller at their head, in solemn procession marched down the main aisle and out of the hall. They had barely started towards the door when the delegates rose to a man in their seats, standing on the chairs, and cheering them on. Men howled and yelled; flags and hats were waved, and a mighty roar went up from all over the convention. The band started to play "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean." The convention took it up in mighty chorus, and the words "Three cheers for the red, white, and blue," sung by a thousand voices, was the last thing the bolting delegates heard as they passed out of the hall and out of the Republican party.

Finally quiet was had and then Chairman Thurston said: "There seems to be delegates enough left to do business."

He said he wished to permit a delegate from Montana who did not go out to make a statement, but Senator Mantle, the delegate referred to, stood on his chair and said he desired to say that the majority of the delegation from his State had not felt that under all these circumstances they were justified in actually walking out from this convention, but he was bound to say, in deference to the wishes of a majority of the Republicans of the State, they could not give their approval or their indorsement to the financial plank this day adopted. The gentlemen here in the convention represented the sentiment of the people who sent theme here. They of Montana were in that same position. Four years ago the Republicans had carried Montana on the promise that the Republican party was a friend to silver. "I have never in my life cast anything but a Republican vote," he said, "and I do not want to do it now. But we have come here under explicit instructions from the Republican party of our State, and would be false to them if we did not state their position at this time.

Explanation from Montana.

"In the name and on behalf of the Republicans of Montana I protest earnestly, solemnly, and emphatically against this financial plank adopted this day, and I say this—that we cannot accept it, we cannot indorse it, we cannot support it at this time. But, Mr. Chairman, there is a difference of opinion in this delegation. There are those who are satisfied to utter this protest and still participate in the proceedings of this convention. There are others who feel in declining to submit to this controlling issue they are in honor bound not to participate in the placing of a candidate upon a platform which they cannot at this time indorse. But, Mr. President, whatever the action of the delegation may be among its individual members, I want to say this—that we reserve the right to the Republicans of the State of Montana to accept or to decline at this time, and in such manner as they may determine, the platform and the candidates this day placed before them by this convention."

Mr. Brown of Utah was then brought to the platform, when Grosvenor interrupted and said: "I would like to know, Mr. Chairman, if this convention is to be turned into a Democratic mass-meeting for the purpose of listening to Democratic speeches smuggled into it under pretense of being privileged questions?"

Chairman Thurston assured him that no such speeches would be delivered, and then Mr. Brown said that the delegates from Utah who still remained in the convention remained as loyal Republicans. Three had gone, three had remained, and there were three alternates to take the place of those who had walked out.

He declared these six came before the convention as stalwart, stanch Republicans, as solid as the everlasting mountains. They surrendered nothing of the belief they have had, but remain true to the free coinage of silver, and they believe that when the question is finally settled it will be settled their way.

There is, he said, one great issue before the American people, to which the Republican party was pledged years ago, and under which it has not yet fulfilled its mission. The party must fulfill its mission, extend protection to the farmer and manufacturer, and he came to the convention to say that Utah, or part of it at least, would never cease laboring toward the advancement of that cause. He and his friends would go back to their constituents and labor with them to the end that they might be induced to vote for the nominees of this convention, and secure the representation in Congress which would vote for a protective tariff.

Alternates Take Bolters' Places.

He concluded by asking that the three alternates be allowed to sit as delegates from Utah in the convention in the place of those who had gone out.

This was agreed to without trouble. Burleigh of Washington took the platform and declared that his State was solid for the maintenance of the present gold platform. He could promise the vote of Washington for both platform and candidate, and awoke the enthusiasm of the convention by a really eloquent speech.

Then Hastings of Pennsylvania insisted that the regular order of business be proceeded with. That, Chairman Thurston said, was a call of the States for the report of members of the National committee. This was done and the National committee announced.

There was a dispute when Missouri was reached. Richard Kerens was announced as a member of the committee, to which obection was made. Chairman Thurston said the delegation would have to settle it among themselves, whereupon Maj. Warner, Chairman of the delegation, arose and said that the delegates had settled it among themselves, and had settled on the name of Kerens, and it went on the roll-call.

When the District of Columbia was reached the regulation row, which has broken out at every national convention for the last twelve years, came to the front. Andrew Gleason, the Irish memeber of the delegation, announced that the delegation was unanimously in favor of Andrew Gleason. Perry H. Carson, the colored brother of the delegation, declared it was just as unanimously in favor of Perry H. Carson. The Chairman said, "As there seems to be a hopeless division in the District of Columbia, it will be temporarily passed."

It was announced that the committee would meet tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock.

Then Gen. Grosvenor of Ohio passed up a resolution to the effect that vacancies of the National committee be filled by that body, and it was authorized so to do. This was passed by a viva voce vote.

Roll-Call for Nominations.

Chairman Thurston then announced that the next regular order of business would be the call of the roll of the States for the presentation of names for the position of candidate of the Republican party for President of the United States. There was loud cheering at this and the Secretary started to read the call.

Iowa was the first State reached which had a candidate, and when it was called John M. Baldwin of Council Bluffs took the platform and put the name of Senator Allison of Dubuque before the convention. Mr. Baldwin is a large and extremely rotund young man. His face is smooth shaven and his thick, black hair is worn pompadour over his forehead. He has a good voice and succeeded in making himself fairly well heard, better in fact than most of the previous speakers. He mentioned the name of Allison early and it met with a fair reception, the applause being scattered generally over the hall.

It was not, however, of that "over-flowery" kind which promised any number of votes for his candidate when the final roll was called. His speech was largely devoted to Senator Allison's career in Congress, and the promise which that career gave of usefulness if his energies were transferred from the legislative to the executive branch of the goyernment.

Praise for Allison.

Allison, he said, did not believe in a tariff for revenue only, but for a tariff for revenue and protection jointly. The great and important question now, the speaker declared, was that of sound money, and when he said sound money he meant the gold standard, and it should be the duty of the convention not only to adopt a proper platform but select to stand on it a candidate known to be in sympathy with it. Allison, the speaker said, was such a man, and if elected President he would see to it that the platform was carried out.

The honest farmer of Iowa, he declared, was in favor of paying his debts and was not in favor of a 16 to 1 silver law, and Senator Allison was the representative of the honest farmer. The speaker drew a picture of the enthusiasm which would prevail in the country providing Allison was nominated, and promised that nomination would be succeeded by a glorious victory in New York. The speech was short and well received throughout.

Maine Names Reed.

Maine was the next State on the list which had a candidate to present, and when it was called Senator Lodge of Massachusetts walked down the aisle and took the platform. He had been selected to present the name of Thomas B. Reed, the present Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Senator Lodge is a rather deliberative speaker. He enunciates all his words clearly and talks in an even and distinct tone of voice, and makes himself well heard in the corners of the big hall. He began by referring to the prosperous condition of the country four years ago when the Republican National convention last met, and compared it with the conditions which existed today. Now, he said, the Nation again turns to the Republican party to relieve it from its distress. The Democratic party, he said, deceived the people with promises of the millennium. The Republicans had made no such promises and had none to make. They pledged themselves only for that which they meant to perform. As they saved the Union and abolished slavery in 1860, so in 1896 they would deal with this Democratic legacy of bankruptcy and misfortune. The delegates, he said, had met here to choose the next President of the United States.

"No man doubts," he said, "that the Republicans will win in the next election, but they must not deceive themselves and fancy that the campaign will be an easy one. It cannot be when there is so much at stake. Against the Republican party is arrayed not only the organized force of the Democratic party, but all the wandering forces of disorder. The Republicans cannot meet such a situation with mere shouts and enthusiasm. The Republicans can only succeed by strenuous toil and endeavor.

"We want," said Senator Lodge, "a President who will protect at all hazards the gold reserve in the Treasury," at which there was considerable applause. "We want a President who will guard the honor of the Nation in dealing with foreign countries, a man who will lead his party."

Champion of Republican Policy.

Such a man, the speaker said, was needed, and such a man he would present. He needed no praise from the speaker, because he had proven himself by his own actions what he is, and he knew what he could do. That man was the brilliant champion of the great Republican policy that has made the country prosperous; a fellow-American by birth and breeding. His private career is as spotless as his public; a trained statesman, having the confidence of the country and of his party.

"And now I have the honor," he said, "the very great honor of presenting to you the name of the Speaker of the National House of Representatives—Thomas Brackett Reed of Maine."

Then a mighty howl went up in the convention. Maryland, New York, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, and all the other New England States arose in their seats and cheered, and a large banner with a picture of Reed on it and an inscription, "Nothing to explain," was waved frantically from the gallery.

Chairman Littlefield of the Maine delegation followed with a seconding speech for Reed. Mr. Littlefield is not an extremely forcible speaker, and his remarks did not awaken any great amount of enthusiasm. The convention was noisy and he had trouble in making himself heard.

Mr. Littlefield's speech was long, but it was listened to patiently. But at no time did he evoke any enthusiasm or even arouse any applause. The delegates knew, as did the speaker, that he was advocating a lost cause, and no great amount of public interest is ever evoked under such circumstances. In fact, along toward the close, the delegates began calling time on him, and the Chairman had difficulty in securing for the speaker a further hearing. There was considerable applause when the speaker finished.

New York was the next State with a candidate, and when it was reached a good-sized yell went up. The Chairman of the delegation announced that the case of the State of New York, which had a favorite son, would be presented by that other favorite son, Chauncey M. Depew.

The applause was doubled as the tall form of Dr. Depew was seen coming down the aisle, and grew into a good-sized demonstration when he took the platform.

When he had a chance to make himself heard Dr. Depew at once attracted the attention of the audience. He had little difficulty in making himself heard, having the advantage of receiving from every quarter a respectful hearing.

Depew Nominates Morton.

Mr. Depew said that the country had been fortunate in great crises in finding leaders capable of the responsibilities cast upon them and now New York would present one in this emergency in whom the people had full confidence.

Applause followed him from the beginning of his speech and at the end of every period it was redoubled. He had his audience with him from the start and made a good impression if he did not make votes. His eulogy of Garfield brought the Ohio delegates to their feet, and Indiana cheered the reference to Harrison. The entire convention went wild when he praised James G. Blaine, but the effect was rather spoiled by his mixing up the names and referring to Garfield.

The rhetorical part of his speech being finished Mr. Depew received less applause but more of attention when he got down to what might be called the business end of the oration. He warned his hearers that the people who thought that any candidate could be elected were laboring under a mistake, and the McKinley leaders looked a trifle thoughtful. He told them that they had a gold platform, but that they needed a gold candidate to stand upon it, and at this there was a fair-sized demonstration from the Eastern and New England contingent.

Referring to the bolters he raised a laugh by saying: "If these gentlemen were, or to change the sex, these erring sisters were to apply at the celestial city, which is governed by Republican principles, would they inquire whether the streets are paved with silver instead of gold?"

Prosperity and Patriotism Are One.

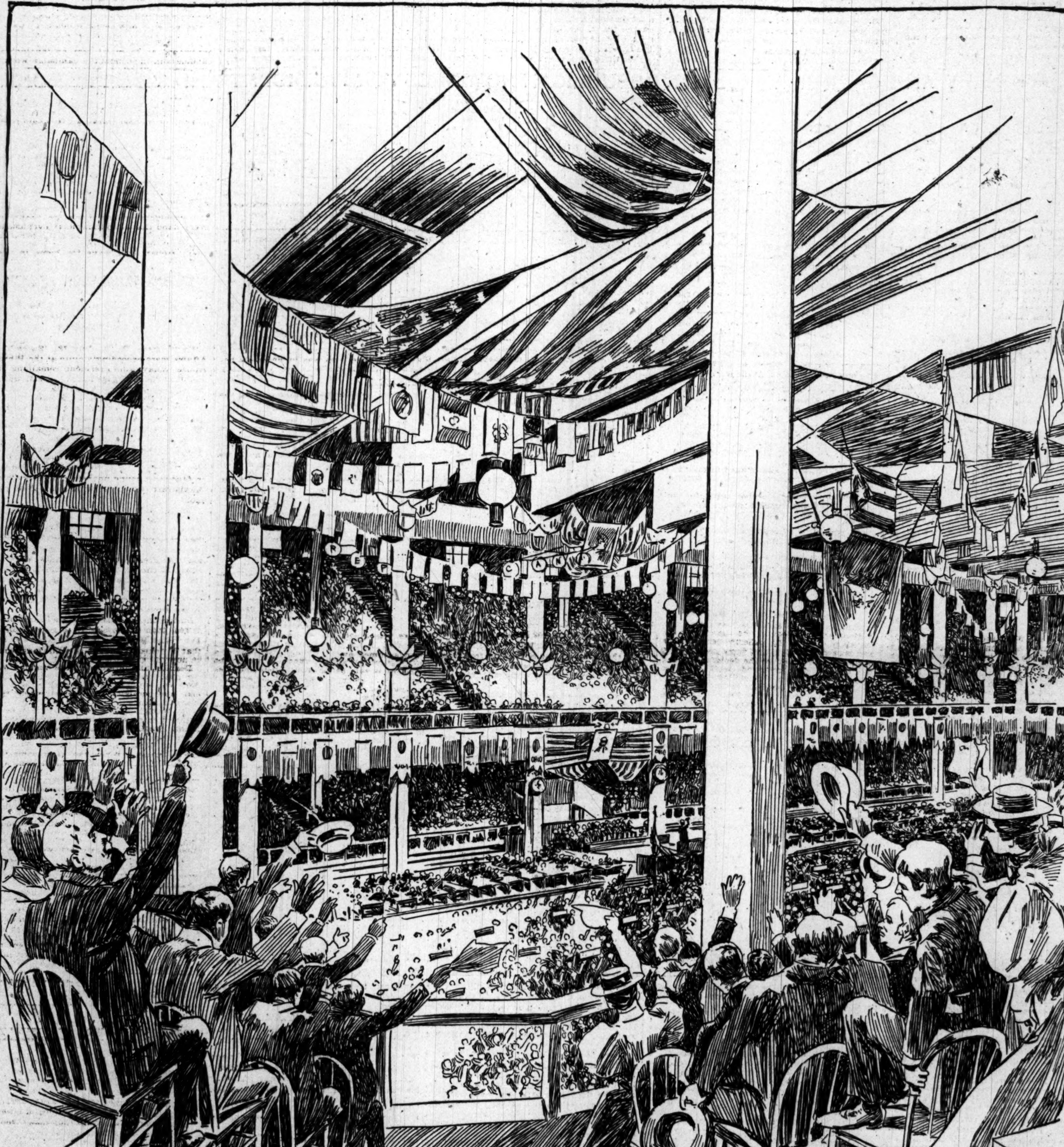
This country he declared was a business one, ruled by business principles and business people, and its President should be one of the best of business-men. Prosperity and patriotism, he declared, were synonymous terms in these latter days, and he drew a glowing picture of the kind of prosperity which the Republican party was anxious to secure.

He made an extended plea for Morton on the ground that with him as a candidate his State would surely be Republican, and New York was necessary for the success of the ticket.

All through this part of his speech there was much less of applause than when he was dealing with purely party principles, but the speaker undoubtedly held throughout all the thoughtful consideration of his hearers.

The services of Morton while Ambassador to France in opening the ports of that

SCENE DURING THE PROGRESS OF THE BALLOT WHICH NOMINATED McKINLEY.



[Drawn from Advance Sketches of Interior and Description Wired by The Tribune Staff Artists on the Spot.]

try to the American hog and the products of the Western packing-houses were duly praised.

"Levi P. Morton's name," he said, "has been mentioned here for Vice-President. He told me when I started for the convention that under no circumstances would he accept that office. Today he has partially reaffirmed that statement by saying in answer to the solicitation of friends urging upon him to accept the nomination (it came to me personally) that he would not accept the nomination unless it came to him unanimously. If it did come to him unanimously he would accept it."

In conclusion, the speaker promised whatever name the ticket nominated, the Republicans of New York would be found with their coats off working for the success of both ticket and platform.

Foraker Nominates McKinley.

Then came Ohio's turn, and when that State was reached Joseph Benson Foraker mounted the platform. Then came the first real applause of the convention. The others had been more or less perfunctory, but this was genuine.

Other speakers had been advocating lost causes, but now both delegates and speakers knew that the name of the winner was going to be pronounced, and they united in cheering it. A lot of long-handled plumes had been brought into the hall and distributed among the delegates, and these were raised frantically into the air. The spectators in the front seats of the galleries waved their flags, and spectators and delegates alike flung their hats into the air.

The noise of tin horns joined with the yells from human throats. For a matter of two or three minutes it seemed as if the entire crowd had gone crazy. The applause would die out, then it would be renewed, and when Senator Foraker finally reached the platform to proceed with his speech the yelling and cheering and tin horns and the frantic whoop of excited people swelled into one great accumulation of noise.

Finally quiet was had and then the Ohioan had a chance to make himself heard.

Senator Foraker began in a slow and impressive manner, much different from his usual rapid style of speaking, and for a time refrained entirely from the use of gestures. He, however, soon began to wake up and interjected into his remarks some of his old fire out of which grew the Foraker battle-cry of "Ohio, vim, vigor, and victory."

He was listened to attentively throughout, but did not awaken the immediate enthusiasm with which Chauncey Depew started. Like all other speakers, he began with a denunciation of the Democratic party and its policy, and the hits he made produced laughter and applause. The speaker, who was himself the Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, brought forth cheers when he announced, "In spite of the scenes you have witnessed this morning in the hall of the convention you have adopted a platform which meets the views of the Republicans of this country."

The people, he said, want something more than a fearless leader, a man who in himself typified all that was opposite to the present free trade Democratic administration. It was his pleasure to stand here and present him, and he would do so by naming William McKinley of Ohio.

Wild Demonstration of Convention.

Then came another demonstration. Again the plumes waved and again the tin horns sounded. Again the delegates stood on their chairs and shouted, and again the spectators in the galleries answered back these cheers. It was another case of cheering, but this time there was twenty-six minutes of yelling, shouting, and hurrahing, and the speaking had to stop while the demonstration was in progress.

The New York and New England delegates and those from Iowa kept their seats, but Illinois was noticeably to the front, more than three-quarters of the delegates from that State uniting in the great outcry.

Mark Hanna was especially noticeable. He had a front seat in the Ohio delegation, and he waved a white handkerchief as high up in the air as his arm could reach.

In the gallery some of the spectators raised their umbrellas, swinging them around in a way which menaced the eyes at least of all their neighbors, while canes were thrust about in a manner which endangered the lives, if not the liberty, of all in the neighborhood.

Mark Hanna's white handkerchief by some was interpreted as being a flag of truce, but the opinion of the great majority was that it was a new flag of victory.

Finally a large sized picture of McKinley was displayed in the gallery fronting the speakers' desk. Then there was a noise! It was simply a case of who could make the most noise by natural and artificial means, and everybody was trying to do it at the same time. At the finish the band put in, and the drummer showed that whatever musical ability he did or did not possess, there was no question about the muscular development of his right arm. The entire convention joined in "Marching Through Georgia" with a brass band accompanying, but although it was a good band and capable of making a good deal of noise, still the vocal end was noticed to be superior to the instrumental when it came to making itself heard.

About this time Mark Hanna, who had preserved a fair semblance of composure, grew absolutely exuberant. He waved both hands instead of one, turning himself into a drum major for the time, and beating with the music. His face fairly beamed, and a happier looking man it would be impossible to find on a long day's journey. He turned around, and recognizing friends on the platform and through the various parts of the hall waved his hand to them and smiled, and again returned to the original employment of beating time for the band to follow.

As Enthusiastic as for Blaine.

Somebody started the picture of McKinley swinging backward and forward and then the crowd yelled some more, and the band changed the tune to the "Battle Cry of Freedom." This chorus the delegates and spectators also took up, and it was shouted in a manner which threatened to take the roof off the building.

It was the greatest demonstration ever made for a candidate at a national convention since the one given to the name of Blaine at the Chicago convention which nominated him in 1884.

Senator Foraker all this while sat on the platform anxious to go on with his speech, but the convention would not give him a chance. He appealed in pantomime for the delegates to stop their shouting, and Senator Thurston seconded him, but the efforts to bring the convention to order was useless.

Finally the band played the "Star Spangled Banner." This music was beyond the capabilities of most of the people, so those who could not sing it sat down, and when it had ceased something like order was restored, mainly because the people in the hall had no more voice with which to shout.

There was not, however, quiet enough for Foraker to speak, and when he tried to the noise commenced all over again. Then both the Speaker and the Chairman gave the matter up and sat down in order to allow the convention to howl itself out. As for the band, it simply played on, but while it was doing it a certain section of the delegates of more playful disposition had gone into the pastime of throwing large paper balls around the hall and making themselves generally disagreeable in other ways.

A fat boy, who probably thinks he bears some resemblance to Napoleon, got hold somewhere of a cocked hat such as is seen in Bonaparte's pictures, and came marching over the press tables under the impression that he was doing something to add to the gayety of the convention.

Everybody else who had some scheme to make more noise produced it, and it seemed just about this time as if the convention never would get down to business.

It was exactly twenty-six minutes from the time McKinley's name was first mentioned until the convention quieted enough to allow Senator Foraker to proceed.

"You seem," said the speaker, "to have heard the name of my candidate before." He closed with an eloquent portrayal of the prosperity the country would enter upon if his candidate be nominated and elected.

Chairman Thurston resigned the chair long enough to make a brief speech seconding the nomination of McKinley, which was duly received with cheers.

Quay Is Nominated.

When Pennsylvania was called, Gov. Hastings took the platform. His purpose was to nominate Matthew Stanley Quay of the Keystone State as its candidate for the Presidency. He promised that the largest majority of any State for the nominee of the ticket would come from Pennsylvania, and extolled the character of the citizenship of that Commonwealth. The workingmen of that State, he said, demanded living wages and honest money. They did not believe that a dollar could be created by the faith of any government.

He prefaced the nomination of Quay by declaring that Pennsylvania requested the convention to nominate a man to represent the highest hopes and aspirations of the Republican party, a statesman who had been in the forefront of every battle and the successful leader of its forlorn hopes.

In spite of the length and dullness of the Governor's speech, the convention, and the audience as well, were apparently well disposed toward the Pennsylvania leader, and the applause was fully as long and loud as that given to Reed or Allison.

The Pennsylvania delegates stood up, a [illegible] in the middle of the hall, and [illegible] chaffed by the rest of the convention and the galleries for their plucky fight. The demonstration lasted for fully ten minutes, for the audience was good-natured, and was perfectly willing to participate in the foolishness, which was intensified by the misguided efforts of a big Irish policeman to attempt to stem the tumult.

Quiet was only restored after the band began to play, and the people had a chance to sing themselves hoarse once more, with "Marching Through Georgia" and other familiar airs.

During the excitement, which was like a recess of boys from school, somebody hung over the gallery a big canvas picture of Reed, with the significant line under it of "Nothing to explain."

This was so manifestly inappropriate to Quay's record, the Pennsylvania delegates saw the joke, and subsided into some condition of order.

This finished the oratory, and then quiet was restored so that the roll of the States could be called to determine their vote for candidate for President of the United States.

Roll-Call for President.

During all this roll-call Gen. Grosvenor, whom it will be remembered was mathematician-in-chief to the McKinley forces, sat with all his previous estimates in his lap checking up to see how the result accorded with his published claims.

The polling of the delegates was tiresomely reiterated all through the proceedings wherever a State was in any way divided, every delegate seeming to think that the fate of the republic depended upon his getting himself on record.

Lorimer and Smyth Vote for Reed.

Illinois was called and its vote immediately challenged. The four delegates-at-large being instructed voted for McKinley with great unanimity, as did the great majority of the other delegates, the exception being Lorimer, who voted for Reed, and John M. Smyth, who also voted for Reed. The vote of Illinois stood: McKinley, 46; Reed, 2.

When New York's turn came, Chairman Platt announced 54½ votes for Morton and 17½ for McKinley, whereupon the vote of the State was immediately challenged by Warner Miller.

During the roll-call a delegate arose in the rear ranks and said that he would suggest that a Secretary with a larger voice be substituted. There were cheers when Cornelius N. Bliss cast his vote for McKinley. This poll showed in New York 54 for Morton, 17 for McKinley, one being absent. North Carolina had 22 votes, of which Reed got 2½ and McKinley 19½. North Dakota gave McKinley 6.

Ohio, with its 46 votes, nominated McKinley, giving him 467½ votes, more than one-half of the votes of the convention.

A minute later a great howl went up, and the roll-call was interrupted for awhile.

By this time the New York delegation had found its missing vote, which was cast for Morton.

Then Graeme Stewart of Illinois arose and asked that John M. Smyth be called, explaining that Mr. Smyth was absent at the time when Illinois was polled, and his alternate had answered for him. Mr. Smyth's name was then called, and he cast his vote for Reed.

McKinley Gets 661½ Votes.

The Chairman then started to announce the result of the vote. He got as far as "McKinley, 660," when the crowd in the hall began yelling. The band started playing "America," some cannon outside began booming, and a repetition of the earlier scenes of shouting and yelling was gone through with.

Hanna turned around so he could face the convention. He was extremely busy shaking hands with all of the enthusiastic delegates who could crowd their way up to him, and when not so engaged was waving salutes to everybody who knew him whose eye he could catch.

The demonstration was not as long a one as the former, lasting only seven or eight minutes, and finally Chairman Thurston got a chance to announce the result of the ballot. It was: McKinley, 661½; Reed, 84½; Quay, 61½; Morton, 58; Allison, 35½; Don Cameron, 1.

Seconded by Defeated Candidates.

Senator Lodge of Massachusetts then arose on behalf of the friends of Mr. Reed and moved that the nomination of McKinley be made unanimous, promising not only the vote of Massachusetts, but whatever help the State could give the other States at the election this fall.

Gov. Hastings of Pennsylvania followed with a second to this motion. Chauncey Depew got the floor and then yielded it to Thomas Platt, who on behalf of the New York delegation put in another second to make the nomination unanimous.

Then there were cries of Depew and he mounted his chair and started to make another seconding speech. But the Chair recognized Congressman Henderson of Iowa, who desired to second the nomination on the part of the supporters of Allison.

After this Chauncey Depew was recognized and said he was in the happy position of making a speech for the man who was going to be elected. New York, he said, was here with no bitter feeling, no heartaches, and no disappointments. It made no difference, he said, what the condition of any man in the United States tonight be, he would be gifted in prayer as the result of this day's convention. The dearest principle to the American heart, he said, was that of protection, and that principle has been embodied in one man, whose personality expresses it, and it will carry into the Presidential chair McKinley and protection.

Hanna Makes a Speech.

Then there was more shouting, and again the band played. After this there were loud shouts for Hanna, and the manager from Cleveland mounted his chair. It was some little time before he could be heard, so great was the cheering. Finally he said:

"Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Convention: I am glad that there was one member of this convention who had the intelligence at this late hour to ascertain how this nomination was made—that it was by the people. What feeble efforts I may have contributed to the result, I am only here to lay the fruits of it at the feet of my party, and upon the altar of our country. I am ready now to take my place in the ranks alongside of my friend, Gen. Henderson, and all other good Republicans from every State in this Union and do the duty of a soldier till next November."

Then the motion to make the nomination unanimous was put. It went through with a whoop and a yell and was carried by a rising vote.

The next business before the convention the Chairman announced was the nomination of a Vice-President, and all nominating speeches were limited to five minutes. The roll of the States was ordered called.

Mr. Fessenden of Connecticut placed in nomination ex-Gov. Morgan E. Bulkeley of that State for the Vice-Presidency. He said that with Bulkeley as second choice Connecticut, always considered a doubtful State, can be carried for the Republicans. Mr. Fessenden spoke until time was called on him, the main burden of his talk being praise of Gov. Bulkeley's executive and business ability.

When New Jersey was reached Senator Sewell presented the name of Garrett A. Hobart in a speech of about ten words. He was followed by J. Franklin Fort of New Jersey, who took the platform and made an extended speech in support of the New Jersey candidate. He said New Jersey came to this convention after forty years of wandering in the Democratic wilderness and asked for a leader to help them on to victory in November. Mr. Fort made a really good speech.

J. O. Humphrey of Illinois followed, and said that by the authority of the delegates of Illinois, which had given the Republican party its most distinguished son, he would second the nomination of Hobart.

Pennsylvania was called, without any response, as was also New York, but when Rhode Island was reached Samuel L. Wallen arose and put in nomination Charles W. Lippitt.

H. Clay Evans of Tennessee was nominated by William M. Randolph, who had a very weak voice, and could not make himself heard.

Delegate Smith of Kentucky, a colored man, seconded the nomination of H. Clay Evans, as did also ex-Congressman Robert La Follette of Wisconsin.

When Virginia was called the name of James J. Walker of that State was placed before the convention, Delegate Bailey of Virginia making the nominating speech. The speaker had not taken more than two minutes before the crowd began calling "time" on him, and the latter part of his speech was simply a ludicrous attempt to make himself heard.

Chairman White of the West Virginia delegation arose in his chair and seconded the nomination of Hobart of New Jersey.

Hobart an Easy Winner.

The vote on Vice-President was then announced as follows: Hobart, 533½.

Evans	277½	Depew	3
Bulkeley	39	Grant	2
Walker	24	Thurston	2
Lippitt	8	Morton	1
Reed	3		

Chairman Thurston accordingly declared Garrett A. Hobart the nominee of the Republican party for the office of Vice-President of the United States, and after the States had been called for the names of the committees selected to notify the nominees of the convention of their nomination, the convention adjourned sine die at precisely 7:45 p. m., having been in continuous session for nine and a quarter hours.

ITS DUTY IS COMPLETED.

WORK OF THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION ENDED.

William McKinley of Ohio Nominated for President and Garrett A. Hobart of New Jersey for Vice-President—Senator Teller and His Silver Followers Bolt the Convention Amid Great Excitement—Hissed and Cheered.

(Continued from first page.)

ator Teller finished his speech and announced his intention of withdrawing there was one long, ringing burst of applause from both the delegates and the audience, expressing the good will which all felt toward the man who sacrificed his party affiliations for his ideas of financial policy, wrong though they might be.

The significance of Teller's withdrawal and the expectations of his supporters as to future political life are given in detail in the proper place.

Silver Men Demand a Roll-Call.

When the roll was called on the motion to adopt the minority report, which was the free coinage plank, the State of Colorado demanded a roll-call, and Lee Mantle, Teller's associate in the Senate, seconded it, as did also the Nevada delegates.

The vote at the conclusion of the roll-call was just in the proportion which had been expected, the record showing 110½ for free coinage and 812½ against it.

After this had been settled another vote was taken on the financial plank of the majority report. Some of the silver men entertained hopes that the straddling element among the majority would put themselves on record against the financial declaration. This, however, proved illusory, for the vote was substantially the same.

Then came the dramatic scene of the whole convention. Senator Teller was recognized by the Chair on a question of personal privilege. He looked and felt as sad and solemn as any man could possibly look as he introduced Senator Frank Cannon of Utah to read the declaration of principles on behalf of the silver contingent of the Resolutions committee.

Cannon Waxes Eloquent.

Young Cannon, who is a son of the celebrated Mormon leader, and who represents the Mormon element in the Republican party of Utah, possesses a splendid physique, good personal appearance, and magnificent rhetorical abilities. This latter he was rather inclined to show to an advantage, and during most of the reading of the document he seemed too anxious to secure fame as an orator to make the declaration of independence as forcible as possible. There was, in truth, nothing solemn about his part of the program because Cannon is a young man who has but just got into the party and his State is in its first year in the Union. This fact and his evident attention to rhetorical effect caused him to be treated somewhat more seriously than Teller. So it happened that when the two wings of the Republican party were at the parting of the ways somebody in the gallery felt impelled to call out in a loud voice, "Good-by, my lover, good-by," and this broke the effect of his address.

Senator Thurston was obliged to ask that respectful attention be given to the reading of the report.

It was not deemed a proper return for the courtesy of the convention toward men who were unwilling to be bound by the rule of the majority.

This remark of disapproval was followed by shouts of "Put him out," and "Let him print it."

The angry passions which seemed about to rise were stilled as if by magic when Chairman Thurston, with his ready wit, shouted out:

"This great convention need not fear the withdrawal of any one."

Commotion in the Hall.

Immediately the great hall was in a commotion. On the floor of the convention, on the stage, and in the galleries people arose and waved their hats and flags and banners in proud affirmation of the declaration that the Republican convention could afford to be courteous to men who had left it.

It was a brave good-by to the mistaken leaders of the party in the Far West, and it was repeated again and again, until finally Chairman Thurston was forced to demand respectful attention to the continued reading of the paper by declaring that the proper answer to all such declarations would be given by the great majority at the polls in November.

The paper had been signed by Senators Teller of Colorado, Dubois of Idaho, Cannon of Utah, Pettigrew of South Dakota, Representative Hartmann of Montana, and Delegate Cleveland of Nevada.

Only Teller and Cannon, however, were actually on the stage. But the others had gradually massed themselves in the vicinity of the platform and were ready for the actual departure from the convention.

Bids His Fond Farewell.

As soon as the reading of the paper was completed and the convention had settled down from its generous burst of applause Senator Teller stepped forward and with a fresh burst of manly tears shook hands quietly and with evident pathos, first with Foraker, the leader of the majority in the Resolutions committee.

Audience Hisses Loudly.

The whole proceeding was attended, of course, by the usual courtesy of the convention, and this, unfortunately, the silver men abused to some extent, because, toward the conclusion of the paper, they declared that the Republican party "was once the redeemer, but was now about to become the oppressor" of the people. This provoked a storm of hisses.

which framed the platform and then with Thurston, the Chairman of the convention whose will the rebels could not abide.

The younger Senator, Cannon, followed in his leavetaking, which was less impressive because of his youth and because of the fact that the party owed him nothing for long and faithful service, but had rather honored him recently and been betrayed at the first opportunity he had had presented.

March of the Bolters.

The two Senators marched quietly down from the platform, and started out the main aisle towards the delegates' door. They were followed by all the other bolters, making a pitiful line of a couple of dozen men, surrounded by cheering hundreds of their fellow delegates.

There was not the slightest majesty about the bolt because it was the "Tailors of Tooley Street" over again, so far as numbers went, and had the personality of Teller been eliminated from the proceedings it would have attracted but little attention. The only man who was reproached personally was Senator Frank Pettigrew, who has not for his excuse even the pitiful ground that he represents his constituents. On the contrary, he came to the convention as a representative of a State which declared emphatically for sound money, and in leaving he follows only his personal views. He was hissed roundly at several stages of the proceeding, and later on was denounced as a cheap and cowardly traitor, who had been untrue to his own people and who would surely be untrue to the new party, and play the Judas again at the first available opportunity.

All Sing "Red, White, and Blue."

While the silver men filed out the convention stood up and watched the proceeding, and instead of anger or chagrin there was an evident expression of mingled sorrow and amusement. Just as the bolters left the door the band struck up "Red, White, and Blue," and the convention took it up and the rafters rang with the words of the brave old song, showing that the Republican party, through its accredited delegates, stuck to its old principles in spite of the departure of dissatisfied members.

The enthusiasm was genuine, and it was redoubled when Thurston remarked, with his ever-ready appreciation of the situation: "There seem to be enough delegates left to do business."

Mantle Is Interrupted.

When Lee Mantle of Montana arose there was fear that the silver men had left somebody behind who insisted on making a speech, and Henderson of Iowa interrupted to demand the regular order.

It was unnecessary for the Montana Senator to explain that his delegation was divided, and while they were all opposed to the gold standard, they believed their duty lay in the Republican party and this convention rather than outside of it.

Brown of Utah took the platform to declare that all his delegation had not voted, and that he and others believed that they could secure through the Republican party, and through that alone, the great reforms in the tariff, and in the amelioration of the condition of the workingman, which the party had pledged itself to perform.

This ended the historical episode, and thereupon, with calm dependence upon its sense of right and its strength of purpose, the convention turned aside to the business for which it was constituted.

Allison, Reed, and Morton were placed in nomination, and then came the tremendous enthusiasm which the mention of McKinley's name by Senator Foraker excited.

For half an hour the delegates and the spectators shouted themselves hoarse.

Flags, and banners, and red, white, and blue cockades were waved, and men acted like lunatics for so long a space of time that it seemed impossible to reduce them to order. McKinley's picture was swung at the back of the hall, and the usual burst of sunlight came through the window. During the disturbance the band played "Marching Through Georgia," "Rally 'Round the Flag," "America," "The Red, White, and Blue," "Dixie," and "Maryland, My Maryland," without stopping the shouting, but only to cause the vast assembly to burst into harmonious song.

Ohio's Vote Nominates Him.

The ballot was taken, and, with the vote of Ohio, strangely, but exactly as predicted in THE TRIBUNE weeks ago, McKinley was nominated.

The result of the ballot, being 661½ for McKinley, 84½ for Reed, 61½ for Quay, 58 for Morton, 35½ for Allison, and 1 for Don Cameron, was announced at 5:45 p. m., and thereupon Lodge, Hastings, Depew, Henderson, and Platt himself moved to make it unanimous.

The only reminiscence of the bolt of the silver men was during the call of the roll when the States of Colorado and Idaho were read. There was no response, because the entire delegation from those States had departed, but no one questioned the exactness of the roll and scarcely any attention was paid to their absence.

Mark Hanna, the successful leader of the McKinley forces, made a pretty little speech and then at 6:15 Senator Thurston declared William McKinley to be the nominee of the Republican party for the position of President of the United States.

It took a long time for the speeches putting in nomination men for the second place.

Henry Clay Evans had the galleries today just as Chauncey I. Filley had them yesterday, but delegates do the nominating and not the Senators above. So it was that in spite of the noise made by the Evans men the result of the vote for Vice-President was announced at 7:40 p. m. as 533½ for Hobart, 280½ for Evans, 30 for ex-Gov. Bulkeley, 8 for Gov. Lippitt of Rhode Island, 3 for Speaker Reed, 2 for Fred Grant, 3 for Chauncey Depew, 1 for Morton, and 24 for Walker of Virginia, the artillery Commander of Stonewall Jackson's brigade, and 2 for Thurston himself.

Chauncey Depew had taken Morton out of the race for second place in nominating him for President by announcing that the New York Governor would not accept the position even if nominated.

This was done because, as indicated last night, Morton had absolutely no chances of success. Hobart's election was rendered certain when New York and Pennsylvania plumped their 136 votes for him. Five minutes afterward the convention was adjourned.

Gathering Is Harmonious.

In spite of the departure of the silver men it was an exceedingly harmonious gathering.

It made a declaration as important to the financial world as was the declaration against slavery.

It nominated the principal exponent of the idea of protection for American industries, and it completed its work in three days without a single thing happening which will bring discredit on the party.

Its leaders have managed its affairs so wisely and so well that the twelfth Republican convention in 1900 will be fortunate if it does as well, and also it will be fortunate if it is located in a city which treats delegates and visitors so fairly and so well as the city of St. Louis.

The weather for the convention has been excellent. The people have been fair. The shopkeepers and hotels have been far from extortionate. The street car service and the telegraph lines have been well managed.

REED AND HITT TALK IT OVER.

Speaker and Congressman at Washington Discuss Work at St. Louis.

Washington, D. C., June 18.—[Special.]—It was about 8 o'clock when Mr. Reed finished his dinner, and, eluding a party of newspaper men who had stationed themselves at both entrances to the Shoreham, he strolled carelessly through McPherson Park to the residence of Congressman Hitt, a couple of squares distant from the hotel. Here the Speaker was absolutely free from worry and care, and he seemed to appreciate the relief from the strain under which he had been laboring all day.

Seated on the piazza of Mr. Hitt's hospitable mansion, Speaker Reed heard for the first time the figures of the final ballot at St. Louis and apparently showed no feeling about the result. In his characteristic dry manner he said it was no more than had been expected for some weeks, and there did not seem to be any necessity for making it a subject of discussion.

Owing to a recent bronchial trouble Mr. Hitt was unable to be out on the piazza, but awaited Mr. Reed in the library. It was here that THE TRIBUNE correspondent learned just how the Speaker and his friend from Illinois felt in regard to the result at St. Louis.

"Whatever temporary clamor of individuals there may be as an echo of the St. Louis convention," said Mr. Hitt, "it will all quickly pass away, and the whole body of Republicans will be united. They will stay united, too, being animated by the hope of better times, which all believe certain to come with Republican success. Even the Democratic voters of the country share in this belief."

Furthermore, it was urged that there was nothing left to be said in regard to the tariff question during the ensuing campaign. All that was necessary and bore upon that topic had been brought out during the campaign of 1890, and it was to the revival of business that the Republican party must devote its energy in 1896. There could be no question about the platform being sound enough for any Republican to stand upon, and all sections would join hands in bringing about an era of prosperity so much desired. It only remained for a renewal of the rate of wages paid during the administration of President Harrison to convince the laboring people of the United States that they could place implicit confidence in the promises of the Republican party.

This was the tenor of the conversation between a representative Eastern Republican, Speaker Reed, and a typical product of the West, Robert R. Hitt, the evening of the nominations made at St. Louis.

OPINIONS OF THE NEW YORK PRESS.

What the Leading Newspapers Have to Say About the Ticket.

New York, June 18.—[Special.]—The Morning Advertiser (Rep.): "The action of the St. Louis convention yesterday in the adoption of an unequivocal gold plank in its platform is the crowning victory of the long struggle."

Recorder (Rep.): "William McKinley is distinctively a man of the people. In putting him at the head of its ticket the party of Abraham Lincoln has acted courageously and consistently. Garret A. Hobart of New Jersey is a forceful and clever statesman, as thoroughly identified with protection as Maj. McKinley. He is the idol of a State long reckoned as Democratic, but now safe in the Republican column. Victory in November is as nearly certain as anything in the future can be."

Journal (Dem.): "Perhaps never have the American people been confronted by a situation so grave as this. Never has triumphant plutocracy been so insolently self-assertive as in the making of this Republican nomination. Mark Hanna, a most offensive type of the overbearing conscienceless, dominant man of money bags, has forced upon the American people this politician who is weak in all matters in which he is not wrong."

Herald (Ind.): "The brilliant and decisive victory won by the Republican champions of gold at St. Louis yesterday should be at once a warning and an inspiration to true sound money Democrats. A week ago this Waterloo of silverism and straddle cowardice would have seemed more like a dream than a possible reality. There was then every indication that the Republican managers, lacking the courage to take a bold stand either for or against sound money, would straddle on that vital issue, as well as accept a straddle candidate. But the gold Republicans arose, rallied, made a vigorous onslaught on silverism, cowardice, and duplicity, and triumphantly carried the day as far as the platform was concerned."

World (Dem.): "The predicted has come to pass. The expected has happened. The Republican convention yesterday nominated William McKinley for President on the first ballot, as three months ago the World prophesied it would. McKinley is nominated with a shriek for protection, when the country is already provided with a 42 per cent tariff—a rate one-quarter higher than the famous Morrill war tariff. He is proclaimed as the 'advance agent of prosperity.' 'McKinley's triumph is Democracy's opportunity,' so said the World when his nomination became certain. The saying is true today. Nothing but the most open-eyed blundering, the most fatuous folly by the Democrats at Chicago can deprive them of a splendid chance to elect the next President. Shall it be a campaign—or suicide?"

HOW HOBART HEARD OF IT

NOMINEE'S DINNER INTERRUPTED BY A BEARER OF GOOD NEWS.

Crowds Quickly Gather Around the New Jersey Man Eager to Grasp the Hand of the Next Vice-President—Gossipy Sketch of the Wealthy and Influential Easterner Who Will Tail the Ticket of Which McKinley Is the Head.

St. Louis, Mo., June 18.—[Special.]—In the dining-room of the Planters' Hotel a pleasant-faced man was cutting into a tenderloin steak. There is nothing unusual in guests at the Planters' Hotel cutting tenderloin steaks. So no particular attention was paid to the pleasant-faced man until another man rushed past the door into the room in such a hurry that he didn't even stop to give the haughty individual at the door his dining-room check. The new arrival chased excitedly across the floor, closely pursued by the haughty individual begging for the check. The pleasant-faced man was in the act of lifting a bit of the luscious tenderloin to his mouth, when the man who just came in grabbed his hand and shook it up and down until the piece of steak sailed into the olive dish, and the fork dropped into the plate with a clatter that made everybody look around.

"Mr. Vice-President," gasped the newcomer. "Mr. Vice-President, allow me to congratulate you, sir."

The people in the dining-room stopped eating and looked around. The man who was eating the tenderloin steak was the center of interest. Many of the diners left their meals unfinished and crowded about him. A party of three or four New-Englanders in the corner, in spite of the additional solemnity of the dining-room, tapped on their plates and said: "Hurrah for Hobart of New Jersey."

Resumes His Occupation.

Those who crowded around the pleasant-faced man got hold of his hand as soon as M. B. Scott, who had brought the good news, was ready to let go, and a period of handshaking followed. Then, to show that a man who has sat from 10 o'clock in the morning until the shades of evening had fallen, is hungry, and in spite of the fact that he had just been nominated for the second office of the Nation, Hobart secured his fork again and resumed the attack on the steak and finished the meal clear through to the Roquefort and coffee. He dipped his fingers gently in the finger-bowl and wiped them slowly and carefully on his napkin, and after placing his right hand in his pocket and out again with a sly motion, said something to the waiter which caused that individual to wear a wide smile all the rest of the evening and the purse-proud look of a bloated bondholder.

From the dining-room the nominee for Vice-President on the Republican ticket pushed his way through the corridor without being noticed for the first few feet, but he was finally recognized and held up by admiring and enthusiastic friends at every step. He went up to his room, No. 404 of the Planters' House, and was immediately besieged by the members of the New Jersey delegation and a small host of newspaper correspondents.

The most remarkable characteristic of the crowd that invaded Room No. 404 was that every mother's son of them wore whole strings of a small button with pictures of McKinley and Hobart on them. Mr. Hobart said nothing with reference to the badges, but he looked extremely happy to find that such a multitude had been for him all the time as indicated by their coming in with the buttons. A large box of the Hobart buttons, which had been nearly full at 6 o'clock, was conspicuously empty two hours later, but the smiling nominee did not question that the buttons had been out of the box and worn for a week or more.

Admits He Is Happy.

The next Vice-President stood under the light of the three incandescent globes in the center of the room. He shook hands with a good, warm Western grasp. A man who had just been nominated for Vice-President could generally be counted on to do this, whether he had previously been in the habit of it or not. But there was a kindly gleam in his dark gray eyes which has been there for a period considerably antedating the convening of the Republican convention. There was a softness in his manner and a geniality in his tone, neither of which have been assumed even by the gratification of a nomination for a high office. In person the nominee is tall, being about 5 feet 10 inches high. He has broad, heavy shoulders, and almost assumes the rotund proportions of Mark Hanna.

He wears a dark mustache and his cheeks are a good healthy red. He has altogether a good, sturdy, well-fed, comfortable appearance that does one good to gaze on. His hair is dark, and the strong light over his head was reflected back by a shining bald spot which has a limited area, although the forehead and front was spaciously high and the hair above was thin. The slight baldness was the only indication that Mr. Hobart might be over 40 years of age. In point of fact he is two years over the half-century mark, being born in 1844.

"Mr. Vice-President," said one of his friends rushing into the room, "I suppose you are happy?"

"O, yes," said the nominee, "I am glad they can agree on somebody."

Hobart Talks of McKinley.

He spoke in a quiet tone and slow and thoughtful style and his utterances had a sound as if they had been edited and well marked with a blue pencil. His sentences were round, well polished, and carried a convincing earnestness with them which cannot fail to impress the hearer.

"Mr. McKinley," said the New Jersey man, as he stood in his characteristic attitude, with his left hand in his trousers pocket and his right hand making slow, dignified gestures in the air as he spoke, "is the strongest possible candidate the Republican party could have nominated. He was successful because the people would have no one else. On the gold platform his success and the success of the ticket is certain. The platform will meet with the unqualified indorsement of our people in the State of New Jersey and make it Republican by even a larger majority than it had at the time Gov. Griggs was elected. Gov. Griggs, you know, was the first Republican Governor," said Mr. Hobart, speaking even slower and in more impressive accents, and with his right hand beating time to the impressive words "first Republican Governor" like the baton of the leader of an orchestra for an andante movement, "elected in the State of New Jersey in thirty years."

"How about the Vice-Presidency?" Mr. Hobart was asked. "How do you feel about that?"

"I am, of course, much gratified at being named for that honor," said the nominee. "But we made no band-wagon pursuit after the office, did we, boys?"

Congratulates His Partner.

Mr. Fort named over the various positions Mr. Hobart has held in the legislative body of his State, first as Representative, then as Speaker of the House, then as President of the State Senate, then State and National Committeeman since 1884.

"Mr. Hobart married a daughter of Socrates Tuttle, the man under whom he studied law. Her name—um—er—really I don't know."

Sam, the faithful body servant of Col. Griggs, who officiated at the door, was summoned in hot haste, and sent after the name. Sam could not leave his post, but appealed to Mr. Sheffield Phillips, one of Mr. Hobart's friends, who, after a brief consultation with the nominee, returned and said Mr. Hobart said his wife's name was Jennie.

Mr. Fort went on to narrate Mr. Hobart's various business interests in locating big thread and silk industries at Paterson, N. J.

He was interrupted by Mr. Hobart himself, who came in and said he must at once send his telegram of congratulation to Mr. McKinley. He sat down at a table, and after a moment's thought wrote:

"William McKinley, Canton, O.: Accept my hearty congratulations and those of the New Jersey delegation.

"GARRET A. HOBART."

"That's my full name," said the nominee, "or rather almost my full name, which is Garret Augustus Hobart."

The arrival of fresh delegations in the other room called Mr. Hobart in there again, and Mr. Fort was asked about the candidate's church affiliations.

In Religion a Presbyterian.

Mr. Fort, while declaring that he knew all about Mr. Hobart's business and political life, did not like to discuss his church connections, and the obliging Mr. Phelps again came to the rescue and sought Mr. Hobart and sent back word that he was a trustee of the Church of the Redeemer, a Presbyterian church in Paterson, of which the Rev. Dr. Magie is pastor.

Recurring to business matters, Mr. Hobart's connection with the New Jersey and Midland railroad company as a receiver and the fight he made for money due the employés which was eagerly sought by creditors of the road, was spoken of.

That road, which was bankrupt in 1876, is now the Susquehanna and Western railroad and one of the most important in New Jersey. Mr. Hobart's career as one of the three arbitrators of the Joint Traffic Association of New Jersey came in for its share of discussion. The purposes of this board are to prevent discrimination and protect the rights of shippers.

"And I guess that's about all that can be said of me," said Mr. Hobart, who had listened to the latter part of Mr. Fort's remarks and been told what he had said previously. Then he resumed his post under the chandelier again and continued the handshaking.

Does Not Agree with Jamieson.

Among the callers at the headquarters of the Republican Vice-Presidential candidate tonight was Dr. T. N. Jamieson, who called with Chairman Hitch of the Illinois Republican State Central committee and other gentlemen to pay their respects. Incidentally Dr. Jamieson took advantage of the opportunity to do some missionary work on behalf of Chicago as the proper place for the national headquarters of the Republican Campaign committee. Mr. Jamieson spoke earnestly on the subject.

"What is the matter with having two headquarters, Doctor?" said Mr. Hobart.

"The proper place is Chicago," replied Dr. Jamieson.

"But it is to New York that we look largely for the necessary funds for our campaign work," said Mr. Hobart.

"That is largely true, Mr. Hobart, but it is in the West that the campaign will be fought out."

"O, I'm afraid we will have to turn you down on that proposition, Doctor," replied Mr. Hobart, with a laugh.

Great Faith in Mr. Hobart.

Among men in attendance at the convention who have known Mr. Hobart long and well his nomination is considered a particularly strong one. Their expressed opinions for the most part are based upon faith in his extensive knowledge of the routine of Republican politics and his sound judgment.

The point is now being brought forward that he is the second man ever nominated for that office who had such active political experience as to make him an invaluable candidate in the conduct of campaign work. The single exception previous to him was Chester A. Arthur. However, he has never, so his intimate acquaintances declare, been factional.

Mr. Hobart has been a prominent member of the National committee for twenty years and one of its best workers. It is said that to him more than to any other man belongs the credit of having changed New Jersey to a Republican State. Because of his vast knowledge of the routine workings of the party all over the country the claim is made that during the campaign no man or set of men coming forward with campaign schemes and advice will be able to either fool or get past him.

As an evidence of his broadmindedness and unselfishness assertions are heard on every hand that at no time has he ever asked for greater recognition than his position as committeeman gave him.

Mr. Hobart will leave for home in the morning.

PRESIDENT ANXIOUS TO SEE BULLETINS

Displays a Lively Interest in the Progress of the Convention, Especially in the Platform.

Washington, D. C., June 18.—[Special.]—Affairs were exceedingly quite at the White House today, the President remaining in his office busily engaged in the consideration of routine matters. A number of callers made the forenoon pass quickly, among the visitors being Chief Justice Fuller, who was paying parting calls preparatory to leaving for Maine for his annual vacation.

Inasmuch as the morning mail contained many letters from prominent people in different parts of the country congratulating the President upon his recent expression in favor of a sound financial policy the Chief Magistrate was in a particularly good humor.

Shortly after noon bulletins from St. Louis began to pour into the White House pretty thickly showing that the convention had nearly completed the work preliminary to the nominations, and the President began to show more interest in the proceedings. Secretary Thurber was kept busy answering the electric alarm from the President's desk, and invariably there was a request for additional information of the convention.

During one of these visits the President referred good-humoredly to a recent call at the White House by Mr. McKinley, and said that it looked as though the Ohio man would be nominated on the first ballot.

Despite his interest in the nominations for places on the national ticket, the President was much more interested in the financial and foreign planks upon which they were to stand.

All through the executive departments the greatest interest was manifested in the bulletins, which were displayed outside the departmental telegraph stations. Long lines of clerks, male and female, discussed the situation. When the news came that Senator Teller and other silver men were leaving the convention hall some of the more sanguine Democrats claimed that this meant the defeat of the Republican ticket next November. But when asked to back up their opinions with gold, paper, or silver they beat a precipitate retreat.

None of the old-timers could be found in any of the popular resorts during the evening after the announcement had been made that McKinley and Hobart would be the Republican standard-bearers in 1896, and in the memory of the oldest inhabitant there was never such a dearth of statesmen at Washington.

Vice-President Stevenson returned this morning from Alabama, where he delivered an address before the students of the university of that State, but he declined to discuss the position taken by Senator Teller or the Republican candidates. Accompanied by Mrs. Stevenson the Vice-President will leave for Boston tomorrow to be present at the dedication of the monument to John Boyle O'Reilly.

It is likely, however, that the Vice-President will remain in Washington for several weeks after returning from Boston, and he will not be present at the Chicago convention.

MAN CLUBBED INTO INSENSIBILITY.

Sergt. Williams of South Chicago Investigating a Case of Brutality in Which a Policeman Figures.

Sergt. Williams of the South Chicago Police Station is investigating a case of supposed brutality which may make trouble for one of his patrolmen. Just which one Williams has not found out. There is evidence, however, the policeman clubbed a man so seriously he was afraid to take him to the station and left him lying helpless in the street.

D. M. Davis, recently a nightwatchman for the Illinois Steel company, was the victim. Last Tuesday he was discharged. He drank a good deal that afternoon. About 8 o'clock Davis had worked himself into the belief that Head Watchman Powers had aggrieved him. He called upon Powers and precipitated a fight.

A policeman interrupted the fray. He is the man now wanted.

An hour later Patrolman Bonner found Davis at Ninety-first street and Commercial avenue. The man's head showed injuries and he was unconscious. Dr. Harvey dressed the wounds at the station. Yesterday Davis gave peace bonds for appearance to answer for his assault upon Powers, and he had recovered enough to be sent to his home, No. 8834 Commercial avenue.

Davis was once a policeman himself at the same station. He is said to have an enemy on the force. It is called a case of grudge. This, Sergt. Williams believes, will help him get at the truth of the case.

THINK HE IS THE "PIMPLY-FACED" MAN

Jacob Regan Believed to Be Identified by Employes of L. Klein's Recently Robbed Store.

Jacob Regan was partly identified by several of the clerks in Klein's Halsted street store yesterday as the "pimply-faced" man in the robbery of that establishment two weeks ago.

Regan and another suspect named Buchanan were put under arrest in the Maxwell Street Station yesterday, and later were taken to the Klein establishment to be identified by the clerks, if possible.

George Wilson, the soda water clerk, looked at Buchanan and shook his head. Then he glanced at Ryan and he started.

"He is a dead ringer for one of the robbers," Wilson declared, emphatically.

Jacob Mayer and Thomas Adams were equally sure.

Miss Tillie Berksen, the cashier, failed to identify Regan.

Liberty Bell Havana 5c cigar, improved in size and quality, defies all competition.

Good positions secured by students at Bryant & Stratton's Business College, No. 315 Wabash-av.

JOY IS GREAT IN CANTON.

M'KINLEY CONGRATULATED BY 15,000 FELLOW-TOWNSMEN.

Citizens, Militia, and Old Comrades Parade to the Residence of the Nominee as Soon as the Bulletin of His Success Is Received—Candidate Makes an Address in Which He Carefully Refrains from Mentioning Politics—City Is Decorated.

Canton, O., June 18.—It was a few seconds after the huge city fire alarm gong sounded out 918 four consecutive times that a huge parade of 15,000 fellow-soldiers and fellow-citizens formed by prearrangement in front of the court-house. Escorted by three companies of militia, under the command of Capt. Harry Frease, with several bands and drum corps, they paraded up North Market street to Maj. McKinley's home on the hill. The same click that notified McKinley of his nomination over the Associated Press wire set the fire alarm gong a-going.

A score of Mr. and Mrs. McKinley's personal friends had offered their congratulations before the parade reached the house. These included Dr. T. H. Phillips, Murat Halsted, Gen. Havings of St. Paul, a comrade on President Hayes' staff; John Russell Young, Dr. Fullerton of Columbus, George B. Frease, Capt. Heistand, Samuel Sexton, Julius Whiting, and others.

The scene on the parade to the McKinley home was one of enthusiasm. Batteries of artillery started with the nomination signal to fire 100 rounds. When the nominating speeches began the militia and old soldiers were notified to fall in line ready for the march. Before the parade had covered a half dozen blocks to the McKinley home, as if by magic, the center of the city and line of march was a panorama of flags, festooning, and decorations of all kinds.

Congratulatory Address.

F. E. Case, a lawyer and prominent manufacturer who had been chosen by the Citizens' committee to deliver a congratulatory address at the home of Maj. McKinley, spoke as follows:

"Maj. McKinley: Your neighbors and townsmen wish to be first to congratulate you upon your nomination to the highest office within the gift of the people. None know better than these neighbors here assembled how well this honor is merited. These were the first to witness the beginning of your public career. They saw you quit your academic studies with the ardor of youth and bravery beyond your years to devote your services to your country. The courage and ability you then displayed, a promise of what followed in later years, won for you that rank and title by which we have so long and familiarly addressed you. A few of your veteran comrades have again formed in line, and, joining the citizens of Canton, take this opportunity to make pronounced their high regard for you.

"The ability and fidelity with which you have discharged great public trusts, and the recognition of your long and useful service to the State and Nation, are exceedingly gratifying to your Canton and Stark County friends. But we come to you as neighbors, without distinction of party, bearing in mind that, while you have acted in a broader field, you have not lost sight of the duties and obligations of the citizens, and with your many cares and responsibilities you have always found time and opportunity to lend your valuable assistance to all that makes for good in your community. We all unite in extending to you our hearty congratulations and good wishes."

Maj. McKinley's Response.

There was a sea of faces for blocks about and after the applause that greeted ex-Gov. McKinley had ceased he responded as follows:

"My Friends and Fellow-Citizens: I am greatly honored by this demonstration. Its non-partisan character forbids political discussion, and I appear only to make grateful acknowledgment to your address and congratulations. I am not indifferent to the pleasure which you exhibit at the news just received from the Republican National convention. For days your interest has been centered upon St. Louis, and your presence in such vast numbers testifies to your personal good will as well as your gratification with the work there done. Your cordial assurances are all the more appreciated by me because they come from my fellow-citizens, men of all parties, my neighbors, my former constituents, and my old army comrades with whom I have lived almost a lifetime, and who have honored me over and over again with important public trusts.

"Your warm words are reciprocated and will be long remembered. Many of those around me have not always agreed with me, nor I with them, touching political questions. But it is pleasant as I look into your faces to recall that in all the years of the past there has never been a moment of time when you have withheld from me your friendship, your encouragement, and your confidence. You have always been most generously loyal, and my heart is full of gratitude to you all.

"There is nothing more gratifying or honorable to any man than to have the regard and esteem of his fellow-townsmen, and in this I have been peculiarly blessed. Never were neighbors more devoted or unfaltering in their support than you have been to me. You have always made my cause your cause and my home among you has been one of increasing pleasure.

Pride in His Town.

"This county and city are very dear to me. Here I have spent all of my young manhood and I have been identified with this magnificent county for nearly a third of a century. I have followed up its growth with unconcealed pride and have noted with satisfaction that it has kept pace with the most advanced and prosperous communities and has fallen behind none.

"I am glad to greet you here. You have never failed to greet me with your best wishes and congratulations upon every occasion of my nomination to a public office, commencing twenty-one years ago, when I was first named by my party for Congress. I cannot undertake to estimate the value of these many friendly demonstrations, so helpful, so stimulating, more than you could have anticipated or believed at the time. Your call today is warmly appreciated and I thank you from the bottom of my heart for what you have said, as expressive of the feelings of those for whom you speak. This latest evidence of your esteem makes me more than ever indebted to you, and the happy memory of your kindness and confidence will abide with me forever."

Inside the McKinley home, whose chief charm is its refreshing simplicity, crowded upon the stairways, sitting and standing in the various parlors were Maj. McKinley's most intimate friends. Many shed tears of joy when the news was received that McKinley's nomination had been made unanimous.

Among those present were Mrs. William McKinley Sr., the Governor's mother; Miss Helen McKinley, Miss Grace McKinley, Mrs. Myron T. Herrick of Cleveland, Mrs. H. O. S. Heistand, Mrs. John M. Taylor, Miss Eva Phillips, Mrs. George B. Frease, Mrs. W. S. Day, Mrs. W. K. Miller, Dr. Phillips, and Miss Tudie A. Miller.

Marquette Club Congratulates.

A few moments after the announcement of the nomination telegrams began to pour in, and in half an hour they were numbered by hundreds, coming from all parts of America. One of the first to be received was from the Marquette club of Chicago, at whose banquet in February he made his last public

(Continued on fifth page.)

Every shoe stamped with this trade mark.

Foster Women's Shoes.

Lack of quality in shoes is very expensive—it means an uncomfortable, ill-shaped shoe, no wear or beauty.

The Foster make is the only exception—they prove their worth to those who wear them—and cheaper in the end by far.

Open Saturday afternoons.

REEVES & BEEBE,
26 Washington-st.
Opposite Marshall Field's.

TO TIE UP TO TELLER.

POPULISTS AND SILVERITES INDORSE HIS ACTION.

Many of Them Send Signed Statements to The Tribune Advocating the Nomination of the Colorado Senator for the Presidency on a Bimetallic Platform — His Possible Strength in Electoral College—Manifesto to Issue Today.

(Continued from first page.)

campaign is one of finance, and, therefore, to support the Republican candidate and platform, I would be obliged to advocate a policy on the part of this country of gold monometallism, which I believe would produce a further decline in prices and increased misery and poverty among our people.

"Neither could I declare, or join in declaring, that this Nation is not capable of pursuing a policy which would relieve our people of their distress and promote their happiness without the assistance of any other nation on the globe. I believe that if we would have rising prices, the restoration of prosperity, and employment for our people, we should decrease rather than increase the demand for gold, and thus make it depreciate, rather than appreciate in value.

"The only other question of importance in the platform as presented to the convention is the question of a protective tariff, and the question of protection is no longer an issue between the political parties in this country. It has become the settled policy of the United States without reference to what political party is in power, to levy duties so as to promote and stimulate production on the part of our own people, and this is proven by the fact that the Wilson bill is a protective tariff measure, levying rates of duties on an average but little lower than those imposed by the McKinley act. The House of Representatives last winter, which was overwhelmingly Republican, indorsed the principle of the Wilson bill by passing an act which simply raised the rate in certain cases. A great political party cannot be founded, nor a great political campaign waged, on the question as to whether the duties on certain articles should be 41 or 45 per cent.

Thinks Gold Is Cornered.

"After all, why should we desire financial unity with those nations against whom we wage an industrial warfare? We build a tariff wall—we shut out the products of the gold-using nations of the world, and we look to the silver-using nations for reciprocity and trade. Therefore the free coinage of silver, reciprocity, and protection combine the logical policy that should be pursued by this country.

"Believing as I do that the gold of the world is cornered and absolutely in the control of less than 1,000,000 of the inhabitants of the earth, its continued use by the United States as the standard of value must result in lower prices and greater misery and distress among our people. I therefore consider it the duty of every person who maintains this view, without reference to what party they belong to, to exert what influence they may have to advance the interests of the producers of wealth by the enlargement of the volume of the metal money of the world.

"I firmly believe that the adoption of the single gold standard by the Republican party must result in the loss of our State to that party. I think fully 60 per cent of our voters favor free coinage of silver. There is no question in my mind but what the low prices of farm products are the result of the appreciation of gold, and while the manufacturers have been able by combinations to maintain in a measure their prices, the farmers, who have been unable to combine, have been left to the mercy of the money changers.

No Decrease in Transportation Rates.

"Of course it is contended even though the products of the farm bring exceedingly low prices, the farmer also purchases in a low market, but it must be remembered that the price of railroad transportation, which enters so largely into the value of farm products, has not declined one particle in the last ten years.

"On the contrary, within the last year we have witnessed the formation of a trust, which embraces all the roads out of Chicago, to maintain the price of transportation, while all the roads west of Chicago to the Rocky Mountains have increased their rates more than 5 per cent during the last eighteen months. Salaries, taxes, and the interest which farmers have to pay have not declined, neither has the size of the mortgages.

"I have not determined whether I shall enter the Republican caucus next December. I have satisfied my own conscience on what I believe to be my duty on the greatest question in the world today. My people will vote before the Senate meets, and by that time I will know their will. In the meantime my course will be dictated by what I believe to be the best interests of my people, and in accord with the promptings of my own conscience.

"I have been contemplating this step for months in case the Republican party adopted a single gold standard. In 1894 when I was a candidate for reëlection to the Senate I was attacked on the ground that my position for the free coinage of silver was un-Republican. I wrote a letter to the leading gold standard newspaper of my State, the Letcher Blade, in which I denounced the editor's statement that I was catering to the Populists. I said so earnestly did I advocate what I believed to be for the best interests of the people that I would not exchange my views on that subject for a seat in the Senate. I received every vote in the Republican caucus and was elected by 102 to 24 for the Populist.

"FRANK PETTIGREW,
"Senator from South Dakota."

Congressman Towne Justifies the Bolt.

[Editor of The Tribune.]—The battle of Waterloo was fought on the 18th of June, and Napoleon lost. It is a Waterloo of the modern Napoleon, too.

This is the new birth of Americanism and patriotism. The Republican party, that was born to achieve a great purpose and most nobly did achieve it, has finally fallen under the control of the money changers and brokers of the world.

There are still a large number of patriots and high-spirited men who have unconsciously become subordinate to the men who represent the hoarders instead of the producers of society. The full significance of the departure of today in the Republican convention will in future years be regarded as epochal.

Parties are the means only to ends and can never become ends themselves without danger to the general good. Men who believe alike on questions of the day associate together to achieve a common end. When that association pronounces for something alien and foreign to a principle, when it becomes identified with the antithesis of that principle, it no longer has claims to their allegiance. I was a Republican up to a quarter to 2 o'clock, June 18, 1896," pulling out his watch, "and if I am not a Republican now somebody else has changed and not I.

The political significance of today's proceedings is historic. In my opinion, the Republican party on its gold platform has got to make a fight for its existence in every State west of the Alleghenies, and it has not a conclusive presumption in its favor in four States in America.

C. A. TOWNE,
Congressman from Minnesota.

Delegate Sweet Wants Japan Trade.

[Editor of The Tribune]—The Idaho State convention, which elected us delegates to the National Republican convention, not only instructed us to do everything in our power in the direction of obtaining a declaration favorable to the reinstatement of silver, but, by a resolution adopted by an overwhelming majority, the convention declared that in its judgment the reinstatement of silver as standard money is the paramount issue in our politics.

In walking out of the convention our delegation felt that it was not only carrying into effect the firm conviction of each and every member of the delegation, but that it was carrying into effect the instructions of the convention which sent the delegation to St. Louis. We will be charged with selfishness. It will be said that we have taken this step because its consummation would furnish a market for a local product. Indeed, it is already charged. The charge is without foundation, in fact. We have studied the money question just as Pennsylvania has studied the tariff question and we are inspired by the same reason.

In addition to this fact Japan with its 40,000,000 of people is now recognized as one of the great nations of the earth and the doors of its markets are thrown open to the competition of the world. We cannot sell any nation the product of our farms or factories to any advantage unless we are in position to accept in payment for these products the money with which they have to pay. If we exact payment from Japan, China, and the great East in gold we cannot trade with them, because they have no gold with which to pay us.

The fact that we produce the metal has, of course, inspired us with the duty of studying all of the phases of bimetallism, for we realize that silver cannot be restored to its functions as money to accommodate a local market. I give you these reasons in addition to those which are so commonly given in favor of bimetallism.

WILLIS SWEET of Idaho.

Congressman Hartman's Views.

[Editor of The Tribune.]—If all the bimetallic forces of the country can be centered upon one candidate there will be no difficulty, in my judgment, in having a bimetallic President and a bimetallic Congress elected this fall. The end and aim of all the supporters of bimetallism should be to promote the nomination of the strongest candidate that can be obtained. It should not be a question simply of the individual preference of any citizen. The prominent question which every bimetallist ought to ask himself is: 'What man will bring to that ticket the greatest number of Electoral votes?'

"As the result of a very careful and extensive examination of the question through personal interviews and by correspondence, I am convinced that Mr. Teller above all others is infinitely the strongest man we can nominate. The action of the retiring delegates from the Republican convention in recommending him as a candidate for the Presidency was the proper course to pursue. Should he be made the standard bearer of the bimetallist forces his election would follow by an overwhelming majority. It has been conceded by a large number of Democratic bimetallists both in and out of Congress, with whom I have conversed, that Mr. Teller by reason of his bold, courageous, and patient stand against the force bill, would carry every Southern State with the exception of Maryland and West Virginia, and with that concession I am content.

The people of the South have not forgotten the ringing sentences to which Senator Teller gave utterance when the force bill was pending in the Senate when he denounced it as the 'Most infamous measure that has ever crossed the threshold of the Senate.' Any one of the many prominent and distinguished Democrats mentioned in the press to head the ticket could also carry the same States. Therefore, thus far, their strength is equal.

CHARLES S. HARTMAN,
Congressman from Montana.

The free silver faction has been caucusing and conferring all day and up to a late hour tonight. The conferences were generally held in the quarters of the Idaho delegation and the doors were closed, bolted, and sentinels established to keep reporters at a safe distance.

Senator Dubois absolutely refused to say a word for publication on any subject. He declined to acknowledge that a manifesto would be issued on the position of the silver party, or rather the Republican element of the silver party.

Manifesto to Issue Today.

Snatches of the discussion and voting in the Idaho quarters penetrated to the reporters on the outside, however, and from this means it is learned that it is the intention of the Republican silver people to make a herculean effort to have the Democrats at the Chicago convention name Teller for President, offering the Democrats the Electoral votes of the silver Republican States as a bribe.

This manifesto, which it is announced by a member of the conference and one of today's bolters will be issued in the morning, will be a plea of confession and avoidance in effect. It will go over the same ground already covered so many times by the arguments of the bolters and will deal principally with Senator Teller's strength as a Presidential candidate.

Might Take Second Place.

At 6 o'clock this evening Senators Cannon and Dubois and Representative Hartman disappeared from their hotel in a carriage, which successfully evaded a number of reporters who attempted to follow it. It is surmised that the three gentlemen met ex-Congressman Bryan of Nebraska at a private house and that the free silver situation was thoroughly discussed, and from a table made up the prediction was confidently made that McKinley would be defeated by a combination of the free silver forces in the Democratic, Republican, and Populist parties.

If the Chicago convention will not agree to accept a Republican for President in the person of Senator Teller, the name of a well-known Republican for Vice-President will be urged upon the Democratic National convention. What they really want, however, is that the Democrats will permit the silver convention that meets in St. Louis in July to name the candidates.

Gov. Altgeld to Be Seen.

The importance of Illinois and Gov. Altgeld in this matter is fully appreciated, and his wishes will be discovered, if possible. It is almost a certainty that Altgeld is for Boies.

Senator Dubois will go to Springfield next Saturday on the plea of seeing old friends, as he was raised in that city. No doubt he will improve the opportunity to call on the Governor and attempt to reach an understanding. One thing is practically settled, judging from the few words that have escaped the free silverites in St. Louis tonight: The manifesto to be issued tomorrow will contain little that is new, and barring the announcement of the candidacy of Senator Teller for President, little that is of interest.

Teller Gets Many Telegrams.

Senator Teller received over a hundred telegrams during the afternoon. Most of them were from the Western States, but there were some from Pennsylvania and two or three from New York and New England. A large majority of them indorsed the course taken, but some condemned it.

One message from Ohio said: "I do not regard you as a representative Republican."

Upon reading this aloud to his friends the Senator remarked: "I agree with him, but I don't see why he should go to the expense of a telegram to tell me what I already know."

DRAMATIC BOLT OF THE SILVERITES

Hold an Informal Convention and Indorse Teller for President.

St. Louis, Mo., June 18.—The silver delegates played a star engagement today. It was brief, but dramatic in the extreme, and easily divided the public attention with the Presidential nomination. The proceedings in the convention were of an impressive nature, and all thinking men present felt the gravity of the situation. There were only twenty-three of the silver men who left the hall, but there was a feeling that the hearts of the hundred or more who voted with them followed the departing delegates down the long aisle as they strode along. Nevertheless the band played, the convention joined in singing "The Red, White, and Blue," and the business of the great gathering proceeded as if no unusual event had occurred.

The men who walked out held a miniature convention of their own and agreed to spring Senator Teller, who had been their leader in the independent movement, as a candidate for President. This plan will be consummated at a meeting to be held tomorrow, when an address will be issued over the signatures of the disaffected delegates who turned their backs on the convention, and probably by some others.

A canvass for signatures was made tonight among the silver men, and the canvassers expressed satisfaction at the success with which they had met. They do not expect to secure the names of all the delegates who voted against the gold plank, but they say they have received words of encouragement from a majority of them. This address will simply suggest Senator Teller's availability as a Presidential candidate upon whom the entire silver vote can be concentrated, and calling upon the voters of all parties who believe in bimetallism to unite upon him.

Teller for President.

During the afternoon an informal conference of the disaffected delegates was held at Senator Dubois' rooms, at which about twenty were present. The conference was held behind closed doors, but the proceedings were given out. The essential feature was a decision to place Senator Teller in the field as a Presidential candidate.

At 4 o'clock it was officially announced to the members of the press in waiting that the conference could not give out its appeal to the people until tomorrow. In this appeal it is known that the nomination of Senator Teller will be recommended for President and that a declaration of principles will be made.

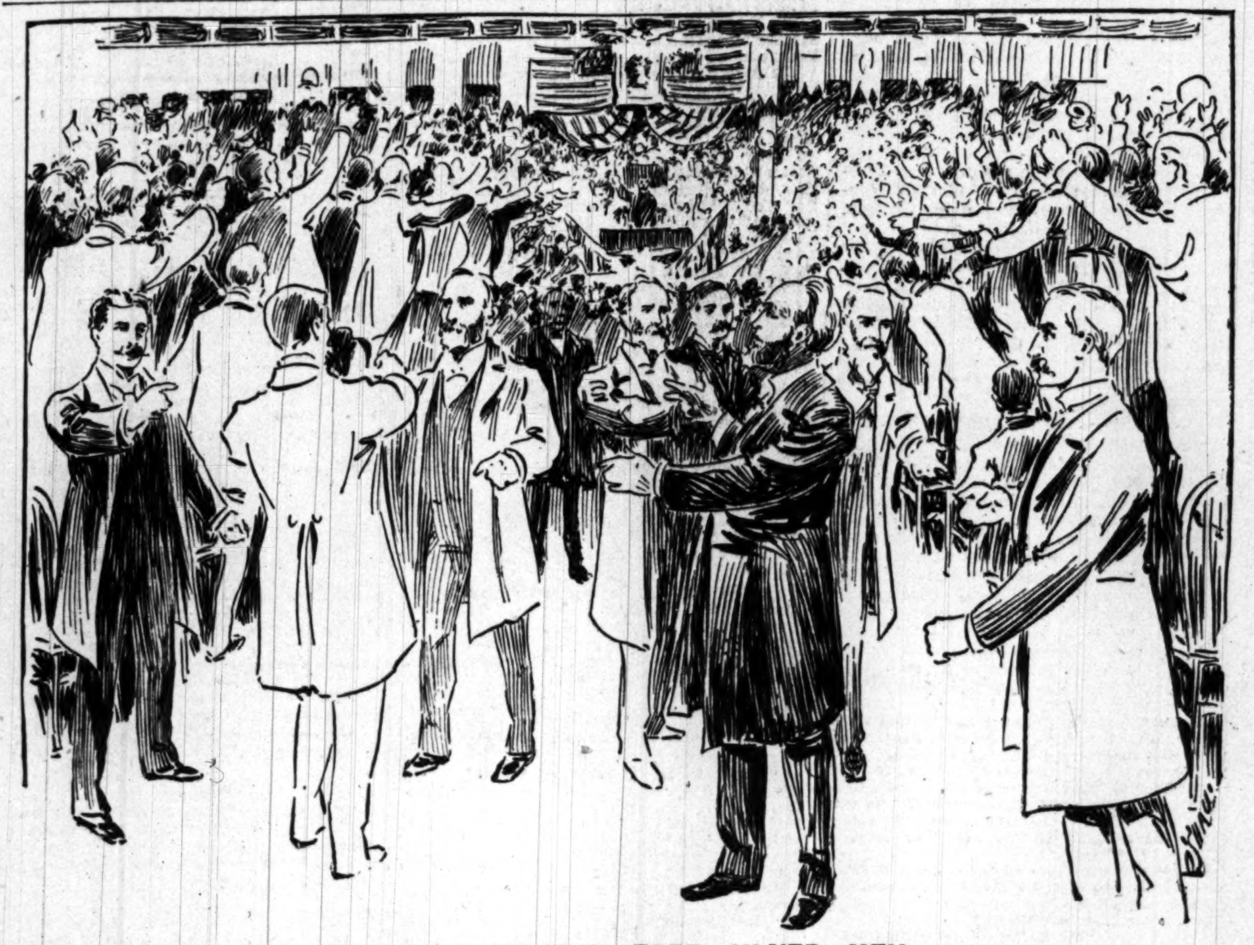
It was stated that no temporary organization had been effected; that the conference was informal, and for the purpose of an exchange of views. Senators Cannon and Dubois and others outlined declarations of independence which differed only in form except on one point. The point of difference was as to whether the twenty-three delegates who withdrew from the convention had final jurisdiction on the course to be pursued. Senator Cannon led those who held that the conventions which selected them as delegates gave them the power to do as was done in withdrawing from the convention and proceeding in accordance with the well known wishes of their constituents. Others argued that they should not proceed to nominate an independent ticket until they had submitted the proposition to the people by calling other district and State conventions.

Colorado Delegate Justified.

An exception was conceded by all in the case of Colorado, where the State convention instructed its delegates to be governed by the views and the action of Senator Teller. While this action gave the Colorado delegates final jurisdiction as to their course, there was a hitch because Senator Teller had been requested not to be present, owing to the desire of his associates to make him their Presidential candidate.

It was stated in the conference that there were about 100 other delegates in the convention who wanted to coöperate with the silver men, but who did not believe in openly bolting, and that they would coöperate in the independent movement on the plan of resubmission to the people. It is expected that the address will be signed by about twenty-five or thirty delegates. After discussing the issue as to the form of proceeding and other minor differences, it was decided not to make public the official declarations of the silver men till tomorrow. The leaders will in the meantime draft a declaration for bimetallism, which will meet the views of all and at the same time outline an agreed statement in justification of those who withdrew from the convention.

Senators Mantle and Carter and the Hon. T. C. Marshall of the Montana delegation jointly stated after the convention that their refusal to walk out of the convention should not be construed as in any manner constituting an acceptance of the terms of the platform on the financial question. They further stated that the entire delegation was united in unalterable and unqualified opposition to the platform adopted in so far as the financial question is concerned. They disagree with their colleague, Mr. Hartman, only as to the extent of their authority to act for the Republicans of their State. Five of the delegation felt that they would be most faithfully and directly discharging their trust by entering their protest against the platform and reserving the right unto themselves and the Republicans they represented to either accept or repudiate the platform and the candidate after full and free conference in such manner and at such time as the party of the State of Montana might assemble to confer and act.



THE BOLT OF THE FREE SILVER MEN.

Mr. Hartman Feels Independent.

Mr. Hartman felt that he could properly walk out of the convention, notwithstanding his representative capacity. No criticism was offered by any member of the delegation on his actions. Staying or going was regarded as a matter of personal judgment of the mere question of ethics. The five who remained would, as a personal matter, have gone out. As representatives of their State they felt they were not authorized to leave the convention if the convention would permit them to reserve the right to stand mute on the question while renouncing the platform and reserving for the Republicans of the State the right to act as they please.

All three of the men named expressed the belief that Henry M. Teller would be in and of himself a candidate and platform on which the Republican and all other parties in Montana would, with scarcely a dissenting voice, agree. Neither of the men indicated any disposition to counsel the Republican party of Montana or any members of the party to accept the platform. They remained in the convention merely in conformity with their view of representative duty, reserving unto the people who sent them to the convention the right to ultimately determine what should be done in view of the convention's action. They were, without division, outspoken in the opinion that there was no hope whatever for the ticket in the West.

Figure the Republicans Defeated.

It is the joint belief of Carter, Mantle, and Hartman, and all others from the West who have been consulted that there will not be a successful Republican election west of the Mississippi River outside of Iowa and possibly Minnesota. These men further believe that there will not be a Republican elected south of the Potomac and the Ohio Rivers. A member of the Montana delegation suggested that the battle ground would be in Illinois and Indiana, and that Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Minnesota, Michigan, West Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, New Jersey, and Connecticut were doubtful States and the Republicans had to carry all of them in order to succeed.

Gov. Rickards of Montana was present when the above was given out. He concurred in the views expressed, approved the independent attitude taken, said Senator Teller would get practically the solid vote of Montana, and that McKinley would not secure 3,000 votes in the State.

MONTANA MEN TALK OF A BOLT.

Few Republicans Indorse Hartman's Course in Leaving.

Helena, Mont., June 18.—[Special.]—Few leading Republicans indorse Hartman's action in bolting the convention. Not one of more than 100 interviewed favors leaving the party, even if the Democrats should nominate Teller. This is what some of the leading Republicans say:

Ex-Gov. B. Platt Carpenter—"It's only a question of whether a man's a Republican or not. I'm a Republican, and have been for a great many years. One of the meanest things, though, the Republican party has ever done was to go off and leave nice little Charley Hartman the way it did. I wish it might have avoided that."

E. D. Weed, ex-United States District-Attorney—"Wait until the other fellows get through and I'll tell you right off whether I'll support McKinley or not. McKinley is a better silver man than Gov. Boies, and I will prove it."

A. J. Seligman—"I shall support the State convention this fall. Why do I wait until then? Because the convention may either instruct its Electors to vote for some one other than McKinley, while it may nominate a straight-out set of Electors, which would mean McKinley. In either case I should vote to indorse the action of the convention by voting for its electoral nominees."

NEVADA BOLTERS GET NO COMFORT

Ex-Secretary of State Grey and Others Say Silver Is Not Needed.

Carson, Nev., June 18.—[Special.]—The general opinion among Republicans in this city is that nothing is to be gained by the bolting of the silver men of the convention. Many prominent men even go so far as to say that silver is not the leading question of Nevada. Ex-Secretary of State Grey asserts that Nevada would not be benefited by free silver, as Nevada now produces twice as much gold as silver and three times as much wool as silver, consequently a protective tariff will be of more benefit. Chief Justice Bigelow is of the same opinion, and the leading politicians seem to agree with him and Grey. Telegraphic news is meager as yet, and many prominent men are noncommittal upon the subject.

POPULISTS WOULD SUPPORT TELLER

Estimate His Strength in the Electoral College at 265 Votes.

Washington, D. C., June 18.—[Special.]—Prominent members of the Populist party declare that the position taken by Senator Teller at St. Louis makes him the logical candidate of the silver men for the Presidency, and they have but to unite on the Colorado Senator to put a friend of silver in the White House.

Congressman Skinner of North Carolina was emphatic in his statements regarding the condition of affairs, and said: "Mr. Teller's strength is so great and he is so conspicuous in this emergency that it will almost amount to a crime if this opportunity is not improved.

"Of course, the Democrats must take the initiative. Their convention will meet before that of the Populists, and if they will nominate Senator Teller on a free coinage platform the Populists will not only indorse this nomination but bring their full vote to the polls in support of such a candidate.

"He would poll nearly all the strength of silver in the Republican party and absolutely all of it in the Democratic and Populist parties.

"Senator Teller is seventy electoral votes stronger than any Democratic bimetallist in this country. Under favorable circumstances a Democratic bimetallist could only muster 197 votes in the Electoral College by carrying the following States:

Alabama	11	Virginia	12
Arkansas	8	Montana	3
Florida	4	Idaho	3
Georgia	13	Colorado	4
Kentucky	13	Nevada	3
Louisiana	8	Utah	3
Mississippi	9	Indiana	15
North Carolina	11	Missouri	17
South Carolina	9	Illinois	24
Tennessee	12		
Texas	15	Total	197

"Teller would carry all those States and these in addition:

California	9	Washington	4
Kansas	10	Wyoming	3
Nebraska	8	Michigan	14
North Dakota	3	Minnesota	9
South Dakota	4		
Oregon	4	Total	68

"Total Teller strength in Electoral College, 265.

"In the face of these figures, and I think they'll stand the most thorough examination, I cannot for my life see how the silver men in the Democratic party, who will undoubtedly control the Chicago convention, can fail to give us Mr. Teller as the silver candidate."

Another Populist from North Carolina, William A. Guthrie, who expects to be the Gubernatorial candidate on that party ticket this fall, agrees with Congressman Skinner.

"If the Democrats at Chicago are wise enough to come out for silver and indorse Senator Teller," said the embryo Governor, "it is almost a certainty that the National Populist convention will recommend him as a fit Presidential candidate. If all this happens Senator Teller is as certain to go into the White House on March 4, 1897, as Grover Cleveland is to make his exit."

NOT PLEASING TO HIS CONSTITUENTS.

Senator Pettigrew's Conduct Offensive to Many South Dakota Republicans.

Pierre, S. D., June 18.—[Special.]—Sentiment among the State officials in the city is that the bolt of free silver will not carry with it enough strength to make any difference in final results on the national ticket, that the ticket will be elected regardless of any action of the free silverites, and that the party will be safe without the votes of the Western free silver States.

Others doubt whether the bolters can carry with them their own States. The principal interest here centers in the action of Senator Pettigrew, and many refuse to believe that he has taken any such action, regardless of his well-known devotion to the cause of white metal.

It is not believed that he will carry any great strength with him, that his action will endanger the success of the ticket in this State, and that it is safely Republican without him. Some very radical expressions are made regarding the Senator. It is declared that he should at once be called upon to resign his seat in the Senate as being no longer in harmony with the party which elected him. The feeling against him is very radical, and he will receive scant political aid from the Republicans of this State in the future, as a large majority of them are not with him in his belief.

HOW THE BOLT IS VIEWED IN UTAH.

Democrats Applaud It, but Republicans Are Divided as to Its Effect.

Salt Lake, Utah, June 18.—[Special.]—The sentiment in Utah over the bolt of the Republicans in the convention at St. Louis may be summed up as follows: The Democrats to a man will undoubtedly applaud it; among the Republicans there is a diversity of sentiment, some of the silver men believing it would have been good politics for the delegates to have remained in the convention, even though their pet idea had been knocked out. There is, however, this general feeling, that if a silver plank is adopted and a silver man nominated for President by the Democrats at Chicago 50 per cent of Utah's Republicans will vote with the Democrats. The course taken by Senator Brown, however, is universally condemned, as he was sent to the convention with the idea that he was a friend of the white metal.

SALUTES FIRED FOR THE BOLTERS.

Artillery Booms at Denver in Honor of the "Walking Delegates."

Denver, Colo., June 18.—[Special.]—When the news of the bolt was received here Gov. McIntire lost no time in taking action. In less than thirty minutes two guns of the Chaffee light artillery had been stationed in front of the Capitol and their thunderous tones soon informed the public that the delegates had walked out.

PROTEST OF MONTANA DELEGATES.

Issue a Manifesto in Which Their Position Is Set Forth.

St. Louis, Mo., June 18.—The Montana delegation had agreed on a declaration and protest to be read to the convention today, but in the tumult it could not be presented and the extemporaneous speech of Senator Mantle took its place. The declaration reads as follows:

"We protest against the single gold standard proposition in the platform as being in flagrant violation of the principles and traditions of the Republican party and as being a direct repudiation of the pledges contained in the last National Republican platform, which declared that the Republican party, from tradition and interest, was in favor of gold and silver as standard money of this country.

"We protest against it because, if adopted, it will strike a death-blow to the most cherished hopes of the Republicans of the West, because it will dishearten and discourage hundreds of thousands of other Republicans scattered throughout this Union, and because its tendency will be to drive into the ranks of our political opponents many of those splendid young Commonwealths of the West, which owe their existence to the Republican party and which have shown their appreciation and gratitude by giving to that party their unswerving allegiance and support.

"We protest against it further from a deep-seated and earnest conviction that the single gold standard is largely responsible for the distressing conditions which now afflict our country, and because we believe that its continuance will render still harder to bear the great burden of debt which is crushing the life out of the energies and enterprise of our people.

"We protest against it further, because we believe that it is being forced upon the Republican party by the powerful money and corporate interests of the Nation, at the dictation of foreign holders of American securities, and contrary to the real wish of the rank and file of the party and against the true interests of the toiling and producing masses of our fellow-citizens. We believe that it means the sale of more bonds to keep up the gold reserve, the continued increase of the national debt in time of peace, and that its logical effect must ultimately and of necessity be the retirement of the greenbacks and a still further contraction of the volume of currency.

"And lastly, we protest because we are profoundly impressed with the belief that the adoption of a gold plank and the abandonment of bimetallism must sooner or later bring the grand old Republican party to humiliation and defeat.

"For these reasons, thus briefly stated, we not only enter our solemn protest, but we say to this convention that the delegation for the State of Montana in obedience to the expressed opinions of their constituents must refuse to support it or to be in any manner bound by it if adopted by this convention.

"We, therefore, reserve to the Republicans of Montana the right to accept or reject at such time and in such manner as the may determine the platform and the candidates of this convention.

"LEE MANTLE,
"THOMAS H. CARTER,
"THOMAS C. MARSHALL,
"ALEX METZEL,
"Delegates."

PRESS OPINIONS IN SILVER STATES.

What the Editors Say of the Ticket and the Bolt.

THE TRIBUNE asked its correspondents to send briefly the comment of the newspaper editors of the silver States on the ticket and platform adopted at St. Louis. Following are the replies:

Carson (Nev.) Appeal: The trend of events in national politics during the last few weeks is slowly but surely bringing Nevada into the prominence as a factor in national politics once occupied by Ohio. The first protest voiced against the form of industrial slavery into which the gold men of the East were plunging the country came from Nevada, and Nevada's representatives in the National Capitol have waged a tireless warfare in the interest not only of Nevada but the whole Union.

The long postponed day of reckoning is at hand. The 16 to 1 slogan, raised in Nevada at a time when it only made a ripple of laughter, is now the shout of a mighty host of voters which will overturn the tempest of usury and break in pieces the habitations of the money changers. The Appeal began to advocate political revolt against the gold gang in January, 1891, and the methods advocated by it at that time are now being pursued by the adherents of silver all over the United States.

Helena (Mont.) Herald [Rep.]: If our silver Republicans are Republicans on general principles they will remain such to the end. They are unfitted by education and association to become Democrats, though baited with a silver hook. Hence we say there is no occasion for tears. Before men take a jump, if not dazed, they find where they are going to land—in common parlance, "look before they leap." If dissatisfied Republicans find that their separation will lead them almost necessarily into the Democratic party, they will hesitate, and we think most of them will refuse to go. There they would be utterly lost, swallowed up in a mass of uncongenial elements, committed to policies that have wrought us dishonor in foreign affairs, and ruin to all our domestic industries.

Helena Independent [Dem.]: McKinley's silence on financial topics during the preliminaries of the Presidential campaign is only one more damning proof of his utter lack of principle. There is not a Presidential candidate in any party who has not freely and fully expressed himself on the financial question of the hour, not one except this man McKinley. He and he alone was content to pursue a policy of cowardice and dishonor, a course of poltroonery and well planned fraud to attain the object of his ambition. If voters could be gulled, well and good, it was none of McKinley's business. On a silver platform or a gold platform, through the mire of pusillanimity and the sewers of political roguery, he has insinuated his elastic, eel-like personality until at last he is the nominee of the Republican party. But November brings the McKinley Waterloo.

Denver Rocky Mountain News: There is a class that was not, or pretended not to be, satisfied with McKinley, that foisted the single gold standard on the people in order that money may be made scarce and their own holdings comparatively more valuable. The present representatives of the gold standard dictated the financial plank of the platform on which McKinley has been placed, and thus secured a pledge for their interests as well as for the trusts and monopolies. His election would mean that the world is subservient to these interests. Standing upon a gold platform, opposed to the restoration of silver to the coinage, Mr. McKinley comes fairly before the country as the representative of sordid wealth as the opponent of the rights and interests of the producing classes, and as the exponent of a policy that has already driven hundreds of people from their homes and turned them into the highways as tramps.

Salt Lake Herald (Dem.): The action of Senators Teller, Dubois, and Cannon and the other silver delegates who left the St. Louis convention will be generally approved by those who sent them there. Their action is a most emphatic protest against the course of their party towards silver. The action of the bolters will convince the country of one thing, a thing that the gold men have ignored and pooh-poohed, and said there was nothing in it, and that is that there is a big silver sentiment in the country and that it must be reckoned with.

Boise [Idaho] Statesman [Rep.]: The money plank of the Republican National convention is not what the Statesman would have had if it could have dictated the deliverance, but this paper yields to it and cheerfully gives it an unqualified support as well as the ticket. It has made its contest within its party and will not now go outside of the party in pursuit of any will-o'-the-wisp dangled by the enemy before the eyes of the people.

MR. MORRISON SAYS NO.

DOES NOT FAVOR UNCONDITIONAL FREE COINAGE OF SILVER.

As the Majority of the Democratic National Convention Will Be for Free Coinage He Telegraphs a Friend His Own Indorsement for the Presidency by the Illinois Convention Is Not to Be Considered—Qualifications of the Logical Candidates.

Washington, D. C., June 18.—Ex-Congressman William R. Morrison, now Chairman of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, has sent the following telegram to Mr. Koerner of Springfield, Ill.:

"The Illinois Democracy evidently favors the unconditional free coinage of silver. I do not. The majority of the national convention will be for the free coinage of silver, and should not be expected to nominate any other than outspoken advocates of that policy. Under these circumstances my indorsement by the State convention, though it would be a great compliment, cannot be insisted upon by my friends."

DEMOCRATS DON'T WANT TELLER.

They Say They Have Good Material Without Adopting Bolters.

Local free silver Democrats do not take kindly to the plan of some of Senator Teller's friends to boom him as a candidate for the Presidential nomination on the Democratic ticket. The leaders here say they respect Senator Teller for his firm stand for silver, but they do not think enough of him to place him at the head of their own party leaders.

The expressions of several free silver Democrats follow:

Robert E. Burke—Mr. Teller is not a Democrat and his name will never be presented to the Democratic convention as a candidate for the Presidency. Boies, Matthews, and dozens of other good Democrats have legitimate claims for party honors, and Teller is a Republican at heart in everything except financial views. We want a Democrat.

Joseph S. Martin—Teller will never receive the support of the Democratic party. The fact he is a free silver man does not conflict with his Republican principles in other matters. The financial question is not the only issue involved in this campaign. The suggestion does not come from Democrats.

Theodore Nelson—Teller has no more chance for the Presidential nomination than any other free silver bolter from the Republican ranks. He would not be supported because he is more of a Republican than a Democrat. The Democratic party is not short on Presidential timber.

Thomas Gahan—Teller is a free silver Republican, not a free silver Democrat. His tariff views are not in accord with Democratic policy, and he will never be seriously considered as a possible candidate on the Democratic ticket. We have plenty of good men in our own ranks.

Col. H. F. Donovan—The nomination of Teller would cause a bolt of hundreds of thousands of Democrats. Such a thing is not to be considered for a moment. There is no necessity for such action. There are dozens of good men in the party. The nomination of Teller would be an insult to such men.

Thomas Cannon—The financial question is not the only principle involved in the campaign. All free silver men sympathize with Teller and respect him in taking a firm stand for his convictions, but we don't want to repeat the Horace Greeley incident.

BOIES' BOOMERS AT THE PALMER.

Iowa Delegation Has Opened Headquarters to Supply News.

The literary bureau of the Iowa delegation has opened headquarters at the Palmer House. S. A. Brewster, editor of the Creston Advertiser, is Chairman of the bureau, his associates being Judge A. Van Wagner of Sioux City and J. S. Murphy, editor of the Dubuque Telegraph.

The headquarters are for the present in charge of Judge S. R. Davis of Creston, who is engaged by the committee to do the clerical work and furnish information to the press and everybody else regarding the status of the Boies boom.

Judge Davis is a well-known newspaper man.

"I think the Chicago convention is certain to declare for Boies and silver," said Secretary Charles A. Walsh. "Enough delegates are already pledged to insure the free silver plank. The logic of the situation imperatively demands such a declaration. I do not think that President Cleveland's pronunciamento or the fact that Mr. Whitney will head the New York delegation to the convention will have the slightest effect in the matter. The people have already made up their minds and will not be moved by any such side plays as this."

SILVER MEN LAY THEIR WIRES.

Expect to Appease Gold Faction with a Non-Committal Chairman.

Thomas Gahan presided at a meeting of the Executive committee of the Democratic County Central committee yesterday afternoon.

The wires were laid so that the silver men will have the Chairman of the ward meetings on Saturday night under control.

In case the gold faction makes a fight it has been arranged to appease them with a non-committal Chairman, provided the majority of gold men is not overwhelming in the particular ward concerned.

J. R. Hamilton for Congress.

Mount Vernon, Ill., June 18.—The Democratic convention in the Twentieth District today nominated James R. Campbell of Hamilton for Congress, and indorsed Gov. Altgeld and free silver.

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THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.

Bottled at the UJ HUNYADI SPRINGS, Buda Pest, Hungary.

Considering the nature of the Hungarian Bitter Water Springs, it must obviously be desirable for the medical profession and the public to be assured authoritatively that the working of these Springs is carried on in a scientific manner, and not merely on commercial lines, and with this view the Uj Hunyadi Springs, from which "Apenta" Water is drawn, are placed under the absolute control of the Royal Hungarian Chemical Institute (Ministry of Agriculture), Buda Pest.

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HAIR Dressing, Manicuring, Chiropody, Facial Massage, Electrolysis, Ladies' Turkish Baths.

BURNHAM'S, 71 and 73 State-st.

Extremes meet in these Rogers, Peet & Co. clothes—and have no trouble in getting fitted.

High quality and low price. Paradoxical, isn't it? But thousands of New Yorkers and Chicagoans know it's so.

Are you one of 'em?

Summer Comfort Clothes—serges, cassimeres, cheviots—coats lined or skeleton back—[illegible] in every stitch and thread—$12 to $30. Crash and homespuns—hot weather fads—$6, $7, $8.

Straw Hats of high and low degree and several degrees between—50 cents to $3.50.

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"Nutrine"

WHOLE WHEAT STARCHLESS FLOUR.

Natural daily food to be used in place of ordinary flour for the strong and healthy, or the sick and feeble, those suffering from weak stomach, indigestion, dyspepsia, or diabetes. The hard, fibrous bran matter is removed and the starchy portion of the wheat is entirely eliminated, leaving all of the germ, gluten and phosphates of the entire wheat in the "Nutrine." It gives strength and health to young and old. If your grocer does not have it in stock or neglects to procure it for you take nothing in its place but advise us and we will see that you are supplied. We put it up in barrels and in cotton sacks containing ½, ¼, ⅛, 1-16 bbls. Price is $6 per bbl. and same proportion for smaller packages. Physicians all know its value. If in doubt about the advantages of using it ask your doctor.

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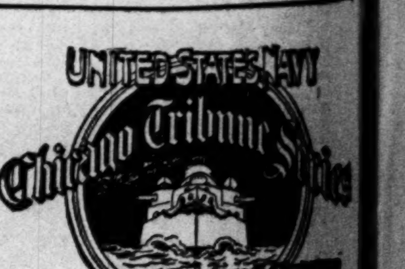

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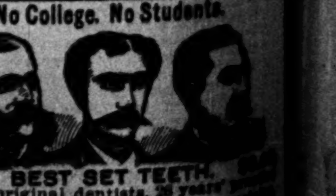

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goans know it's so.
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Comfort Clothes—serges, cassimeres,
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wheat in the "Nutrine." It gives
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lace but advise us and we will see
ou are supplied. We put it up in
and in cotton sacks containing ½
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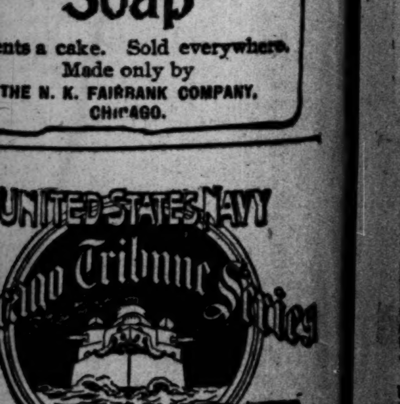

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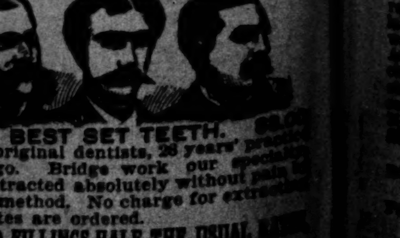

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ALL EYES ON BULLETINS.

CHICAGO PEOPLE CROWD STREETS TO READ ST. LOUIS NEWS.

Cable Tracks Almost Blocked for Traffic in Front of The Tribune Office All Day Long—Fight on the Gold Plank Arouses Deep Interest—Citizens Watch the Progress of the Balloting—Jollification of the Quiet Order.

While the President-makers were at work in the St. Louis wigwam yesterday, another convention, overcrowded, enthusiastic, and exceedingly agitated, blockaded Madison street at THE TRIBUNE corner.

This convention was self-appointed. It observed the same hours. It was composed of the cosmopolitan citizenship of Chicago, and throughout the day it waited in the swelter of sunshine and the jostle of traffic for leave to hail Maj. McKinley as the successor of Grover Cleveland.

Amid the running fire of two-minute bulletins the Chicago crowd became a suburb of the great St. Louis gathering. Miles were obliterated. Every shout raised in the big wigwam was reëchoed in Madison street. Every speech made was heard in epitome. When Chauncey Depew arose to talk the crowd smiled back at his genial face. When somebody hit him on the neck with a paper wad men laughed uproariously. Senator Teller's tears won real pity. Littlefield of Maine seemed dreary and at times snatches of patriotic music speaking out through the bulletins helped to keep up flagging interest. It was noticeable also, when delegates vacated their seats in the St. Louis hall, the crowd in the street so thinned that the handful of police forgot the labor of keeping people from being run over by wagons and cable cars.

Elbows Used Freely.

Contesting delegations were a feature of this echo convention. Every man, woman, and child who came along claimed the right to participate. It was more than the police could do to keep the earlier arrivals from being supplanted.

The first interest of the day came over the action of the silver men.

"What's Teller doing?" was asked when the 10:20 o'clock bulletin showed his seat was vacant.

Everybody thought about Teller. Men knew he was in the vale of tears. There was sympathy for his travail.

When Chairman Foraker read the platform applause was noted. The 10:53 bulletin said terrific applause greeted the financial plank. It was noticed the silver delegates were silent. They had applauded no single sentence. What was up?

Then Teller came.

"Now we'll see sights," said a man with a battered beaver and iron-rimmed spectacles, as Mr. Foraker was billed for moving the platform's adoption.

Impatience increased as the bill-boy stuck up this bulletin:

"Senator Teller arises to speak on the platform and is loudly cheered."

The gong of grip cars drowned out his speech. But the Chicagoans saw him offer Chairman Thurston a substitute for the silver plank. They once or twice caught some reference to "16 to 1," and saw Senator Teller roll his eyes heavenward.

A big wagon laden with baled hay came up Madison street and interrupted the view of the bulletins.

Teller speaks louder and is heard distinctly.

"The best thought of the world has been in favor of bimetallism——"

"Get along there, will ye? Move on. Don't block up the narrow passageway."

This from the policeman, whose proximity makes him a louder voice than Teller.

"I would be faithless to my State if I failed to protest," etc., came out the clear, silver tones of the Colorado Senator.

"He's a Game Fighter."

"I will support any man nominated if the platform——"

"He's a game fighter, sure," said a wayfarer who had discoursed much upon the "floating debt of France."

"I wish'd he'd win," rejoined a pale youth who wore a silver button.

The 11:32 bulletin said: "Senator Teller's remarks do not seem to be favorably received by the majority of the delegates, but the silver men to a man are standing by him."

"He can't turn the G. O. P. elephant back in his course, and he won't ride with him," said a venerable man wearing the Grand Army button. "Now what will he do?"

Teller answers. He announces withdrawal from the Republican party.

The announcement is drowned out with mingled cheers and hisses. The convention hall cheer and hiss has its counterpart up and down Madison street.

"Why didn't he say so earlier?" asks the veteran.

"He had hopes for the Republican soul," said a vehement silver missionary who had attracted much laughter by hawking silver tracts through the aisles of the Madison street convention.

"Well, now he can go to his reward," said the veteran, sweeping aside further discussion.

"Senator Teller is in tears," told the 11:40 bulletin, "and his voice is breaking."

A deep hush of sympathy spread up and down the thoroughfare.

"I cannot go before the country and agree to the gold standard——"

Teller's voice rings out again.

"And I will not."

"As he took his seat his eyes were filled with tears, and the silver men were visibly affected," came another bulletin. "The gallery cheered the old gentleman heartily as he resumed his seat."

"After all, Henry is not a bad fellow," said the gray veteran apologetically as he brushed tears out of his eyes. "His service of two masters is as impossible as the double standard."

Sympathy with the silver leader was forgotten when the sound money principle triumphed upon the motion of Senator Foraker. The Chicago assemblage rolled back the cheer for a sound money victory.

Echo of Convention Drama.

Thus step by step the convention hall drama was reënacted in the minds of thousands in front of THE TRIBUNE office. The nominating speeches were borne with sufferance. Each candidate got a respectable cheering. But in that demonstration in the street one name led all the rest.

The name was McKinley. Senator Foraker was cheered to hoarseness by the crowd in Chicago when he rose to give this name formal utterance. He was cheered as every fragment of his speech was bulletined. He was cheered again by the Chicagoans when he sat down. The same old cheer rose once more when Chairman Thurston offered a second. It rose again and again when Southern delegates wrote their names in history by adding other seconds. When quiet had come over the street it was destroyed again by this saucy bulletin: "A banner is displayed saying 'New York wants nothing but McKinley.'"

Men fairly held their breath during the ballot. Even Democrats in the crowd admitted the result would write one name in the Nation's list of Presidents. They all thought they knew what that name would be. Alabama's response, "McKinley—19," led off the race that was to come out as everybody expected, and the poll of Illinois, "McKinley—46," carried on the conviction.

Scores in the streets kept tab on the poll and with gloating watched the Sage of Canton climb up to the majority. Madness reigned when a bulletin said "McKinley has won" before the first ballot ended. It was all day then with traffic in Madison street. People who had not got by the crowd did not get by for ten minutes. Men yelled and screeched furiously. Hats went into the air. Canes described circles. The "Gong! Gong!" of grip cars was swallowed up in the tumult and gripmen had to wait for subsidence. In their excitement men walked roughshod over the police. The unanimous vote came before the demonstration had abated, and the shouts of gladness were heard all over again.

Newsboys with anticipatory "extras" under their coats broke out in mad cries the moment the vote was posted, and besides relieving attendance in an overflow meeting of the great Republican convention, Chicago's multitude had the opportunity of enjoying the enterprise of journalism.

Each of the other daily papers posted bulletins of the convention, and wherever news was posted a hungry crowd waited.

Bulletins were displayed at nearly all the leading hotels, and at all times were surrounded by crowds anxious to learn the latest news of the convention. This interest was intensified when the balloting began. At the Palmer House 200 or 300 packed densely around the bulletin stand. Wild scenes followed the nomination. Like scenes were witnessed in front of the Great Northern and in the Auditorium and the Sherman House.

REPUBLICANS READY TO RATIFY.

Party Clubs Preparing for Programs of Oratory and Music.

Republicans in Chicago will hold widespread ratification of McKinley and Hobart's nomination and the party platform on Saturday night.

All the ward organizations and the clubs will conduct individual jubilees.

Unusual preparations are being made to secure prominent speakers from all over the country. Sprightly programs are being made up, and campaign music will be a feature.

Patriotism and party loyalty are expected to run high.

The Marquette club expects to have a giant jollification at the club-house. The membership of this body plumes itself on having formally opened the McKinley campaign when the Ohioan spoke here at the last annual club dinner. President Harrison also came before the Marquette club in the same way at the time his boom started. It is expected all the 200 members of the club who attended the convention will participate. The formal ratification of the convention's work, however, will be done by this club later on.

Cards are out for the Thirteenth Ward Republican club rally at Coronado Hall, Western avenue and Lake street. Speakers fresh from St. Louis and filled with Republican enthusiasm are promised. Among these will be W. E. Mason, D. A. Campbell, Joseph Downey, E. W. Stanwood, Scipio Hayden, and Ald. Holman.

The Hamilton club will have a love feast tonight. Enthusiasm, fireworks, and eloquence compose the bill of fare. The Hamilton club members mean thereby to inaugurate campaign speeches in Illinois.

FEELING OF CALM SATISFACTION.

People in the Streets at Night Are Not Wildly Hilarious.

"I told you so," seemed to express the general sentiment in both the highways and byways last night. It was impossible to find a man who had not expected the nomination of McKinley. The feeling was therefore general satisfaction, with less outspoken jubilation than there would have been had the outcome appeared doubtful.

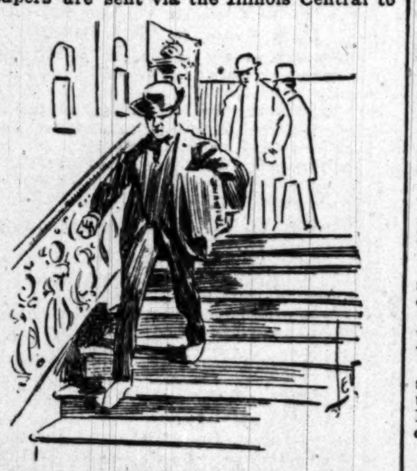
At the hotels everything was comparatively quiet, which was due to the fact that the McKinley men had received the news early, and had gone outside to give vent to the exuberance of their joy.

A man at the head of one of the large iron and steel concerns of the city remarked: "The quiet manner in which the announcement of the result is received impresses me more than the celebrations in any previous campaign have. It shows the people take it seriously, and there is more at stake than there has been before. The vital interests of the people of the entire country hung in the balance, and the feeling now is of confidence and relief. After years of hard times the era of prosperity is at hand."

TRIBUNE AHEAD OF OTHER PAPERS.

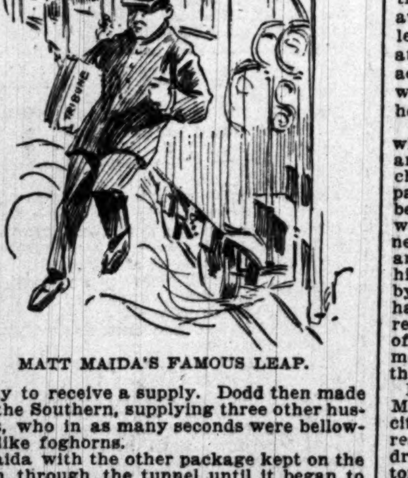
Rapid Work of Distribution in St. Louis News-Rooms.

St. Louis, Mo., June 18.—[Special.]—A feature of the work of THE TRIBUNE at St. Louis was the distribution of the paper to hotels and newsstands in advance of all other Chicago papers. This was attended with considerable difficulty, owing to the fact that the railway mail service refused to throw the papers off at Main street. Chicago papers are sent via the Illinois Central to Odin, thence over the Baltimore Southwestern to St. Louis, and are due here at 12:40 p. m. Representatives of THE TRIBUNE were on the ground on Friday of last week and noticed that the New York and Cincinnati papers were loading the car with give away copies, and the Cincinnati mail clerks had a habit of unloading the Chicago papers last. Nearly an hour was lost before THE TRIBUNES could be reached.



JOE DODD'S GREAT RUSH FROM THE BRIDGE STATION.

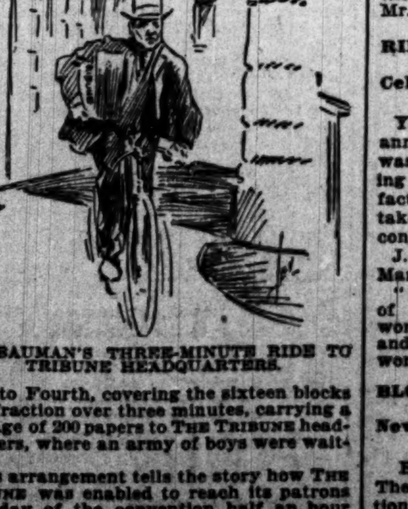
A telegram was sent to the Superintendent of Railway Mail Service at Cincinnati asking that THE TRIBUNES be delivered as marked, and they were marked to go off at East St. Louis. Then "Matt" Maida and "Joe" Dodd, two hustlers from THE TRIBUNE mail-room were sent over to the Illinois side and took up a position at the relay depot. When the train rolled in the boys each seized a big bundle of TRIBUNES and climbed on the train. When Main street was reached Dodd made a jump and a run for the steps leading down to Main street. He tore down to Pine street, rushing up to Fourth street and to the Planters', where a hustler was ready to receive a supply. Dodd then made for the Southern, supplying three other hustlers, who in as many seconds were bellowing like foghorns.



MATT MAIDA'S FAMOUS LEAP.

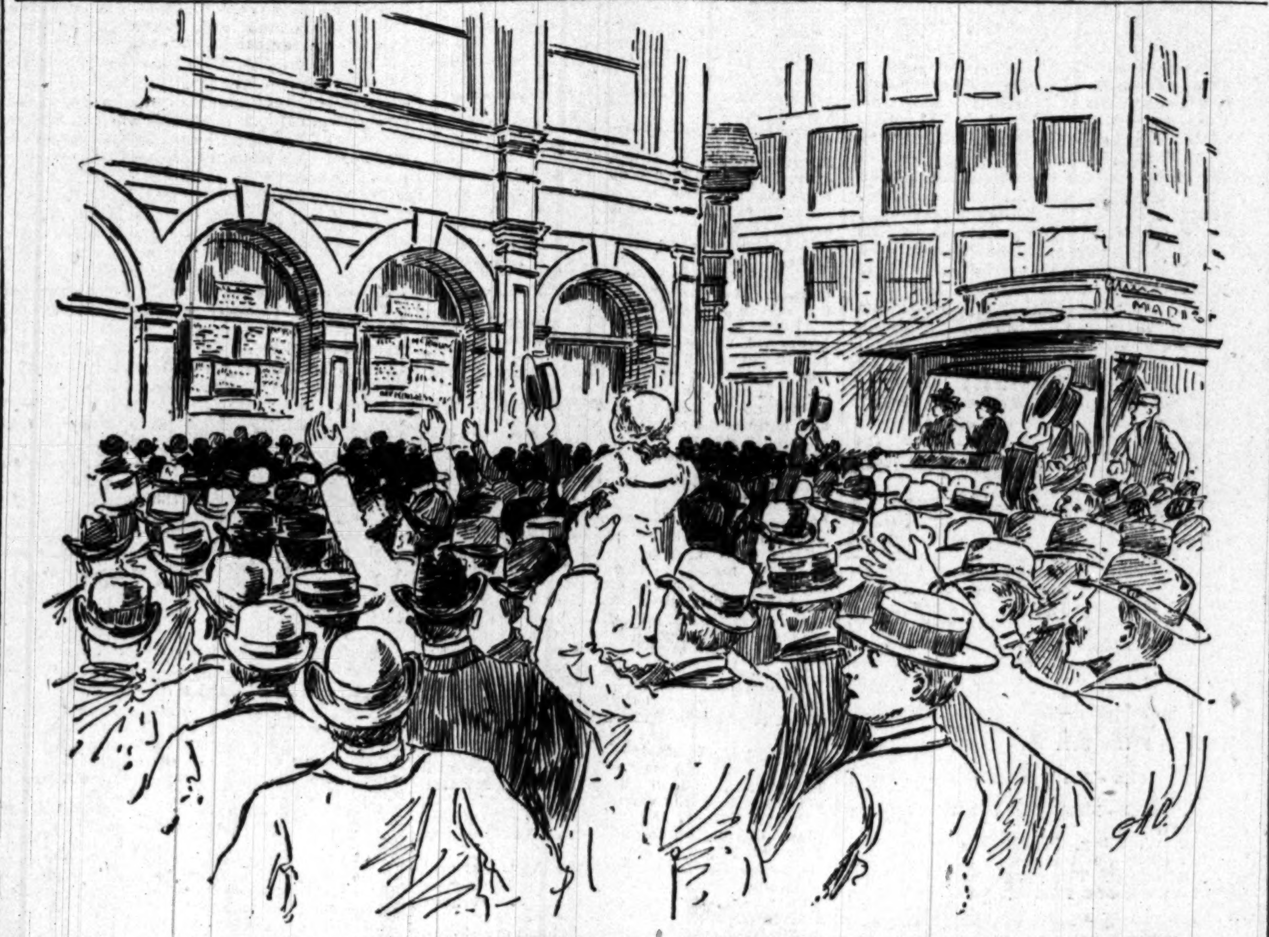
Maida with the other package kept on the train through the tunnel until it began to back into the sheds. Here he had to do a double turn. He must get off the train while it was running fast and without allowing himself to be seen by the small army of newspaper men and boys who were watching for the train to come in. He lit on his feet, making a jump four ways in succession that would make an acrobat grow green with envy. He made a bee line for Clark avenue and the convention hall, supplying boys who were watching for him.

It was the duty of another young man named "Vic" Bauman to get the first package of TRIBUNES that came off the train at the Union Depot. He then made a break for the gates, where he jumped on his wheel, scorched down Market street from Twentieth to Fourth, covering the sixteen blocks in a fraction over three minutes, carrying a package of 200 papers to THE TRIBUNE headquarters, where an army of boys were waiting.



VIC BAUMAN'S THREE-MINUTE RIDE TO TRIBUNE HEADQUARTERS.

This arrangement tells the story how THE TRIBUNE was enabled to reach its patrons each day of the convention half an hour ahead of the other Chicago papers.



THE CROWD IN FRONT OF THE TRIBUNE OFFICE.

JOY IS GREAT IN CANTON.

M'KINLEY CONGRATULATED BY 15,000 FELLOW-TOWNSMEN.

Citizens, Militia, and Old Comrades Parade to the Residence of the Nominee as Soon as the Bulletin of His Success Is Received—Candidate Makes an Address in Which He Carefully Refrains from Mentioning Politics—City Is Decorated.

(Continued from third page.)

political address. The telegram was as follows:

"The Marquette club of Chicago congratulates you upon your nomination for the high office of President of the United States. It is a matter of pride and gratification that in its earnest efforts in your behalf in the pre-convention campaign it so nearly reflected the wishes of the great majority of our fellow-citizens and the Republicans throughout the land, and we now pledge you our most active and earnest support in the campaign upon which we are just entering to the end that the people's choice may prevail, and the principles of the grand old party, as set forth in the platform on which you stand, be established.

"E. C. DE WITT, President."

Mark Hanna's modest announcement was simply this: "Ohio's vote nominated you. I congratulate you."

One of the earliest dispatches to arrive was from Gov. Morton of New York, who wired from Rhinecliff, N. Y., as follows:

"You may recall my remark in 1879 as we sat side by side in the House of Representatives that I expected some day to see you President of the United States. Please accept today my heartiest congratulations."

Traveling Men Jubilant.

The traveling men of Indiana, through their President, Garey McPherson, wired from Indianapolis: "The Commercial Travelers' Republican club of this city congratulates you on your nomination and confidently predicts your election. A tariff protecting American products, whether from the factory, mine, or farm, and the currency unequaled by any other nation, should put us once more to the front."

The Louisiana Sugar Exchange, through its Secretary, wired from New Orlenas:

"Nomination enthusiastically received. Cheering on the floor vociferous. Go in and win."

Harry G. Selfridge of Marshall Field & Co., Chicago, telegraphs as follows: "Accept congratulations upon magnificent victory and upon dignified manner in which it has been won."

Ex-Superintendent of the United States Census, R. P. Porter, just returned from Japan, wired:

"Since 1868 I have looked forward to this day. Congratulations."

HASTEN TO MAJ. M'KINLEY'S HOME.

Ohio Towns Turn Out to Congratulate the Nominee.

Canton, O., June 18.—[Special.]—Maj. McKinley's residence was today the scene of the greatest interest. When the news of the nomination reached this city the police had hard work to prevent the crowd that assembled at the house from ruining the beautiful lawn. There was a disposition to carry away plants from the pretty flower beds, leaf by leaf, until a policeman was stationed at each one. When the big parade started, according to the prearranged program, there was still an immense throng around the house.

Ex-Gov. McKinley betrayed no emotion when listening to speeches after the parade and had the air of contentment that has characterized him throughout the campaign. But when the end came and others began the shouting it was apparent that he was deeply affected by the action of his neighbors. To many he seemed a little pale and nervous, conditions quite unusual for him. When the address of congratulations by the Canton spokesman and the response had been concluded, the later bulletins were read from the veranda, telling of the making of the nomination unanimous. Every man mentioned in the bulletins as assisting in these proceedings was heartily cheered.

In forty-five minutes from the time Maj. McKinley's nomination was announced 900 citizens of Alliance, composed of all classes, reached the McKinley home, where an address of congratulation was made by Senator S. J. Williams.

Massillon's demonstration was of the spontaneous kind. No public announcement had been arranged. When the word came they filed into the electric cars connecting the two cities until the line was nearly swamped. All massed on the square in Canton and went in a body to the McKinley residence, where one of them made a congratulatory speech, to which Mr. McKinley responded. Carrollton, twenty-four miles south, sent a well filled special train. Akron came in 4,500 strong.

Canton kept up the noise some time after midnight, but the town is gradually quieting down. Each delegation had one or more brass bands, and there were drum corps galore. Ten bands were playing at one time in one square.

Niles, the birthplace of Maj. McKinley, and Warren sent congratulating parties, but by the time they arrived confusion was so great speech-making and formality was out of the question. They passed in review before the nominee, each trying to shake his hand. Still later came a detachment of the Americus club of Pittsburg, of which Mr. McKinley is a member.

RING THE BELLS AT YOUNGSTOWN, O.

Celebrate the Announcement of McKinley's Nomination.

Youngstown, O., June 18.—[Special.]—The announcement of the McKinley nomination was followed by a ringing of bells and blowing of whistles in all the rolling-mills and factories of this city. A special train will take 1,000 persons to Canton tomorrow to congratulate McKinley.

J. G. Butler sent the following message to Mark Hanna, St. Louis:

"Congratulations upon successful result of your more than twelve months' hard work. Business-men's American energy and common sense will always accomplish wonders."

BLOOMINGTON STARTS A CANNONADE

News Received with Great Enthusiasm in That City.

Bloomington, Ill., June 18.—[Special.]—The announcement of McKinley's nomination was the signal for cannonading here. The regular meeting of the Fourth Ward McKinley club was held tonight at Schroder's Opera-House and assumed the form of a general meeting of Republicans. Arrangements were made to hold a ratification meeting on Saturday evening to be addressed by ex-Gov. Fifer, ex-Congressmen Rowell and Funk, and other prominent Republican orators.

RAILWAY MEN MARCH FOR M'KINLEY

Master Carbuilders Delegates at Saratoga Ratify the Nomination.

Saratoga, N. Y., June 18.—[Special.]—With the exception of the convention hall at St. Louis, Saratoga was probably the first place in the country to witness a McKinley demonstration after he was nominated as the Republican national standard bearer. There are assembled here in annual gathering the Master Carbuilders' Association and the Master Mechanics' Association. These are national organizations, representing every railway in the Union and are identified with no one political party.

Late this afternoon they watched closely the bulletins and when the nomination was made master carbuilders and master mechanics fell in line, headed by the Reeves Band of Providence, R. I., which was in readiness, and the railway representatives marched and countermarched on Broadway. The cheers and shouts of the celebrators drowned the brass music. Stationed on the Congress Hall piazza afterward a band discoursed popular airs, while the cheers of the people for McKinley, protection, and good money reverberated again and again from one end of the immense hotel to the other. The demonstration is continued this evening and likely to continue the better portion of the night.

Joy Breaks Out at Elkhart.

Elkhart, Ind., June 18.—[Special.]—When McKinley's nomination became known here the big Lake Shore and Michigan Southern shop whistles and every other shop whistle in the city as well sounded for fully an hour and men shouted and congratulated each other on the streets. Bands of workingmen singing on the streets as they went to their suppers were common sights.

Alliance Train Starts for Canton.

Alliance, O., June 18.—[Special.]—The announcement of the nomination of McKinley at St. Louis this afternoon was received here with the wildest demonstrations of joy. Every steam whistle in the city was opened wide for half an hour, and cheer upon cheer went up from the dense crowd that jammed the street in front of the telegraph office where the bulletins were posted. Within ten minutes after the bulletins announcing the nomination a special train with fully 1,000 enthusiastic Republicans aboard pulled out of the Union Depot for Canton to extend congratulations to the successful candidate.

REV. DR. LEROY J. HALSEY PASSES AWAY

Former Professor in McCormick Theological Seminary and Associate Editor of the Interior No More.

The Rev. Dr. Leroy J. Halsey, for over thirty years a professor in McCormick Theological Seminary, died yesterday morning at 4:30 o'clock at his home, No. 301 Belden avenue. Several weeks ago Dr. Halsey was attacked by rheumatism, and eight days ago he was confined to his bed. Death resulted from old age and a general breaking down. He was conscious to the last. The end came peacefully and in the presence of all his family.

Mr. Halsey was born in 1812, near Richmond, Va. In 1817 his parents removed to Huntsville, Ala., where he was educated in the Greene Academy, having for an instructor James G. Birney, the founder of the Liberty and Free Soil party, and its first candidate for President. In 1834 he graduated from the University of Nashville and taught there the two years following. He then attended the Princeton Theological Seminary, from which he graduated in 1839. During the two years following his graduation he had three pastoral charges in Southern Alabama, driving from one to the other.

In 1843 he established a Presbyterian church at Jackson, Miss., over which he presided as pastor for five years. While there he wrote the first Thanksgiving proclamation ever issued in the State. The Governor and a majority of the members of the Legislature attended Dr. Halsey's church.

In 1848 he established the Chestnut Street Church at Louisville, Ky., and there he served as pastor for nine years. In 1857-1858 he engaged with Bishop Spalding in the famous newspaper debate on the question of the Bible in the schools, at that time a new issue. He came to Chicago in 1859 and was one of the four professors to establish the McCormick Theological Seminary. He occupied the chair of pastoral theology and homiletics, but in 1881 he was made professor emeritus and retained only the work in church government and sacraments. He continued to teach till 1892, when he retired at the age of 80.

Dr. Halsey has also done much in literature. He has written the following works: "Literary Attractions of the Bible," "Life Pictures from the Bible," "The Beauty of Immanuel," "Life and Letters of Dr. Lewis Green," "Life and Letters of Philip Lindsley," "Living Christianity," "Scotland's Influence on Civilization," and "History of McCormick Theological Seminary." From 1872 to 1877 he was connected with the Interior as associate editor.

Dr. Halsey was married in 1844 to Miss Caroline Anderson, a grand-daughter of Gen. Robert Anderson of South Carolina of revolutionary fame. She survives him, together with three sons and one daughter. These are Miss Mattie Halsey, John J. Halsey, Acting President of Lake Forest University; and Edward A. and Leroy Halsey, both of Chicago.

The funeral will be held at 2:30 on Saturday from the Church of the Covenant, the Rev. Willis G. Craig of McCormick and Dr. W. S. Plumer Bryan, pastor of the church, officiating. The interment will be at Rosehill.

EXCURSIONS TO WASHINGTON, D. C.

Via Pennsylvania Short Line.

For the Washington meeting Y. P. S. C. E. the Pennsylvania short lines will sell excursion tickets, Chicago to Washington, D. C., July 4, 5, 6, and 7, good to return until July 31, at one first-class limited fare ($17.50) for the round trip. Five trains daily. Send for circular containing maps of route, City of Washington, and particular information.

H. R. DERING, A. G. P. A.,
No. 248 South Clark street, Chicago.

When baby was sick we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children she gave them Castoria.

COULD NOT BE BETTER.

TICKET IS SATISFACTORY TO REPUBLICANS OF ILLINOIS.

Platform Is Aptly Described as Not Only One That Can Be Understood but One That Cannot Be Misunderstood—Hobart's Nomination Is Expected to Give as Great Satisfaction in the East as Does McKinley's in the West.

St. Louis, Mo., June 18.—[Special.]—The feeling this evening among the delegates and prominent Republicans of Illinois is that a stronger ticket could not have been nominated and a better platform could not have been adopted.

The long strain of the day's session in the convention hall was too much for some of the Illinoisans, and many of them retired to rest early this evening. Others left the city.

Gov. Fifer was taken with a spell of nausea soon after supper, and for a time was quite ill. An hour's rest in bed restored him, however, but he went to sleep before 9 o'clock. Here are the opinions of a number of the leaders:

[Editor of The Tribune.]—The ticket, why the ticket is all right. Couldn't be improved on, and the platform, too. It's one of the best we ever had. I'm too tired to give THE TRIBUNE my views tonight at length.

R. J. OGLESBY.

Views of W. J. Calhoun.

[Editor of The Tribune.]—I have attended a good many national conventions and I never saw what occurred to me to be such universal good feeling as prevails here. The feeling is that Maj. McKinley has won a great personal victory. In about every State he had the political machine and political bosses against him, but he was eminently the choice of the people, and the people have won in the Nation as they did in Illinois. The ticket is all right. The platform is all right. We will have a great campaign; it will open early and will be one of education rather than one of partisan clamor. The people will have an opportunity to hear both sides of this great financial question, and I have no fear of the results of a fair, honest disposition of the merits of that question.

W. J. CALHOUN.

National Committeeman Jamieson.

[Editor of The Tribune.]—The platform cannot be improved upon. It is clear and explicit. It does not require a glossary to define its combination. It is the exemplification of my idea of the English language as applied to a platform of principles for a political party. Not only can it be understood, but it cannot be misunderstood.

As to Gov. McKinley there is nothing to say. The people wanted him, they were bound to have him, and the people got him. It is all right and means the most sweeping victory in this country since Gen. Grant's first election to the Presidency.

Mr. Hobart for Vice-President is a magnificent representative of Eastern sentiment and to a large extent is a practical man of affairs. He has been a member of the National committee for twenty years. He understands the politics of the country and will prove a popular running mate for Maj. McKinley. He is a fine gentleman and will grace the position of Vice-President as well as any man that could be selected for that place. In fact, the ticket is all that the most enthusiastic Republican could ask for. In connection with the platform, the combination is invincible. McKinley represents the protection idea and on that subject at least requires no platform.

THOMAS N. JAMIESON.

Congressman Murphy Is Pleased.

[Editor of The Tribune.]—The platform suits me exactly. It covers all the points of interest to the people of the United States today. Living issues are indicated in a terse, clear manner that will appeal directly to the voting population. I am glad the convention adopted a sound money plank, although there was never any doubt of that in my opinion. That plank will be of material assistance to us in Illinois and will serve to make our majority the surer and rouse the Republicans of the State, as well as thousands of Democrats, into a pronounced activity. I do not believe the convention could have selected a more acceptable candidate for President. Maj. McKinley is the embodiment of that sterling Americanism that makes a direct appeal to the hearts and energies of the rank and file of the voters of the United States. He is the strongest man before the people today, and I look for his election by an overwhelming majority.

Mr. Hobart as a running mate could not have been improved on. The people are not so well acquainted with him in the West, but in the East, where he is well known, his character is spoken of in the highest terms. He will carry Illinois by a majority approximating that of Wulff in 1894.

EVERETT J. MURPHY,
Congressman Twenty-first District.

Cullom Gives Hobart Praise.

Springfield, Ill., June 18.—Editor of The Tribune.]—The nomination of Gov. McKinley has been substantially settled for some time. He has now been formally chosen as the standard-bearer of the Republican party, and will create great enthusiasm as a candidate. He has been for four years perhaps the most popular man in the party. He is able, honest, faithful to public duty, has had many years of experience in State and national affairs, is a thorough Republican, and stands in the estimation of the great masses of the people as their ideal representative of the doctrine of protection for American industries and American labor. If the people of the United States indorse him and the platform of protection and sound money at the November election, as I feel sure they will, better times will soon follow, as certainly as day follows night. Mr. Hobart, the nominee for Vice-President, is in every way worthy the high honor conferred upon him by the convention. I know him well, and can assure the Republicans of the West that he is a cultured gentleman, who is distinguished as a lawyer, and will make an effective campaign, and that when elected he will make an admirable presiding officer in the United States Senate.

SELBY M. CULLOM.

Mr. The finest bicycle riding academy is the Liberty, at Wheeler & Wilson's new headquarters, 80 and 82 Wabash avenue.

Special operator for children's photos. 15 cabinets, 3 styles, $3. Stevens, McVicker's Theater.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Collars. KELETA. E. & W. MADAWASKA. Collars ONEONTA.

LOW RATE TO PEORIA.

Attention Wheelmen—For Peoria Meet.

The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railway (depot on Van Buren street) will sell tickets at one fare for the round trip to Peoria—only $4.25. Dates of sale June 24, 25, 26, and 27. Return limit June 29. Five trains daily over the Great Rock Island route. Write to or see George F. Lee, C. P. A., Marquette Building, corner Adams and Dearborn streets. John Sebastian, G. P. A., Chicago, Ill.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, Washington, D. C., June 18.—Forecast for Friday:

Illinois, threatening, showers in northwest portion Friday afternoon, southerly winds.

Indiana, fair, easterly winds.

Lower Michigan, generally fair, light, variable winds.

Upper Michigan, showers, light to fresh southeasterly winds.

Wisconsin, threatening weather with showers in the afternoon, light to fresh southeasterly winds.

Place of observation. Time taken: June 18, 8 p. m.	Height of barometer...	Thermometer...	Max. temp...	Direction of wind...	Precipitation 12 hours...	State of weather...
Abilene	29.76	98	102	S.E.	....	Clear
Bismarck	29.82	80	84	N.W.	....	Fair
Boston	29.92	72	80	S.W.	....	Clear
Buffalo	30.00	76	78	W.	....	Clear
Cairo	29.96	82	84	N.E.	....	Clear
Cheyenne	29.80	68	80	N.W	....	Fair
Chicago	29.96	72	78	S.E.	....	Fair
Cincinnati	29.98	80	82	N.E.	....	Clear
Cleveland	30.00	70	74	N.E.	....	Clear
Davenport	29.90	80	84	S.	....	Clo'dy
Des Moines	29.86	84	88	S.	Tr.	Clear
Detroit	29.96	72	78	W.	....	Clear
Dodge City	29.72	92	98	S.E.	....	Fair
Duluth	29.74	50	60	N.E.	Tr.	Rain
El Paso	29.66	96	102	W.	....	Fair
Galveston	29.94	82	86	S.	....	Clo'dy
Grand Haven	29.96	74	78	W.	....	Fair
Green Bay	29.92	74	84	S.	....	Fair
Helena	29.82	76	78	E.	....	Clo'dy
Huron	29.86	80	86	N.	....	Fair
Indianapolis	30.00	80	84	N.E.	....	Clear
Jacksonville	30.04	80	92	S.E.	Tr.	Clo'dy
Kansas City	29.90	86	92	S.	....	Clear
Little Rock	29.94	86	92	E.	....	Clear
Los Angeles	29.84	72	84	W.	....	Clear
Marquette	29.78	78	86	S.E.	.22	Clo'dy
Memphis	29.96	84	88	N.E.	....	Clear
Montreal	29.98	74	84	S.	....	Clear
Nashville	29.96	80	84	N.W.	....	Clear
New Orleans	29.96	78	84	N.	.04	Fair
New York	30.00	68	74	S.	Tr.	Clear
Norfolk	30.02	74	86	S.E.	....	Clo'dy
North Platte	29.76	86	90	N.	....	Fair
Omaha	29.80	90	94	S.W.	Tr.	Clear
Oswego	29.98	62	72	S.W.	....	Clear
Palestine	29.88	94	96	E.	....	Clear
Pittsburg	30.00	76	80	N.	....	Clear
Pueblo	29.78	88	92	E.	Tr.	Fair
Rapid City	29.82	78	84	E.	....	Clo'dy
San Francisco	29.94	56	58	W.	....	Clear
St. Louis	29.96	82	86	S.	....	Fair
St. Paul	29.74	84	88	S.	Tr.	Fair
Salt Lake City	29.74	82	84	N.	....	Clo'dy
Springfield, Mo.	29.92	82	86	S.E.	....	Clear
Springfield, Ill.	29.96	82	86	S.W.	....	Fair
Washington	30.02	74	82	S.W.	....	Fair

WEATHER IN CHICAGO.

The temperature as observed yesterday by L. Manasse, optician, No. 88 East Madison street, Tribune Building, was as follows: Thermometer, 8 a. m., 71 degrees; 9 a. m., 72; 10 a. m., 74; 11 a. m., 75; 12 m., 76; 1 p. m., 76; 3 p. m., 77; 6 p. m., 78. Barometer—8 a. m., 29.75; 6 p. m., 29.70.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

THE COUNTY CLERK ISSUED PERMITS TO wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no place of residence is given:

	Age.
Fred Wittbold, Fannie Garland	28—18
Jozef Sebacher, Mary Stua	28—19
Ernest Knotts, Daise Eldred	22—21
Daniel Allman Jr., Margaret Deneen	35—19
William H. Evers, Elisa Freyer	64—41
Theodore Waterstradt, Maggie Blatter	24—24
Richard Scheithaner, Pauline Henke	26—29
Albert Piska, Edna Harber	27—18
Norman G. Watte, Fannie L. Caldwell	30—25
August Kruge, Mabel Howard	31—26
Matej Lehecke, Barbara Andrlik	25—21
Jozef Murawski, Katarzyna Burek	26—20
August Siss, Regine Steinkl	27—21
Gustaf F. Johnsson, Hilda O. Foreman	24—19
Jeremiah Quinlan, Maggie Keogan	30—27
John M. Magnuson, Jennie A. Larson	22—20
John Smelkierviez, Antonine Szakowska	67—53
Albert Wentzlaff, Mathilda Doden	30—27
Matous Shora, Maryanna Ploskna	26—22
Paul Trummer, Maria Perlick	30—25
Adolph Anderson, Christine Anderson	30—37
John V. Deeds, Mary Forleck	30—23
Gustaf Lindstrom, Ida Rydell	28—28
Joseph Oberndorf, Estella Marcus	30—21
Peter Aagaard, Mary Anderson	26—19
Luige Cassasa, Angela Cassasa	24—23
Olof Noleen, Mary Johnson	26—29
Angelantonia Cianciarulo, Catharine Gampigh	75—59
Joseph C. Kern, Gertie Berks	25—25
James Van de Bogert Jr., Minnie Revy	25—20
David Gregg, Johanna Bengartz	24—21
Charley Erickson, Mathilde Strom	27—21
Frank J. Kugler, Emma Armbruster	23—24
Fred W. Abele, Loretta Nicholson	25—25
Stanislaw Rogacki, Katarzyna Pagryzynsha	28—20
Carl Anderson, Christine Hansen	22—17
Edward Burns, Mary Furney	37—30
Fred Golde, Caroline Hartwig	23—22

MARRIAGES.

SPENCER—STEWART—At the residence of the bride's parents, 7102 Lexington-av., Chicago, by the Rev. Dr. Henry G. Perry of the Episcopal Church, Wednesday evening, June 17, 1896, Miss Louisa Spencer, daughter of Joseph Spencer Esq., to Mr. J. Edwin Stewart of Paris, Riverside County, Cal.

DEATHS.

RUHLING—At Sedalia, Mo., June 17, Emily Lane, daughter of Mrs. F. C. Blanchard and wife of Herman J. Ruhling. Funeral Saturday, June 20, at 2:30 p. m., from residence 1228 George-st.

DICKINSON—At the residence of her daughter, Mrs. George Watson, Evanston, June 18, Mrs. Brizilia Dickinson, aged 80 years. Burial private, Friday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

GOLDSMITH—Clara, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. A. T. Frank, 25 Wisconsin-st. Funeral Sunday, 10 a. m., to Rosehill. Please omit flowers.

GOSS—Anna M. Goss, widow of the late George Goss, in the 72d year of her age, at her residence, 526 Sedgwick-st., Thursday, June 18, at 1:40 p. m. Funeral from late residence, Saturday, June 20, 1896, to St. Michael's (R. C.) Church, high mass at 9 a. m., thence to St. Boniface Cemetery. Interment private.

HALSEY—The Rev. Le Roy Jones Halsey, D. D., LL. D., professor emeritus in McCormick Theological Seminary, at his residence, 301 Belden-av., June 18, aged 84 years. Funeral at the Church of the Covenant, corner N. Halsted-st. and Belden-av., at 2:30 o'clock Saturday. Louisville, Ky., and Charleston, S. C., papers please copy.

HENDERSON—June 18, 1896, Mrs. Martha Henderson, mother of Alice Henderson, aged 49 years. Burial at Altoma, Pa.

HOWELL—Harry Hollinsworth Howell, suddenly, June 15, of heart failure, at Flamboro Township, near Hamilton, Ont., aged 41 years. New York, Rochester, and Chicago papers please copy.

LYMAN—At New Haven, Conn., June 18, 1896, Paul Henry, youngest son of David B. and Mary E. Lyman, in his 20th year. Funeral notice hereafter. No flowers.

OSBORN—Antoinette Osborn, June 17, 1896, of peritonitis and appendicitis. Funeral at her late residence, 157 Dearborn-av., Friday, at 10 a. m.

ROBINSON—Passed to another life, Wednesday, June 17, Clara A., wife of John R. Robinson. Funeral services at residence, flat D, The Forreston, 210 33d-st., corner Forest-av., Saturday at 4 p. m.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE KENEITH CLUB OF ENGLEWOOD WILL give its first trolley party this evening, to start at 75th-st. and Stewart-av., running over the Calumet electric line to Hotel Florence at Pullman, where a banquet and dance will be held.

THE FIRST SENATORIAL DISTRICT REPUBlican convention will be held in Freiberg's Hall, No. 182 22d-st., on Saturday, June 20, at 3 o'clock.

THE LAKESIDE LEAGUE CLUB IS MAKING preparations for its first annual picnic, which is to be given at Columbia Park, on Sunday, July 5.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

THE WHOLE OR PART OF BUSINESS FOR sale which pays $5,000 per year; $3,500 cash required; money secured until purchaser is satisfied business all right; no scheme. Address J M 42, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO SECOND WORK; a good place; not particular about the wages. 347 Noble-st., 3d floor, rear.

BOYS—SMART BOYS FOR ATTRACTIVE EMployment during vacation. Call 39 Congress-st., Room 4. WALLERSTON.

GIRLS—SMART GIRLS FOR ATTRACTIVE employment during vacation. Call 39 Congress-st., Room 4. WALLERSTON.

TO RENT—1927 MICHIGAN-AV.—15 ROOMS, cheap. WHEELER, 143 Lake-st.

THE COLUMBIA—Monroe and Dearborn.
ENGAGEMENT OF MISS
ADA REHAN
Under the Management of AUGUSTIN DALY.
MISS REHAN is accompanied by the favorites of Mr. Daly's company from Daly's Theaters in New York and London.
This Friday Night, MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM
Sat. Mat. and night.......TAMING THE SHREW
Monday, June 22—Entire week, first time in this city of Von Schonthau's new play,
THE COUNTESS GUCKI.
SEATS MAY BE SECURED IN ADVANCE.

McVICKER'S THEATER.
LOST, STRAYED, OR STOLEN.
By J. Cheever Goodwin.
Original Music by Woolson Morse.
Pronounced by everybody to be a Rousing Success.
BRILLIANT COMEDY.
CATCHY MUSIC.
Every Evening at 8. Saturday Mat. only.

HOOLEY'S—Laffing Season—Evenings at 8:30. Sat. Mat. at 2:30.
THE Jolly Comedy,
GAY PARISIANS
5TH BIG WEEK. | June 29th, 50th Time, SPECIAL SOUVENIR NIGHT.

Only a Few
Can Be
President,
but most of us can be well dressed. Will be—well and economically—if you'll permit us to clothe you now. Well, because we make the clothing we sell, and there is no better; economically, because good clothing is really the cheapest, at regular—fair prices. What then, is it, think you, at
20% Discount
from those fair and honest prices? These are the liberal terms we're offering during our Removal Sale, which is a magnificent success.
Men's suits that're lined, ½ lined, ¼ lined, no lining at all; men's outing and hot weather clothing.
Boys' "Last Day School" suits, young men's "Commencement" suits—big and little boys vacation clothing; and all at 20 per cent off of our close and regular prices.
No such clothing values elsewhere.
Summer Underwear, Neckwear, Negligee Shirts and Straw Hats.
Largest in the World.
Browning, King & Co
Clark and Madison sts.

SCHILLER THEATER.
Schiller Theater
IRA J. LA MOTTE......Lessee and Manager.
A NEW DEPARTURE. A NEW POLICY.
TOMORROW NIGHT AT 8:15.
MAGNIFICENT PRODUCTION
GILBERT & SULLIVAN'S Masterpiece,
MIKADO
DIRECTION OF MR. DAVID HENDERSON.
. . ARTISTS . .
LOUISE EISSING, CHAS. BIGELOW,
HELEN VON DOENHOEFF, WM. STEPHENS,
BEATRICE McKENZIE, WILLETS SEAMAN,
LOUISE WILLIS, GEO. GARDNER,
JOHN McWADE, Etc.
AND 50 of a Chorus.
25 CTS. FOR RESERV'D SEATS TO WITNESS AN UNEXAMPLED PRODUCTION OF COMIC OPERA.
50 AND 75 CENTS FOR RESERVED SEATS ON THE LOWER FLOOR OF THE HANDSOMEST THEATER IN CHICAGO
Three Rows Orchestra, $1. Box Seats, $1.50.
SEATS NOW ON SALE.
A NEW OPERA EVERY WEEK.
NEXT OPERA, JUNE 28. BOCCACCIO.

FORSYTH RACE TRACK, FORSYTH, IND.
FIVE OR MORE RACES DAILY—RAIN OR SHINE.
BEGINNING AT 2:15 P. M.
ADMISSION, 50c; LADIES, 25c.
Concert by Banks Cregier's Orchestra of 25 pieces.
SPECIAL TRAINS Pittsburg & Fort Wayne Railroad leave Union Depot, stopping at Archer-av., 41st-st., and Englewood, at 12:10, 12:35, 11:25, 1:20, and 1:35 p. m. Regular trains at 7:30 a. m. and 2 p. m.
Illinois Central trains leave Randolph-st. depot, stopping at Van Buren, 12th, 22d, 39th, and 63d-sts., at 12:30, 1:10, 1:30 p. m. All specials run direct to track in 35 minutes. Free trolley cars from trains to grand stand. First train on P. & Ft. W. returns to the city at 4:50.
ROUND TRIP 25 CENTS.
Electric cars connect with Alley L at 64th-st. and with I. C. R. R. at 92d-st.

WHALEBACK CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS.
Round Trip, $1.00.
Commencing today, only Exclusive Excursion Steamer for Milwaukee leaves dock North End Rush-st. Bridge at 9 a. m. Sunday at 9:30 a. m. sharp. Returning at 10 o'clock p. m. same day. Main office 138 and 139 Rialto Building.
J. G. KEITH, Gen'l Agent.

CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE.
CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE
CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE
Ezra Kendall, John E. Wills,
Mulvey and Inman, Hanley, Logan & Hanley,
La Petite Freddie, Mlle. Blaita,
Andy and Flora McKee, Sigfried and DeForrest,
Ray Burton, Joseph Doner,
Danny Mann Trio, Hamill and Early,
Minnie Santelle, Estella Wills,
Stanley and Scanlon, Williams and Goodall.
PRICES 10, 20, 30 CENTS.

EXCURSION.
THE GOODRICH LINE
"VIRGINIA"
DAILY TO
MILWAUKEE
$1 AND RETURN
Leave Chicago 9:30 A. M. Week Days, 9:30 A. M. SUNDAYS.
Returning reaches Chicago about 10:00 P. M.
DOCKS FOOT OF MICHIGAN AVENUE.

VISIT
ST. JOSEPH and BENTON HARBOR
By the Fast Steamers
"City of Chicago" & "City of Milwaukee."
Leave daily 9:30 a. m., return arrive city 8:30 p. m.
$1.00 ROUND TRIP.
Business-Men's Excursion Every Saturday 2 p. m.
Night Boat leaves daily 11:30. Wheels Free.
DOCK FOOT WABASH AVENUE.

CHICAGO COLISEUM.
The Swell Affair of the Season.
GREATEST MID-SUMMER BALL ON EARTH!
Entire Bicycle Brigade of Chicago and Suburbs
Saturday Evening, June 20th.
MUSIC BY 1ST REGIMENT BAND.
Tickets, 25c, 50c, $1.00. For sale Adams & Westlake, 70 Washington-st., and Fowler, 112 Dearborn-st.

MASONIC ROOF TEMPLE GARDEN.
GEO. A. FAIR, Manager.
REFINED VAUDEVILLE
Every Night, and Sat. Mat.
Admission 25c.
Frederick Hallen, Molly Fuller, The Nawns, The Dianta Bros., Bea B. Harney, Mary Marble, and others.
Observatory open 8 a. m. to 6 p. m. Tickets, 25 cts.
The Only Place to View the City.

HOPKINS.
HOPKINS
COOLEST THEATER IN AMERICA.
Magnificent Rustic Garden and Beautiful Annex.
MACART'S DOGS, ANGELA SISTERS, and others.
A FIGHT FOR A FORTUNE.

COR. N. CLARK-ST. AND WRIGHTWOOD-AV.
FERRIS WHEEL PARK.
Open daily 12 m. to 11 p. m.
BROOKS' SECOND REGT. BAND
Every evening and Saturday and Sunday afternoons.
Admission, 25c. Ride on wheel, 50c.

LEADERS FALL IN LINE.

TICKET AND PLATFORM RECEIVE HEARTY INDORSEMENT.

Thomas C. Platt Accepts the Situation Gracefully—Temporary Chairman Fairbanks Says McKinley's Nomination Was Demanded by the People—Joseph Manley Regrets That Reed Could Not Be Nominated, but Indorses the Nominee.

St. Louis, Mo., June 18.—[Special.]—Republican leaders, interviewed regarding the work of the convention and the ticket nominated, are satisfied. Several of the more prominent ones who took an active part in the proceedings give their views on the situation.

Platt Accepts the Situation.

[Editor of The Tribune.]—"Like a good soldier and a good Republican I accept the situation and will support the ticket heartily, and believe it will be elected. There has been much in the contest to irritate and dishearten the Republicans who have not been in accord with the men who have become masters of the situation. Our friends are satisfied with the result of the efforts in compelling the adoption of a gold standard platform. That is of more importance to the success of the ticket and the prosperity of the Nation than all the rest. It is conceded that the controlling element of the New York delegation led the movement, and was instrumental in accomplishing this object.

"As for the head of the ticket, no one doubts that he will cordially stand upon the platform that the convention has adopted, and carry out the principles therein enunciated. Whatever may have occurred in the past, I feel confident he will govern himself by the wishes of the people so clearly expressed in the gold standard platform.

"The only other thing that the controlling element desired, which they found unattainable, was the naming of a candidate from New York State for the Vice-Presidency. They would have accomplished this result had Gov. Morton consented to the use of his name for the Vice-Presidency in the interest of harmony for the success of the ticket. But he learned of the factious opposition of a small minority of the New York delegation, and wired peremptorily declining to permit his name to go before the convention. He had a sufficient number of votes pledged to secure the nomination, but on receiving his peremptory instructions there was nothing for us to do but to support our neighbor, Garret A. Hobart of New Jersey, the most capable and available candidate. THOMAS C. PLATT."

Manley Says Maine Will Be Loyal.

[Editor of The Tribune.]—The platform adopted, in my judgment, will meet with the hearty approval and indorsement of the great majority of the Republicans throughout the country. I recognize that in the belt of silver States there will be great disappointment, but the country at large will most heartily indorse the straightforward and square position taken upon the money question.

If the Republican party had wavered on this question it would have received, and it would have deserved, defeat. We have to do that which is right regardless of the consequences, but fortunately for the Republican the right course in this instance was the popular course. Maine, of course, feels disappointed in not securing the nomination of its own candidate. It believed it presented a candidate who was in every respect worthy of leading the Republican party in this great contest, but Maine is used to disappointments in Presidential conventions. It has always been loyal to the Republican party. It cast its Electoral vote in 1856 for John C. Fremont, the first candidate the Republican party ever had for the Presidency. It has never failed from that time until now to give its Electoral vote to the nominees of the Republican party in every Presidential contest. It will not fail in November next. It will remain true to its record, and will give its loyal support to the ticket nominated this day.

JOSEPH MANLEY of Maine.

Quay Perfectly Satisfied.

[Editor of The Tribune.]—I only wish to say I am perfectly satisfied with the ticket, and it will be elected in November. The platform is just what I wanted to see adopted.

M. S. QUAY.

PRAISE THE WORK OF MARK HANNA

Maj. McKinley's Lieutenant Receives Congratulations.

St. Louis, Mo., June 18.—[Special.]—Mark A. Hanna, "the man who did it all," was happy this evening. A substantial dinner had removed all traces of the fatigue consequent upon the nine hours' session of the convention. He talked with his friends and fellow Republicans with pleasure shining in his face, and an ease which indicated that the strain which had been upon him so long had been finally removed by the successful termination of the preliminary campaign for Maj. McKinley.

His personal friends dwelt upon the fact that the removal of the constraint upon him bore with it good rather than ill effects, and he viewed his past labors in much the way in which a successful graduate looks back upon his college career.

Mr. Hanna's apartment in the Southern Hotel was crowded until long after midnight. The leaders of note, Senators, and members of the Lower House of Congress, scores of politicians of reputation, national and local, flocked in to congratulate the established leader of their party upon the most successful campaign ever waged for a nomination.

McKinley Thanks Him.

Dispatches from all over the country, hundreds in number, all of similar tenor, were piled up on the center table, and the visitors glanced over them with evident pleasure. Chief among these was one from the successful nominee, reading:

"Canton, O., June 18.—Thanks and congratulations upon the success of your efforts. WILLIAM MCKINLEY."

Another of hardly less interest ran thus:

"Ellerslie, Rhinecliff, N. Y., June 18.—Accept my sincerest congratulations upon the brilliant success of your campaign for my personal friend, McKinley. "LEVI P. MORTON."

Reviews the Contest.

One of the bystanders asked Mr. Hanna if he were pleased.

"Pleased," he said, "I am delighted. When Mr. Hepburn said this afternoon in the convention that Maj. McKinley's nomination was due neither to me nor any other individual he voiced the sentiment that was in my mind when I began my work for Maj. McKinley, which has been increased and intensified by every day which has passed since my first embarkation upon it. The only work I have done, and the only claim I make upon the good will of my fellow-citizens, lies in the fact that I gave the plain American people a chance to voice their sentiments in regard to their favorite Presidential candidate.

"I was particularly pleased with the speech made in the convention this afternoon wherein my friend was styled: 'William McKinley of the United States.' Of course, he is an Ohio man born and bred, as I am, and of course his native State is proud of him, but he is the product of the country and not of any Commonwealth within its borders, and this was another of the things that I knew before I began my work and which I have learned better and better as the days spent in it went by.

Ideal Candidate.

"William McKinley is an absolutely ideal candidate. I suppose under the circumstances I shall be accused of being prejudiced in his favor, but my prejudice comes from the intimate personal contact into which he and I have been thrown for many years. The longer I have known him the more I have respected and admired him. And what is true of me is not the less true of thousands of his friends and acquaintances throughout America.

"It is perhaps useless for me at the present time to pay any personal tribute to the one man in the United States who has just shown that he is of all the thousands of citizens present within the borders of our country the most popular. I can only say the uniform experience of all who have been brought in contact with him, finding that and that to admire in his character as acquaintance with him deepens, is in itself the highest testimonial that can possibly be conveyed of his many virtues.

"Mr. Hobart's nomination must be gratifying to the great body of Republicans throughout the county. In personal character and qualifications for the office he is a fit associate for Maj. McKinley, and will bring great strength to the ticket. In addition he is wholly free from all factional complications, a leader within his own State, and liked best where he is best known. I do not see how, under the circumstances, a wiser and better choice could have been made."

WHAT OHIOANS THINK OF RESULT.

Gen. Grosvenor Is Not Only Satisfied but Delighted.

St. Louis, Mo., June 18.—[Special.]—Here is what some of the Ohio men say tonight:

[Editor of The Tribune.]—Everyone knows I am not only satisfied but delighted with the result. Aside from personal consideration and interest in Mr. McKinley I am entirely satisfied with the platform. I think the retirement of the representatives of the silver mine monopolies in the Rocky Mountain country is the greatest and most valuable incident in the recent history of the Republican party. They are gone and we are rid of them. They have been Republicans for booty, and they have left us for plunder, and the Republican party will cease to cater to special interests and to natural monopolies. I have no doubt of overwhelming victory in November, and the victory will be won on the line of principle and not upon the line of catering to special interests.

"CHARLES G. H. GROSVENOR."

Judge Thompson Gratified.

[Editor of The Tribune.]—The nominees of today prove the truth of what Thurston said, "This is the day of the people." The machine politicians have realized the truth that the people believe in McKinley. They have taken the matter of the nomination in their own hands. No machine brought it about. The friends of Maj. McKinley simply made it easier for the people to express themselves.

JUDGE A. C. THOMPSON.

Porter Names Two Blessings.

[Editor of The Tribune.]—The situation could not possibly be better. The first great blessing is that the Republican party has got out of the skies and down to the dirt roads. The second blessing is that the silver men have gone out of the Republican party. The party always won by standing for its convictions. In regard to the nominee for the Vice-Presidency, it may be said that Hobart has all the advantages and none of the disadvantages of the New York candidate.

ROBERT B. PORTER.

MORTON GIVES OUT AN INTERVIEW.

Declares McKinley's Nomination to Have Been a Foregone Conclusion.

Ellerslie, Rhinecliff, N. Y., June 18.—Gov. Morton, three of his daughters, and his private secretary, Col. Ashley Cole, were gathered around the telegraph instrument in the billiard parlor of the Governor's home during the latter part of the afternoon while the bulletins of the Associated Press announcing the progress of the vote for Presidential nominations were being received. When the choice of the convention for Vice-President had been received the Governor, in response to a request of the Associated Press representative, gave out the following:

"The outcome of the convention has been a practical conclusion for a week past. Considering that Mr. McKinley's nomination was already assured, the chief cause for public congratulation upon the labors of the convention is its unqualified declaration for the single gold standard of value. In my opinion no greater public danger has menaced this Nation since the close of the civil war than that which impended while this contest between the adherents of the gold and silver policies were at issue. Now that it has been decided by an overwhelming expression of the party's representatives in convention, the country's interests are more secure, both at home and abroad, and the Republican party is found not wanting in the assertion of its devotion and loyalty to the welfare of the people. I expect the triumphant election of the ticket in November and the return of the party to the control of national affairs."

What Senator Allison Says.

Dubuque, Ia., June 18.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The result of the convention is satisfactory to the country. The platform is a fair reflex of the will and judgment of the Republican party, and of great numbers not hitherto members of it, and is a succinct statement of the purposes of the party. The financial plank leaves no doubt as to its meaning and purpose. It pledges the party to the existing standard of gold, and, until an international agreement is secured, it opposes the free coinage of silver by the United States alone. It favors true bimetallism by international agreement between the leading commercial nations. The only way whereby it can be accomplished is it promises the necessary legislative and administrative action to maintain the parity and value of all our currency, and opposes all devices to debase the currency or the money standard.

The platform is equally explicit as respecting the policy of protection and other topics of national interest. The nomination of Maj. McKinley for President reflects the aggregated popular will of the Republican party, and his candidacy will grow in public favor day by day as the election approaches. When inaugurated, as he surely will be, he will safely, wisely, and justly administer our great affairs. He deserves and will have the cordial and hearty support of the country. Iowa will join in that support and give him a large majority of her votes on election day.

The nomination of Garret A. Hobart of New Jersey for Vice-President is an eminently fitting one. He resides in the midst of a group of States naturally Republican, but in the past not always reliably so. He is a lawyer of distinction and popular in his State as a citizen. He has been for a long time a member of the National Republican committee. He has a wide acquaintance with the public men of the country and is familiar with national affairs. He will bring to his associates in the Senate safe and prudent counsel and a wise judgment.

WILLIAM B. ALLISON.

SARCASTIC OVER THE RATIFICATION

Platt Explains What the New York Meeting Means—His Campaign Plans.

St. Louis, Mo., June 18.—[Special.]—Ex-Senator Thomas C. Platt, referring to a telegram notifying him of a big ratification meeting in New York tonight, said:

"It is the custom of the regular party organization in New York to hold ratification meetings soon after the nominations are made and to keep the campaign hot from then on. They are starting it a little earlier this year (and there was a sarcastic smile on the New York leader's face as he said this) to set a good example for the McKinley League, which is spending more time fighting the regular organization than working for McKinley."

Mr. Platt wound up his St. Louis visit by taking a carriage ride about the city and will start for home at 8 o'clock tomorrow morning. The tenor of his conferences with his followers during the evening was to the effect that the campaign in New York for the election of the ticket should be made so hot that the efforts of the original McKinleyites in the State who are outside the Platt organization could not compare with it.

SPEAKER REED PACKS HIS GRIP.

Has Nothing to Say Regarding the Nominations at St. Louis.

Washington, D. C., June 18.—[Special.]—Speaker Reed persisted in maintaining a Sphinx-like silence today regarding the convention at St. Louis. One of the first things he did after breakfast was to saunter down town to a railroad ticket office, where he secured transportation to Maine for his family and himself. It is the intention of the Speaker to start northward tomorrow forenoon, but he may linger in New York for the remainder of this week. All the information from St. Louis came in the shape of bulletins from the Press Associations and the telegraph companies, and if there were any private dispatches for the Speaker he kept the fact a secret. His reply to requests for interviews was that he was busy packing up to leave Washington, and must beg to be excused from talking.

YACHT IS BLOWN UP AND TEN KILLED

Boiler of Titus Sheard Explodes Near Little Falls, N. Y., with Fatal Results—Many Are Injured.

Little Falls, N. Y., June 18.—At the Taylor Cycle Park, one mile west of this city, where the State meet of the L. A. W. was to take place, the boiler of the steam yacht Titus Sheard exploded as the boat was being moored this afternoon. In that vicinity ten of the crowd were killed outright, one died while on the way to the hospital, three were fatally, and six seriously injured. The boat was blown to splinters, and pieces of the boiler were thrown 500 feet. Three of the bodies have not been recovered, and are believed to be in the Erie Canal, where the catastrophe occurred. The explosion is believed to have resulted from the defective working of the pump connected with the boilers. The engineer, W. Van Buren Youngs, is in the hospital seriously injured, and can give no account of the accident. The killed are:

BRADFORD, CHARLES, bartender.
GOLDEN, MISS ANNA, daughter of Augustus Golden.
HALL, THOMAS, mill operative.
SYMONDS, WILLIAM, saloonkeeper.
THREE UNKNOWN BODIES, not recovered.
TRESSETT, EDWARD, pilot.
WHITE, GEORGE, superintendent Eagle mills.
WORMUTH, CHARLES, hotel proprietor.

Fatally Injured.

DENMAN, GEORGE, mill operative.
STROUP, MRS. IRVING.
WORMUTH, WILLIAM, lock-tender.

VOTERS ARE NOW HAPPY.

RISE OF M'KINLEY'S SUN DISPELS THE GLOOM OF DOUBT.

Unanimous Belief That the Ohioan's Election Is a Foregone Conclusion and This Is Taken to Be Equivalent to an Augury of Coming Prosperity for the Nation—Democrats Are Falling Into Line—Praise for the Sound Money Plank in the Platform.

The nomination of William McKinley, made as the natural sequence of the clear-cut indorsement of gold, was received yesterday evening with great delight by all classes of citizens in Chicago.

No one was surprised, yet every one waited until the balloting had put the final seal on the choice of the St. Louis convention, to jump in the air, literally or figuratively, and shout for the triumph of the popular idol. Indorsement of the nomination was on every voter's tongue. Some of these indorsements are recorded below as expressive of the general sentiment:

O. S. Richardson—The plank is what every intelligent business-man, irrespective of party, wants it to be, a clear-cut declaration for the gold standard. I am a Democrat, but on this issue I shall support McKinley, unless the Chicago convention declares just as unequivocally for the gold standard, and many other Democrats have said to me that they should do the same thing.

Robert Law—The financial plank meets my hearty indorsement. I have been identified with the Democratic party for many years, but I will support McKinley on the plank indicated against any nominee of the Chicago convention on a silver basis. I consider that the financial question now subordinates all other questions before the American people.

Bailey Dawson—I am delighted with the ticket and believe it will win. As to the effect on the business interests of the country I do not expect it to have any effect for a year or a year and a half to come. Ultimately, however, a Republican administration must restore confidence and improve business. The bolt does not amount to anything.

Augury of Good.

Marvin Hughitt—The results of the convention's labors augur well for the future and for the business interests of the country.

C. L. Hutchinson—The Illinois delegation did great work for sound money. The candidates are the best that could have been chosen.

Edson Keith—The convention has done excellently.

E. G. Keith—McKinley will be the next President.

Henry W. King, President of the Commercial club—The financial plank is all that could be asked. The utterances on the tariff are sound, and I have no fear of the result.

R. A. Waller—I am a Democrat and shall wait until the Chicago convention meets before deciding how I shall vote, but I shall not vote for free silver.

John M. Clark—The convention has done itself honor, and there is no doubt of the result.

W. H. Alsip—Maj. McKinley is the logical candidate. The financial plank of the platform is all that could be demanded, and the clear declaration for a protective tariff will go a long way towards establishing the confidence of our people in the immediate betterment of our commercial condition.

Elisha A. Robinson—The Republican victory will be the greatest the country ever saw and prosperity is sure to follow in this country in the near future.

W. S. Elliott Jr.—The nomination of McKinley and Hobart will immediately restore monetary confidence. Restored confidence will bring better times.

Reed Man in Line.

Adolf Heile—I was not originally in favor of McKinley but wanted Reed. I believe, however, that we shall begin to see the light, following McKinley's nomination on a gold platform. Not immediately, perhaps, but it will surely come.

Quintin Johnstone—Improvement may come gradually, but I believe we shall finally see good times.

J. B. Pendergast—The people have had enough of Cleveland and the Democratic party. Now that the Republicans have declared their principles I look for better times.

Arthur L. Kemper—As McKinley is the people's choice his nomination was fitting. He is a safe man. With the gold platform the Republican party will present the old proposition to the voters, and it will prove itself once again the savior of the country. Teller is probably honest in his convictions, but they are misguided.

Col. D. J. Foster—The nomination of McKinley and the declaration for a sound platform will undoubtedly strengthen business. It seems to me the markets should show the effect at once. I was sorry to learn of the bolt, but I don't believe it will have any material effect.

S. M. Parish, Barnes & Parish, real estate—McKinley was the wanted man and Hobart is one of the best the party could get. With this ticket the small differences were harmonized and brought together to work for the common good. The platform is equally pleasing, and will prove so to many Democrats as well as to the Republicans. Teller probably was forced to take his action, which will not harm the party.

F. J. Nies—I know of no business interests that will not be improved by McKinley's nomination.

Henry J. Ross—When McKinley is elected I think confidence will be restored, money will come in from foreign countries, money will be taken from savings banks, and a period of prosperity will ensue.

M. C. Harper—McKinley's nomination must not, in view of all the provisions of the platform, be taken as indicating any intention on the part of the Republicans to unsettle business by radical or ill-advised changes in the tariff laws.

J. Marshall Weir—I do not look for any sudden boom in business, but for a sure, steady growth.

William Ruxton, Herman Behr & Co.—Manufacturing will revive at once.

Edward S. Frasher, Secretary D. B. Fisk & Co., wholesale millinery—The stand taken by the Republicans at St. Louis is going to help business immensely.

And Still They Come.

T. S. Smith, manager O. B. Tennis & Co., millinery importers, No. 144 Wabash avenue—I am a Democrat and will vote for McKinley.

W. C. Scupham—McKinley, I believe, is a good, safe man, and the adoption of the gold plank is the proper thing.

William A. Dyche, Mayor of Evanston—The nomination of McKinley on the platform of the Republican party will do much to restore confidence to the business world and bring prosperity to all parts of our country.

Charles Eckerman—Of course everybody believes the nomination of McKinley is equivalent to his election, and confidence, I believe, will be restored immediately.

James R. Owen—I think the nomination of McKinley and the adoption of the gold plank the best thing that ever happened for this country.

Col. Amos C. Babcock—I am a Republican and a protectionist, and although a free silver man I mean to vote for McKinley, and I believe he will be triumphantly elected. He will be elected on the theory that a high tariff will work a return to prosperity.

Henry Rathbone—The ticket and platform suit the condition of affairs in the country.

Dr. H. H. Brown—I think the convention pursued the only proper course.

Samuel Pieser, florist, No. 387 North Clark street—I have been a lifelong Democrat, but am proud to announce to my friends that I will cast my first Republican vote for McKinley and Hobart.

Robert H. Parkinson—I am particularly pleased with the financial plank, which declares for a gold standard.

A. M. Spencer—I am more than satisfied with platform and ticket.

J. H. Curtis—The ticket and platform are first-class.

A. E. Anderson—McKinley's nomination is a great boom for the country.

Prophecy of a Democrat.

J. B. Carleton, Reid, Murdoch & Co.—I am a Democrat, but I think there is no question of McKinley's election. Under the existing tariff laws we have not funds enough to pay our debts, but this condition will be remedied, so the new plank says. With many others I will not vote for a Democrat on a free silver platform.

G. A. Gilbert—The Republican party presents to the people everything they want and it can have nothing but victory ahead. Teller's bolt was simply one of necessity. I don't believe he wanted to make it.

Henry E. Adams—A good ticket in the field means success, and we have that with McKinley and Hobart and further inducement in the form of a gold chip. I don't think Teller's bolt can hurt the prospects of the party.

M. B. Randall—Now is the time for the people to decide the money question and to determine whether America is for Americans. I was sorry Teller and the four others stepped out, but of course I disagree with their convictions, though they have a right to them.

Leslie Lewis, Assistant Superintendent of Schools—I believe the slow and certain effect of McKinley's election, on a gold platform, will be the perfect restoration of the business of the country to its normal prosperity.

James Hannan, Assistant Superintendent of Schools—I am a Democrat, but I have no doubt McKinley's election will give great satisfaction to the business classes.

Edward G. Halle—Confidence will be restored and business begin to improve.

D. R. Cameron—What I want to see is a gold Democrat for President.

A. S. Trude—Our pork has been excluded from German ports until there is a squeal of dissatisfaction from every pork-producing State. What would become of us if our cereals also were excluded?

J. C. Wineburg, tailor—I expect my business to improve. If the people are prosperous they will wear better clothes.

F. R. Straus—I believe McKinley's nomination will restore confidence.

William G. Jerrems—I look for a better condition of trade.

Capt. J. S. Dunham—I believe the nomination of McKinley and the adoption of a gold plank in the platform are going to help business and restore confidence. However, I do not expect many results until after the November election.

Dr. D. W. Graham—The ticket will be elected and will be beneficial to the business interests of the country.

Dr. D. R. Brower—The ticket will have a beneficial and immediate effect on business.

Dr. H. A. Drake—The adoption of the sound money plank is just what the country needed.

C. S. Kehler—The nomination suits me perfectly.

Charles F. Sundell—The ticket is a sure winner. It is the choice of the people and not of the politicians.

Albert N. Charles—Nothing could have happened which would have proved greater for the country.

F. E. Smith—I don't think a better platform could have been framed.

Edward B. Burling—I think the platform and candidates are the best.

Howard M. Carter—The ticket is the strongest that could have been nominated.

He Knows Hobart.

A. L. Hopkins, receiver of the Santa Fé road—Mr. Hobart is a close personal friend of mine, and I know he will administer the affairs of this country in a thoroughly acceptable manner. The financial plank of the platform is what every intelligent business-man will subscribe to. It will be overwhelmingly indorsed. The business world wants this financial question settled, and on the lines indicated in this platform.

W. M. Bassett, manager of the Central Vermont railroad, New York City—We are satisfied fully with McKinley. The good effect of the gold declaration cannot be gainsaid.

George H. Wheeler—I only hope now that the Democratic party will declare in favor of free silver, so that there can be a definite settlement of this vexed question.

Frank Peavy, Minneapolis—The financial plank is an epitome of the soundest business judgment.

Charles Berkey—I am with the ticket and platform. Up to two years ago I was a free silver man, but was converted to the gold standard.

E. P. Welles—McKinley has been my choice all along and the same is true of all my Republican friends.

F. C. Taylor—The free silver craze is killed forever.

Alex Taylor—The platform is the true one and the man the very best.

S. K. Colton—It is a splendid position for the party to take in the present crisis. Confidence will now be restored.

Lloyd Milner, President Spaulding Jewelry company—The most pressing need in the business world now is a settlement of the financial question. I have been a Democrat for many years, but I will support McKinley.

G. E. Colby, artist, No. 88 State street—I have no doubt the result will improve the demand for the arts, as they are generally considered a luxury, and people can only enjoy a luxury when times are good.

E. A. Burbank, artist, Athenæum Building—I believe that business will improve at once.

J. N. Anderson, Anderson Art company—I now look for a return of confidence and better times all over the country.

Silver Craze Suicidal.

W. W. Sammons—The party would have committed suicide if it had tried to uphold a double standard at a time when the other countries with which ours does business have but the single standard. McKinley is in himself a strong man, and he has a strong platform, which will make his election the more certain.

W. Kelsey Reed, banker—If the convention in Chicago is a free silver one the best elements of both the leading parties will unite and take a winning stand for the maintenance of the existing currency system.

W. J. Taylor—The platform and the ticket couldn't be bettered. The Hamilton club told the people some time ago of its wish for a gold declaration, and I feel the gold plank will satisfy in addition many Democrats all over the country, and that they will say so when they vote.

E. P. Webster—The Republican party, in my judgment, has selected wisely and shown wisdom in its action. I believe Teller's bolt will have little effect.

Samuel W. Jackson, attorney—The platform of the Republican party will restore confidence to banks and investors. Sound money is essential to the progress of the country, and the party leaders showed they realized it. As to Teller's bolt, I believe three Democrats will be registered to take the place of every silver man who follows the Colorado Senator's lead.

Good Politics Played.

Murry Nelson—The convention displayed good politics as well as good sense. The feature, of course, is the gold plank, but the candidates fit the platform and they are satisfactory to the party and the country.

A. A. Sprague—I am pleased beyond measure with the platform and the candidates.

J. H. Walker—Hobart will work hard and he will appreciate the honor. His nomination is a fitting close of a good record.

Charles S. McCoy, attorney—The Teller bolt will amount to practically nothing. Everybody knew it was going to happen. I am glad to see the Republican party's convention was not afraid to come out flatflooted for gold.

William D. Washburne, attorney—The ticket is bound to win. The plank also is the proper one—gold, and a promise to endeavor to bring about an international agreement.

George L. Hay, attorney—The action of the convention will revive business and McKinley and the gold platform will steady the financial interests of the country.

A. V. Lee, Justice of the Peace—McKinley will win and by a large majority.

Returning Confidence.

W. S. Minkler—With McKinley's nomination confidence will be restored and the monied classes will be willing to take risks.

Albert N. Eastman, President Lincoln club—No man is today closer to the hearts of the American people than William McKinley. Success is in the grasp of the Republican party.

M. E. Cole, Secretary of Lincoln club—The gold plank seems to me wise, and, while I regret it sent any one out of the convention, yet it seemed the issue must come on silver.

Wladislaus Dyniewicz, editor of the Gazeta Polska—McKinley will get more Polish votes than any other Republican candidate ever got.

Edmund Z. Brodowski, President of the Polish National Alliance—The nomination of Maj. McKinley, I think, is a sure victory for the party and the workingman. The Poles are strongly for McKinley.

John F. Smulski—McKinley is the savior of the country and will win easily.

Max L. Kasmar, President of the Polish Republican League of Illinois—The only man fit for the place who will have the support of the Polish Republicans and great number of Poles from the other parties.

Frank Kalwach—The best selection that could be made to suit the Lithuanians throughout the country, and I am delighted to see him nominated.

Joseph Leszczynski—It is time a man like McKinley took charge of the government.

Nikodem Polic—McKinley is the friend of the oppressed workingman. The Croatians throughout the country will support him.

Joseph Slatky—McKinley is the choice of the Servians and has been indorsed by the Servian Republican clubs.

Charles G. Foucek—The Bohemians are with McKinley.

Dr. Lorenz, President of the Bohemian councils of the Civic Federation—McKinley is the man of the people and for the people.

CHICAGO RELATIVES ARE PLEASED.

Mrs. Lafayette McWilliams and T. C. Goodman Mrs. McKinley's Cousins.

Mrs. Lafayette McWilliams, No. 3961 Lake avenue, and her brother, T. C. Goodman, No. 4072 Lake avenue, are first cousins of Mrs. William McKinley. Maj. and Mrs. McKinley have frequently visited Mrs. McWilliams while in Chicago. Both expressed themselves as being highly delighted with the news of Maj. McKinley's nomination. The nomination was the general topic of conversation at their homes last evening. Mr. Goodman and Mrs. McWilliams were born in Canton, O., which was likewise the birthplace of Mrs. McKinley. Mrs. McKinley's maiden name was Ida Saxton.

EVENTS OF A CITY DAY.

THREE THOUSAND NEWSBOYS TAKE A PLEASURE TRIP.

Whaleback Carries the Merry Party—Eight Injured in an Accident Preceding the Trip—Congregation of the Fifth Presbyterian Church Gives Its New Pastor a Reception—Logan Must Explain His Grain Deals—Other Local Matters.

Three thousand newsboys were given their annual outing yesterday. The trip was made this year on the whaleback steamer Christopher Columbus, which took the crowd of mischievous urchins twenty-five miles out in the lake and back.

The last passenger to arrive was a little fellow whose shrunken limbs and crutches told why he was late. Although the lines had been cast off and the gang plank pulled in Capt. Smith saw the brave effort the little cripple was making and he held the boat while a stalwart 'longshoreman grasped the boy and tossed him lightly aboard, where he was deftly caught and landed safely on the deck. He wiped the tears from his eyes and was soon shouting as lustily as the rest.

The boys climbed all over the boat and explored every inch of her fin back. They thrust their slender, bony arms through the round glass eyes in her side. One small colored boy tried to climb the slender flagstaff and was hauled down by a policeman.

The center of interest was the wheel-house. The boat had not been under way ten minutes before five newsboys were tangled up in the wheel and a crowd was caught trying to unscrew the cover of the binnacle.

"Say, mister, let me steer her a minute," was constantly shrieked in the wheelmen's ears. "I kin steer her all right."

The only place the boys couldn't reach was the fireroom. A stoker stood guard over this and the boys wasted their eloquence on him. The chief engineer had nervous prostration from answering questions, and the assistants were kept busy picking boys out of the shafts and cranks.

Some special providence must have watched over the boys, for not one of them had the ghost of a mishap on the trip. Only one boy got seasick, and he drank four glasses of lemonade and tried to eat a whole fruit cake.

Out of Sight of Land.

The boat went out into the lake twenty-five miles, and when land had disappeared the joy of the urchins knew no bounds. They threw crumbs down the backs of the musicians and guyed the first mate till he took refuge in the Captain's cabin.

Seven patrolmen from the Central detail went along to preserve order. They were Patrolmen Crozier, Murphy, Chrest, Dreis, Donahue, Hines, and Phelps. When they came back there were lemonade stains on their uniforms, and the boys had punched dents in their helmets, but they said they had had as big a time as the boys. All were given a lunch on the boat, and lemonade flowed freely.

There was a first-class musical and literary entertainment in the cabin. Miss Eva E. Wycoff, Mrs. W. J. Barthoff, and Miss Emily White sang; Miss Madeline Pollack Johnson gave several recitations, and Miss Marion Monzell gave a piano solo. Then there was a brass band.

Accident Before Starting.

An unfortunate accident ended the trip for several of the boys before it had begun. Tickets were given out on the second floor of one of the newspaper offices and the boys were told to march down quietly a narrow iron stairs to the street. Instead there was a rush. One boy stumbled, the boy behind fell over him, and then there was a pile of newsboys five feet deep.

Several of the older boys and the police officers and attachés of the drill-room immediately plunged into the crowd from the top, while from the alley a number of pressmen ran up the stairs and helped to get the injured boys out.

The Injured.

Eight little fellows were injured. They were:

Roy Rogers, 11 years old, No. 467 Clark street; collar bone broken and internal injuries; taken to St. Luke's Hospital.
August Gilmal, 12 years old, No. 41 Michigan street; right hip badly bruised and cut about the lower portion of the body; thought to be internally injured; taken home.
John Meyer, 11 years old, No. 338 North Sangamon street; right arm badly bruised, back strained and head cut.
William Schwartz, 11 years old, No. 201 East Chicago avenue; right side bruised and head cut.
Bert Happler, 11 years old, No. 231 Twenty-third place; right arm cut and bruised, and face cut.
Lulu Bromenell, 8 years old, lives in Ewing street; head cut in several places and bruised on body.
Oscar Rebwick, 14 years old, No. 389 May street; cut on face and head.
Jesse James, 15 years old, No. 126 Pacific avenue; cut on face and head and bruised about body.

Among the friends of the waifs who made the trip with them were Dr. Withrow, Dr. Gunsaulus, and Dr. Henson.

LOGAN MUST EXPLAIN HIS DEALS.

Evidence Is Heard in the Alleged Extortion Case.

Both the prosecution and the defense in the case of James P. Tynan made opening statements yesterday morning to the jury in Judge Chetlain's court. Tynan is on trial accused of extortion by threats.

Frank G. Logan of the Board of Trade firm of F. G. Logan & Co. is the prosecuting witness. He alleges that Tynan verbally threatened to expose certain alleged bucket shop operations by F. G. Logan & Co. and cause the expulsion of the firm from the Board of Trade unless Logan paid him $2,000. For this threat, Mr. Logan says, he swore out a warrant for Tynan's arrest.

Attorney Frank Walker, for the prosecution, detailed at great length the system of telegraphic communication as used by the members of the Board of Trade in obtaining the markets of the world, and gave a minute description of Board of Trade operations. Attorney Forrest, for the defense, followed with a statement to the effect that his client absolutely denied ever having made the threat credited to him.

Thomas Powell, an expert accountant, was put on the stand, and then George W. Hancock testified to hearing Tynan make the verbal demand upon Mr. Logan for $2,000 under what is construed to be a threat.

Today Mr. Logan will be called to the witness stand and required to explain the nature of certain alleged suspicious deals made by his firm in 1892, 1893, 1894, and 1895. The books of the firm will be called for in this connection.

CONTEST OVER THE NORRIS ESTATE

Grandchildren Set Up a Claim Under Their Grandfather's Will.

Litigation over the estate of George H. Norris, consisting largely of realty in Florida and in Cook and La Salle Counties, Ill., is causing complications before Judge Tuley.

The property is valued at $350,000, and the pending suit is brought by the grandchildren of Mr. Norris for an election on the part of the widow and children for an accounting with them, or a decree fixing the amount to which the complainants shall be entitled under the will.

By the will of Mr. Norris one-third of the income of the estate is given to the widow during her life and one-seventh to each of the four children. The rest of the estate was to go to the complainants, seven in number.

The will could not be proved in Florida, as it was witnessed by two witnesses only, instead of three, as provided by the laws of that State. The widow consequently took out letters of administration, which gave one-third of the Florida property to her and two-thirds to the children.

The court is asked to find that the grandchildren shall share in the income from the Florida property as if the property was being handled under the will.

WEDDING OF PROMINENT PASTORS.

The Rev. Florence Kollock Becomes Mrs. Joseph H. Crooker.

The Rev. Joseph H. Crooker of Helena, Mont., and the Rev. Florence Kollock, until lately pastor of the "Every Day Church" of Boston, were united in marriage yesterday afternoon at the residence of the bride's sister, D. Jennie Kollock Hilton. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. John Hilton. After a tour of the lakes the Rev. and Mrs. Crooker will engage in pastoral work in Montana.

SAY SHE INFLUENCED THE PRIEST.

Relatives of Father Zaleski Oppose His Former Housekeeper.

When the Rev. Father Victor Zaleski died at his home in West Hammond on May 20 last he left a will in which he gave all of his effects to Marie Malecka. They consisted of a sum of money and several lots, the whole amounting in value to about $8,000.

Miss Malecka had been the housekeeper for the priest for several years. Father Zaleski's mother, Mrs. Louise Zaleski, and two brothers were greatly disappointed when the will was probated June 4. Yesterday morning a bill was filed in the Circuit Court asking that the will be set aside and the property be divided equally among the rightful heirs.

According to the attorneys in the case Father Zaleski was not responsible for his acts when he made the will. Marie Malecka and a man named Zitz, it is said, used undue influence.

FOR IMPRISONED IRISH-AMERICANS

Societies of Chicago Arranging for a Public Demonstration.

The united Irish societies of Chicago will make a public demonstration on the evening of June 27 at Battery "D" headquarters to give expression of feeling on the detention of Irish-Americans in English prisons.

This meeting is the forerunner of a well-defined and general movement to secure by pacific means release of Irish-Americans incarcerated for political offenses.

Well-known speakers have been invited and their attendance promised. Among these are Senator Shelby M. Cullom, Senator John M. Palmer, John R. Tanner, Gov. John P. Altgeld, Congressmen Hitt and Connolly, Mayor George B. Swift, ex-Congressman Finerty, and others.

Final arrangements will be made at the convention of the unied Irish societies on Sunday afternoon at Fitzgerald's Hall.

HEIRS CONTEND OVER A FORTUNE.

Litigation Relative to George C. Hubbard's Will Begun in Court.

Litigation over the estate of George C. Hubbard was brought up again in the Probate Court yesterday. Hubbard was the proprietor of the Brevoort House and left a large estate.

The trouble arises over the construction of the will and also over $20,000 his wife, Estelle J. Hubbard, secured before her husband's death and which she claims was a gift. Harriet Hubbard, the mother of the testator, declares this amount is part of the estate.

By the terms of the will the wife is to get $23,000, but through this provision of the will an erasure has been drawn. The widow's attorneys say the erasure of the $23,000 clause does not invalidate it.

SURE OF THE GAGE FARM CASE.

City Officials Confident of the Stand They Have Taken.

The injunction issued by Judge Gibbons against the Chicago and Northern Pacific railroad company to prevent that company from crossing the Gage farm expires today, but no extension of the injunction will be asked by the city.

An agreement was entered into yesterday with the railroad officials. The company is now engaged in ascertaining whether the route which it attempted to pursue through the farm has ever been used as a street.

On this the city officials are confident of winning, and pending the bringing up of this point no further litigation will be entered into.

ALLEGED MURDERERS ON TRIAL.

Cases of Policeman Walczynski and Paul Vukovic Are Called.

The story of the killing of young John Arkuzinski at Milwaukee avenue and Noble street on the night of Oct. 28, 1894, by Policeman Constantine Walczynski of the Rawson Street Station was told in Judge Stein's court yesterday.

The defense is that the shooting was accidental and that Policeman Walczynski fired his revolver in the discharge of his duty.

Paul Vukovic was brought to trial in Judge Windes' court yesterday on a charge of murder. Vukovic shot and killed John Pajick in a boarding-house on Mackinac avenue, South Chicago, last November. The jury was completed yesterday afternoon and some of the evidence heard.

GIVE THEIR PASTOR A RECEPTION.

Members of the Fifth Presbyterian Greet the Rev. Irwin and His Wife.

The congregation of the Fifth Presbyterian Church gave a reception last evening for the Rev. W. Francis Irwin and Mrs. Irwin at the home of Mrs. P. G. Dodge, No. 3117 Forest avenue. This was the first distinctively social function given in honor of the new pastor. Since Mr. Irwin assumed his pastorate the church has taken on new life.

Policemen Don Summer Uniforms.

In pursuance of an order from Chief Badenoch all patrolmen yesterday appeared in summer dress. This suit will be worn until the last of September.

BRITISH AND VENEZUELANS CLASH.

Reported Conflict on the Disputed Boundary Line in Guiana—Doubt as to the Location of the Fight.

[SPECIAL CABLE BY W. NEPHEW KING.]

Caracas, Venezuela, June 18.—[Copyrighted, 1896, by the Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—A sanguinary conflict between Venezuelans and British is reported in a cable dispatch from the Venezuelan Consul at Trinidad to have taken place in the disputed territory of Guiana.

The brief dispatch says the fighting was at Point Barima, at the mouth of the Orinoco River, but this is thought to be an error.

Officials here say if there has been a clash it must have been on the Cuyuni River instead of at Point Barima.

At the Venezuelan camp on the Cuyuni River, where the so-called Schomburgk line runs, there are 1,500 Venezuela troops, while Point Barima is guarded by a few policemen only.

The people are much wrought up again by the report and impatient for particulars.

President Crespo has issued a special decree liberating all political prisoners.

Washington, D. C., June 18.—[Special.]—State Department officials manifested tonight great interest in the cablegram from Caracas relative to the reported fighting in Guiana. All regard the news as important.

If the Venezuelans were the aggressors, as in the Uruan incident, the officials think England would have another good opportunity to demand damages and insist upon reparation. In such a case the United States could not take Venezuela's part, except, perhaps, to suggest moderation in the enforcement of the claim.

If, on the other hand, the British were the aggressors, it is believed this country will make a prompt, energetic protest, and may request or suggest the advisability of the withdrawal of all such police from the disputed territory until after the boundary question is settled.

Señor Andrade, the Venezuelan Minister here, was interested greatly when the cablegram from Caracas was shown to him this evening. He had received no advices from his home government.

"Barima," said Andrade, "was declared by the British in 1889 or 1890 to be a port of British Guiana. It has been occupied by them for some years, and I do not believe a conflict could have occurred there. It is more likely that the trouble occurred on the Amacura River, which is within a short distance of Barima. It is the point at which the Schomburgk line begins. I feel confident that the Venezuelans were not the aggressors in this instance."

MAHER PUTS SLAVIN TO SLEEP.

Practically Knocks Out the Australian in the Third Round.

New York, June 18.—Maher and Slavin were the attractions at Madison Square Garden tonight in a four-round bout. The men went at it in a slap-bang fashion, and Maher showed that he was the cleverest boxer. He seemed to hit Slavin when and where he pleased. The big Australian was slow.

The police cautioned the fighters that they would arrest the man who scored a knockout. In the third round Slavin was almost put to sleep with a couple of swings, and in the fourth the bout was stopped by the referee, the Australian being too groggy for business.

COLLEGE MAN DROWNS AT MADISON.

Charles A. Freeman of Milwaukee Loses His Life While Bathing.

Madison, Wis., June 18.—[Special.]—Charles A. Freeman, about 22 years old, son of Charles F. Freeman of Milwaukee and a senior in the law school of the University of Wisconsin, was drowned in Lake Mendota some time during the early hours this morning while bathing.

Drainage Canal Excursions.

See the wonderful drainage canal next Saturday and Sunday. Special trains, personally conducted by Engineer of Sanitary District, leave Dearborn Station via Santa Fé route at 1:30 p. m. both days. Fare, 75 cents. Office, 212 Clark street.

"THE PUTNAM."

Going to State Street Sept. 1.

Marking down. *Selling.* In some instances almost giving goods away before moving.

Men's and Boys' Fine Clothing for less than actual cost.

Miner, Beal & Co.'s

Men's Suits,

Tailor made, from the best and latest fabrics.

Reduced from $25.00 to $18.00.
Reduced from $30.00 to $20.00.
Reduced from $20.00 to $15.00.
Reduced from $18.00 to $12.50.
Reduced from $15.00 to $10.00.
Reduced from $12.00 to $7.50.
Reduced from $10.00 to $6.00.

Miner, Beal & Co.'s

Youths' Suits,

Ages 15 to 19.

Reduced from $25.00 to $18.00.
Reduced from $20.00 to $15.00.
Reduced from $18.00 to $12.00.
Reduced from $15.00 to $10.00.
Reduced from $12.00 to $7.50.
Reduced from $10.00 to $6.00.
Reduced from $8.00 to $5.00.

Including Single and Double Breasted Sacks, in fancy cheviots, cassimeres, and blue and black worsteds and tricots.

Knee Trousers Suits reduced from $15 to $10.

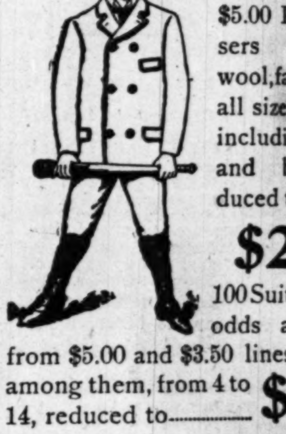
Knee Trousers Suits reduced from $12 to $7.50.

Knee Trousers Suits reduced from $10 to $6.

Knee Trousers Suits reduced from $8 to $5.

Knee Trousers Suits reduced from $7.50 to $4.50.

Including 3-piece Knee Trousers Suits, imported cheviots, blue and black worsteds, and tricots.



Just Like This.

500 of our regular $5.00 Knee Trousers Suits, all wool, fashionable, all sizes, 6 to 15, including blue and black, reduced to

$2.25

100 Suits, all wool, odds and ends, from $5.00 and $3.50 lines, all sizes among them, from 4 to 14, reduced to $1.48

STORE OPEN SATURDAY UNTIL 10 P. M.

"THE PUTNAM,"

131 and 133 Clark-st.
113, 115, 117 Madison-st.

KILL THE BABIES.

Careless Mothers Who Use Dangerous Purgatives.

A Menace to Mankind Easily Avoided by the Use of a Rational Remedy—Every Mother Should Heed the Warning.

The slaughter of the innocents was nothing in comparison with the destruction of infants caused by "physic."

Not so very long ago the poor little sufferers were usually forced to swallow violent purges, and it was luck if they got over it all right.

The stomach and bowels of the baby are sources of constant discomfort. The milk food sours in the baby's delicate little insides, and forms curd, and the fermentation of this indigested substance makes gases which produce wind colic. Then the little people begin to scream with agony and the excited mother or nurse pours down the physic.

That's the time for the use of Cascarets Candy Cathartic. If the babe be suckling the mother makes her milk mildly purgative by eating a Cascaret. Older infants eat a little piece like candy. In all cases Cascarets are mild but positive, never gripe, nor gripe, stop sour stomach, move the bowels naturally, and put things right as they should be.

Now, Mamma, buy and try Cascarets Today.

It's what they do, not what we say they'll do, proves their merit.

ALL DRUGGISTS.

10c, 25c, or 50c, or mailed for price. Send for booklet and free sample. Address, The Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago, Montreal, Can., or New York.

In every case of

Consumption

Booth's "Hyomei," the Australian "Dry-Air" treatment, relieves and benefits. If in the first stages it does more. It

"CURES BY INHALATION."

At all druggists, $1.00, or at office. Consultation free. Send for *free* pamphlet.

Sent by mail on receipt of price.

VIRGIL H. CLYMER, (Chicago Representative of R. T. Booth, N. Y.)
172 Washington-St., Rooms 613-615.

DINNER FOR ONE.

A baby's health depends directly upon its mother's milk.

Two qualifications are absolutely essential. That the milk be Rich and Nourishing. That the milk be Pure.

Pure milk cannot be made from bad blood. Poisons and impurities circulating in the blood of the mother show themselves in that mother's milk.

Every nursing mother should have perfectly pure blood or her child will suffer the consequences.

Dr. Hobbs Sparagus Kidney Pills are a necessity for mothers who hope to raise strong, healthy, and robust children, for they keep the blood constantly filtered and purified.

How Are Your Kidneys?

Genuine Wostenholm Pocket Knives.

I X L

Largest stock, greatest variety, direct from factory. From 50 cents for two blades upwards in price. Over 500 patterns in Joseph Rodgers & Sons, Henckel's, and other leading brands.

Orr & Lockett Hardware Co.,
50 State and 71 Randolph Sts.

MRS. WINSLOW'S
SOOTHING SYRUP
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.

Should always be used for children while teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhœa. TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A BOTTLE.

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from $25.00 to $18.00.
from $30.00 to $20.00.
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ALL DRUGGISTS.
50c, or mailed for price. Send for
free sample. Address, The Sterling
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In every case of
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"Hyomei," the Australian
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If in the first stages it does
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Send for *free* pamphlet.
mail on receipt of price.
CLYMER, (Chicago Representative of R. T. Booth, N. Y.)
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How Are
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Wostenholm Pocket Knives.
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upwards in price. Over 500
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Lockett Hardware Co.,
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RS. WINSLOW'S
THING SYRUP
CHILDREN TEETHING.
s be used for children while teething.
child, softens the gums, allays
nd colic, and is the best remedy
NTY-FIVE CENTS A BOTTLE.

AS MRS. CARTER TELLS IT.

SAYS BELASCO WAS EMPLOYED BY HER BACKER.

Declares on the Stand That Fairbank Put Up Money to Give Her a Dramatic Education—Says He Was Sponsor of the Company—Was Often at His House—Belasco Tells of a Crying Appeal to Fairbank and Weeps in Court.

New York, June 18.—[Special.]—The rebuttal of N. K. Fairbank's defense to David Belasco's suit for $65,000 for making a star actress of Mrs. Leslie Carter began in earnest before Justice Giegerich in the Supreme Court this morning.

E. D. Frice, who formerly was Mrs. Carter's manager, was called first and examined by Lawyer David Gerber, who read a long extract from the testimony of R. W. Morrison, one of Fairbank's Chicago lawyers, describing what occurred at the Kansas City interview in the spring of 1891, when the affairs of "The Ugly Duckling" company were wound up. It was at that interview, according to Morrison, that he first accused Belasco and the others of "bleeding" Fairbank and first hinted at blackmail.

Belasco was recalled.

"Did you ever receive a check from E. G. Gilmore?" counsel asked.

"I object," said Deming. Ex-Judge Dittenhoefer grew excited.

"This man Gilmore," he shouted, "came on the stand and made the false, base, and impudent charge that Roeder took checks indorsed by Belasco from his office. Won't we be permitted to show that this charge was an unmitigated falsehood?"

"I overrule the objection," said Justice Giegerich.

Belasco's Sharp Answer.

"I never received a check from Mr. Gilmore and never indorsed such a check," Belasco testified. He then denied that he had ever offered to train Mrs. Carter's company three hours a day for $100 a week.

"No, sir; it is ridiculous," Belasco said. "It takes me 300 hours to train a practiced company."

A stir was caused in the crowded courtroom shortly after 12 o'clock, when Mrs. Leslie Carter entered. She was accompanied by another woman.

They pushed their way through the spectators, who crowded every inch of space around the entrance, and took seats near the jury box.

Mrs. Carter did not look at Fairbank as she passed the spot where he sat. Fairbank assumed a stern look and glanced straight ahead.

Mrs. Carter wore a small blue hat coquettishly perched on her flaming red hair. A large feather in the side was the only ornament. She wore a dark dotted veil.

Over her shoulders was thrown a black fitted cape trimmed with white. In harmony with the white trimmings she wore white kid gloves. Her dress was of dark material.

Shortly after Mrs. Carter came in the most exciting scene of the trial occurred.

Belasco was asked to describe the interview in Lawyer Herrick's office in Chicago between himself and Fairbank. He had not given it in full in his direct testimony, he said.

"Why not?" Gerber asked.

"Because I wished to spare Mr. Fairbank," he said.

"Who was present at that interview?" asked counsel.

"Mrs. Carter and Fairbank, and Allen with his ear at one end of the room and Morrison at the other end, like a pair of sneaks," Belasco fairly hissed, pointing his finger directly at Morrison.

Then Belasco got more excited. His face grew pale.

Got Down on His Knees.

"I begged Mr. Fairbank to wind up this company," he shouted; "I virtually got down on my knees to that old man," he continued, pointing dramatically to Fairbank.

"I—I cried, I wept, and besought him to finish the whole business."

Here Belasco leaned his head on his hands and tears rolled down his cheeks. Then he jumped up.

"End it, end it, I said to Fairbank," Belasco yelled; "I am disgraced, ruined by this thing, and I beg of you to end it."

"And that miserable old man," the playwright shouted, pointing and shaking his clinched hand at Fairbank, "sat there like an iceberg, like an icicle, while Herrick and Morrison looked on with a sneer on their lips."

"I could stand it no longer," Belasco exclaimed, striking Justice Giegerich's desk with his clinched hand, "and I jumped up, tried to take off my coat, and to get at Fairbank. I said I would kill him and I would."

And again the excited playwright shook his hand at Fairbank. Justice Giegerich and the spectators were astonished. Such a buzz went through the court that the officers had to rap for order.

Told Fairbank His "Mind."

"I told Fairbank," Belasco continued, "that I knew how he would turn out—that he was one of those backers who make promises and then sneak out."

"I said that to you!" Belasco shouted, rising from his seat and pounding Justice Giegerich's desk between him and Fairbank.

"Restrain yourself," Justice Giegerich ordered.

"I beg your pardon, and Mr. Fairbank's pardon," Belasco said, sinking back in his seat. His face was deathly pale and he was almost exhausted.

"Did you threaten to go to the newspapers?" counsel asked.

"I did, but only to explain how the company was stranded," Belasco said.

Mrs. Carter was then called.

"Did you know Mr. Fairbank in Chicago?" was asked.

"I did," she said.

"Your family and his were on visiting terms?"

"O, yes."

"Did you know him before you were married?"

"O, yes; I knew him as a girl. Gen. Anson Stager was my guardian, and I often met him at Gen. Stager's."

"And you met him frequently after your marriage?"

"Frequently. He dined at our house and I often dined at his."

"You often met him in society?"

"Often; Mr. Fairbank was 'quite' a social man. I met him at dances and germans and we often danced together."

"Did he call on you to speak to you about the divorce suit, as he testified?" counsel asked.

How the Trouble Began.

"He never talked of that," Mrs. Carter answered. "Mr. Fairbank talked with me about earning my living by going on the stage, and he gave me a letter of introduction to E. G. Gilmore at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, in 1889. He had spoken to me of Mr. Gilmore previously. Mr. Fairbank offered to back me in the enterprise. He said I had some dramatic talent. When I came to New York and saw Gilmore he told me the best man to train me was Mr. Belasco. When I returned to Chicago I told Fairbank, and he said: 'We must get him.' I came to New York and saw Mr. Belasco at the Academy of Music."

Recess was then taken.

After recess Mrs. Carter took the stand again. Several women were in the audience and they enjoyed themselves immensely in commenting on Mrs. Carter's appearance.

A great deal of legal wrangling occurred when Belasco's counsel tried to have Mrs. Carter give in detail an interview with Gilmore, Belasco, and Charles L. Allen at the Academy of Music.

Finally the evidence was admitted.

Belasco at First Refused.

"I told Mr. Gilmore I wanted to study and learn how to act, if I could learn," she said. "Mr. Gilmore asked Mr. Belasco to teach me and said there was plenty of money back of the enterprise. Mr. Belasco said he had worked hard to gain his reputation and could not go into the enterprise. In fact, he positively declined and left."

During Mrs. Carter's examination her hair, which was carefully braided in the back, became loose, and the entire mass, in two long braids, fell down her back. It reached almost to her waist.

Justice Giegerich's spare moments were spent in admiration of the beautiful braids.

Then counsel produced a letter from Mrs. Carter to Charles L. Allen, dated June 3, 1890, in which she said Belasco depended on Fairbank's promise to see the enterprise through, and would wait for his remuneration until she had been started.

"To what promise did you refer?" asked counsel.

"To Mr. Fairbank's to see the enterprise through to a proper, decent, respectable, and successful finish," replied Mrs. Carter. "Mr. Fairbank stood sponsor for the entire enterprise."

Ajournment was then taken until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

AUGUST BELMONT ON THE STAND.

Senators Begin the New York Hearing in the Bond Inquiry.

New York, June 18.—[Special.]—The Senate committee which is investigating the bond issue had its first hearing in this city today at the Hoffman House. J. Pierpont Morgan, August Belmont, and Francis Lynde Stetson are to be examined.

The hearing began soon after 11 o'clock. Mr. Belmont, the first witness, was questioned by Senator Vest and Senator Stewart of Nevada was an interested listener. Mr. Belmont said he first became interested officially in the bond sale on Feb. 27, 1895, when Assistant Secretary Curtis called upon him.

"I went to Washington to see Mr. Carlisle about the financial situation," said Mr. Belmont, in reply to a question of Senator Vest. "I received a letter from Mr. Carlisle after my return home saying he would call upon me, which he did five days afterward. I told Mr. Carlisle it would be hard to place a loan in this country."

Mr. Vest asked who were the witness' correspondents in Europe, and, after informing the committee that such a request was not within the province of the committee to make, Mr. Belmont admitted they were the Messrs. Rothschild.

He had made no inquiries to ascertain if gold could be obtained here, and thought the loan could best be placed on a basis of 3¼ per cent for $50,000,000 to $100,000,000, to run thirty years. In answer to further querries Mr. Belmont said:

"We got a letter from Mr. Carlisle, stating that the terms, 3¼ per cent, were not satisfactory. I went on to Washington. I saw Mr. Lamont first, and then called at Mr. Carlisle's house. I told him that unless bonds were issued there would be a panic in New York, and specie payments would be suspended. He seemed alive to the situation."

Trip to Washington.

The witness got no satisfaction from Mr. Carlisle, and Mr. Morgan went to Washington the next afternoon.

"Now, Mr. Belmont," said Senator Vest, "did you not as a matter of fact go to Washington with the preconceived idea of urging Secretary Carlisle to sell bonds either in this city or in Europe?"

Mr. Belmont finally admitted such was his intention. He declined to say how many of the bonds his house handled, to whom they were sold, or what his profit was.

"I desire to call your attention to the resolution of the Senate appointing the committee," interposed Senator Walthall. He read the resolution which authorized the committee to inquire into the profit made on the bonds.

Mr. Belmont said his firm was not in the $100,000,000 sale of bonds. He did not explain why.

Senator Jones asked Mr. Belmont whether, when gold began going to Europe, the New York bankers did not lock up their greenbacks.

"I don't think that has anything to do with this question," laughingly replied Mr. Belmont.

"Isn't it the practice of some people to lock up their money in times of a panic?" asked Mr. Jones.

"I don't think this is within the scope of the investigation, and I ask that it may be stricken from the minutes," said Mr. Belmont. This was done.

Drawing of the Contract.

Lawyer Francis Lynde Stetson, who acted as counsel for the bond syndicate in its transactions, said he was and is Mr. Morgan's counsel. He went to Washington on Feb. 4, 1895, as counsel for Mr. Morgan.

"He wanted me to draw up the contract for him," he testified. "I believe I dictated the first part of the contract. Mr. Olney, Mr. Curtis, Mr. Carlisle, and Mr. Morgan were present. We had the contract drawn up by Senator Sherman in 1878 to guide us."

He said that at a White House conference he had with the President, at which Olney, Morgan, Carlisle, Curtis, and himself were present, it was said that if the Springer bill did not pass Mr. Morgan could come back.

"I wish to say that I have not received a penny's compensation, either directly or indirectly, for my services," said Mr. Stetson.

Mr. Graves, whose bid for bonds was rejected, was the next witness, and charged Secretary Carlisle with confiscating bonds which belonged to him and selling them to others. "On Feb. 4," said he, "I had awarded to me $4,500,000 of bonds; on Feb. 12 they were sold without any authorization from me."

He said he had made arrangements to sell the bonds to Ladenburg, Thalman & Co., but the bonds were sold wtihout notice to him. He had written to Mr. Carlisle asking if the bonds could not be transferred, and he had replied that it could not be done.

He said Abraham White of Boston had been given power of attorney and had deposited gold for the purchase. The transaction on the books of the Treasury was so entered as not to show the power of attorney.

"These bonds, which were 116⅝ when they were gunning for me, subsequently sold for 115⅞, and now sell for 118," he said. "I was told to keep quiet and have nothing to do with reporters, but I haven't yet been taken care of by Mr. Morgan, who received the bonds."

The hearing went over to 10:30 tomorrow morning.

GENERAL NEWS FROM NEW YORK.

Gen. W. H. Dymond Dies at the Gilsey En Route to Europe.

New York, June 18.—[Special.]—Gen. William Henry Dymond, who was one of San Francisco's most honored citizens and at one time Superintendent of the United States mint there, died at the Gilsey House, this city, at 7:30 o'clock this morning. He was on his way to Europe in search of health.

Wyckoff's Condition Improves.

George H. Wyckoff, President of the Bank of New Amsterdam, who was shot on Monday last by George H. Semple, showed another slight improvement in his condition at the New York Hospital today. The body of the assassin, George H. Semple, was shipped to Chicago today, where it will be buried by his brothers.

To Set Aside Wiman's Assignment.

An action is on trial before Justice Smyth in special term, brought by Edward E. Huber against Erastus Wiman and David Bennett King to set aside the first defendant's assignment to the latter for the benefit of creditors. Huber holds an unsatisfied judgment against Mr. Wiman for $10,000, and alleges that the assignment was fraudulent in that Mr. Wiman failed to turn over to the assignees his interest in R. G. Dun & Co. and other properties. The defense is a general denial.

Chicagoans at New York Hotels.

The following Chicagoans registered at New York hotels today:

Windsor—H. E. Pitkin and wife, S. P. Bunell, John P. Keeler, S. P. Thaxter.
Savoy—S. W. McMunn.
Waldorf—E. J. Helsey, Mrs. J. J. Borland.
Hoffman—L. S. Allen.
Imperial—Mrs. Williams, J. H. Hiland, M. S. Davis, L. N. De Dolyer, G. W. Griffin, P. P. Ranier.
Murray Hill—J. H. Raymond, G. M. Marton.
Holland—C. C. Lay.
Astor—A. G. Norton.
Gilsey—L. Berz, R. W. Neuich, J. R. Williams, Mrs. N. Williams.
Windsor—Miss M. Buckingham, C. G. Channing, Miss Channing, Miss N. Penison, P. L. Yoe.

RIVER BREAKS ITS RECORD FOR FILTH

City Engineer Jackson Promises No Relief, as the Pumps Are Being Worked to Their Utmost.

Complaints have been numerous of late concerning the filthy condition of the Chicago River. The current near the mouth is scarcely preceptible and the stench is becoming worse daily.

The pumps at Bridgeport are working at their full capacity, and, according to the city officials, no more water can be pumped with the machinery now in use. City Engineer Jackson said last night:

"The pumps at Bridgeport are in better condition that for several years. They are handling more water than usual and there has been no delay or shut down for weeks. The water level in the canal is eight inches higher than usual, which proves the pumps are doing extraordinary work. We have recently put the machinery in first-class shape.

"If the condition of the river is as bad as reported, it cannot be improved without the outlay of a large sum of money for new machinery. I believe, however, when the wind changes the river will clear up. No fault can be attached to the management of the pumps. I will investigate the matter at once."

GAME IS A PRESENT.

CLEVELAND WINS THROUGH CHICAGO'S GENEROSITY.

Booming of Cannon in McKinley's Honor Increases Capt. Anson's Admiration for Ohio to Such an Extent That He Gives Up the Game for the Cause—Chances to Score in the First Two Innings Are Thrown Away—Other Games.

	W.	L.	P.ct.		W.	L.	P.ct.
Cleveland	29	16	.644	Brooklyn	26	23	.531
Baltimore	30	18	.625	Pittsburg	24	23	.511
Cincinnati	31	20	.608	Chicago	26	25	.510
Boston	27	19	.587	New York	20	30	.400
Philadelphia	29	22	.569	St. Louis	13	35	.271
Washington	24	21	.533	Louisville	10	37	.213

Games Today.

Chicago at Cleveland.
St. Louis at Pittsburg.
Philadelphia at Baltimore.
Brooklyn at New York.
Washington at Boston.

Yesterday's Games.

Cleveland, 5; Chicago, 3.
Pittsburg, 8; St. Louis, 5.
Baltimore, 8; Philadelphia, 1.
Brooklyn, 4; New York, 3.

ANSON'S COLTS HAVE AN OFF DAY.

White Stockings Give a Ridiculous Exhibition of Baseball.

Cleveland, O., June 18.—[Special.]—While cannon were booming and bells ringing for McKinley this afternoon the Chicago baseball aggregation placed today's game on a golden salver and presented it to the Clevelands.

There were chances to score Chicago runs in the first two innings, but two men were out and—but the longed-for runs never came. Burkett, who has been making four hits to a game with great regularity of late, was first up for Cleveland, and he started well by placing a safe liner in center field, scoring on McKean's long hit into right field.

Chicago tied the score in the fourth. Lange was given a base on balls, went to second on Anson's sacrifice, and home on Ryan's hit to right. Then Cleveland went to the front with some gifts and was never headed. Two men were out in the fifth when Young batted a grounder to Everitt, who made a good stop but a wild throw.

Burkett went down on balls and McAleer hit to left, bringing in Young. In the next inning came the two pop-up flies and a passed ball, which netted another run. Then came two hits, two errors, and two Cleveland runs. Young led off with a single to center and was sacrificed to second. Everitt fumbled McAleer's grounder and there were men on first and third. McKean followed with a hit which scored Young, and O'Connor hit to Dahlen, who threw to Pfeffer for a double play. McKean was caught at second, but Pfeffer threw to the grand stand and McAleer ran in.

In Chicago's half of the ninth there was a glimmering chance for the game, but it was not reasonable to expect to overcome a lead of four with two men out. Lange had struck out and Anson had expired, third to first, when Ryan came up with a new bat and cracked out a single into left. Decker landed against a young curve for two bases into center, and Pfeffer hit safely into right, bringing in both runners. Terry had an opportunity to win his game, but his grounder to third was cleanly handled and the agony was over. The score:

CHICAGO.

	AB	R	BH	PO	A	E	SB	SO	BB	BE	LB
Everitt, 3b.	4	0	0	1	2	2	0	1	0	0	0
Dahlen, ss.	4	0	1	2	6	0	0	0	0	1	0
Lange, cf.	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	1
Anson, 1b.	3	0	1	11	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ryan, rf.	4	1	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Decker, lf.	4	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Pfeffer, 2b.	4	0	2	2	3	1	0	0	0	0	2
Terry, p.	4	0	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Donohue, c.	3	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	32	3	7	*23	18	4	1	2	2	1	4

CLEVELAND.

	AB	R	BH	PO	A	E	SB	SO	BB	BE	LB
Burkett, lf.	2	1	1	2	0	1	0	0	1	0	1
McAleer, cf	4	1	1	4	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
McKean, ss.	4	0	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
O'Con'or, 1b	3	1	1	11	0	0	1	0	1	0	1
Tebeau, 2b.	4	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zimmer, c.	4	0	1	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	0
Blake, rf.	4	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
McGarr, 3b.	4	0	1	3	5	0	0	0	0	0	1
Young, p.	3	2	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	32	5	8	27	13	1	1	3	2	2	4

*McAleer out on three foul bunts.

Chicago	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	—3
Base hits	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	3	—7
Cleveland	1	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	*	—5
Base hits	2	1	0	0	1	2	2	0	*	—8

Place and date—Cleveland, O., June 18, 1896. Exact attendance—2,600. Earned runs—Chicago, 2; Cleveland, 1. Two-base hits—Decker, Pfeffer, McGarr. Sacrifice hits—Anson, Burkett. Passed balls—Donohue. Umpire—Lynch. Time of game—2:05.

WIN IN A TEN-INNING CONTEST.

Greater and Lesser New York Struggle for Victory.

Brooklyn, N. Y., June 18.—The Brooklyns won an exciting ten-inning game from the New Yorks this afternoon. The score:

Brooklyn.	R	B	P	A	E	New York.	R	B	P	A	E
Jones, rf.	2	1	2	0	0	H. Davis, lf.	1	1	1	0	0
Griffin, cf.	0	1	4	0	0	C. Davis, 3b.	0	1	0	4	0
Corcoran, ss.	0	1	2	3	0	Tiernan, rf.	0	1	2	0	0
LaCh'ce, 1b	1	1	13	0	0	Van Ha'n, cf.	0	1	7	0	0
Shindle, 3b.	1	1	0	1	0	Gleason, 2b.	0	0	2	3	0
Anderson, lf.	0	2	1	0	0	Connau'n, ss.	1	0	1	4	0
Shoch, 2b.	0	0	4	5	0	W. Clark, 1b.	1	1	10	1	0
Grim, c.	0	0	4	1	1	Farrell, c.	0	2	5	2	0
Kennedy, p.	0	1	0	4	0	Meekin, p.	0	1	1	3	0
Totals	4	8	30	14	1	Totals	3	8	*29	17	0

*Two out when winning run scored.

Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	—4
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	—3

Earned runs—Brooklyn, 3; New York, 2. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 5; New York, 7. Bases on balls—Off Kennedy, 3; off Meekin, 4. Struck out—By Kennedy, 3; by Meekin, 2. Three-base hits—H. Davis, Anderson. Two-base hits—Farrell, Jones. Sacrifice hits — Connaughton, Clarke, Shoch. Stolen bases—Anderson, Jones, Farrell, Meekin. Double plays—Grim-Corcoran, G. Davis-Clark-Farrell, G. Davis-Gleason-Clark. Passed ball—Farrell. Umpire—Henderson. Time—2:13. Attendance—6,750.

PITTSBURG WINS FROM THE BROWNS

St. Louis Bats Hawley Freely but Fails to Win.

Pittsburg, Pa., June 18.—St. Louis managed to hit Hawley, but the fielding of the home team was better than the visitors. Smith's home run brought in three runs. Attendance, 1,500. The score:

Pittsburg.	R	B	P	A	E	St. Louis.	R	B	P	A	E
Smith, lf.	2	2	2	0	0	Dowd, cf.	0	1	3	0	0
Ely, ss.	0	1	1	4	1	Parrott, rf.	0	2	2	0	1
Stenzel, cf.	0	1	4	0	2	Douglass, lf.	0	2	1	0	0
Lyons, 3b.	1	2	1	0	0	Connor, 1b.	0	2	9	3	0
Donovan, rf.	1	1	3	0	0	Quinn, 2b.	1	1	3	6	0
Bierb'r, 2b.	0	0	3	2	0	Meyers, 3b.	1	0	0	0	0
Sugden, 1b.	1	1	7	0	0	Cross, ss.	1	2	2	4	0
Merritt, c.	1	1	6	0	0	McFarl'd, c.	1	2	4	0	1
Hawley, p.	2	1	0	3	0	Breiten'n, p.	1	1	3	0	0
Totals	8	10	27	9	3	Totals	5	13	27	13	2

Pittsburg	0	5	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	—8
St. Louis	0	1	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	—5

Earned runs—Pittsburg, 7; St. Louis, 3. Two-base hit—Parrott. Three-base hits—Lyons, McFarland. Home run—Smith. Stolen bases—Hawley, Douglass [2], Connor [2], Quinn, Meyers, Breitenstein [2]. Bases on balls—Off Breitenstein, 1; off Hawley, 1. Hit by pitched ball—Meyers. Struck out—By Breitenstein, 4; Hawley, 4. Time—2:10. Umpire—Weidman.

CHAMPIONS DEFEAT THE PHILLIES.

Pitcher Orth's Hand Is Injured by a Batted Ball.

Baltimore, Md., June 18.—The champions easily defeated the Phillies. Pitcher Orth's hand was split by a batted ball in the third inning. Taylor took his place. Attendance, 4,115. The score:

Baltimore.	R	B	P	A	E	Philadel'a.	R	B	P	A	E
Kelley, lf.	0	1	1	0	0	Hulen, cf.	0	0	0	0	0
Keeler, rf.	2	1	2	0	0	Deleh'ty, lf.	0	2	2	0	0
Jennings, ss.	1	1	5	3	1	Thom'n, rf.	0	2	3	1	0
Doyle, 1b.	3	3	9	1	0	Brout's, 1b.	0	0	7	0	1
Reitz, 2b.	1	2	3	3	0	Hallm'n, 2b.	1	0	6	3	0
Brodie, cf.	0	2	3	0	0	Cross, ss.	0	1	4	8	1
Donn'ly, 3b.	0	2	2	1	0	Grady, c.	0	0	0	1	0
Robins'n, c.	1	1	2	0	0	Nash, 3b.	0	2	0	1	0
McMah'n, p.	0	0	0	4	0	Orth, p.	0	1	0	1	0
						Taylor, p.	0	0	0	1	0
						Clements, c.	0	0	2	2	0
Totals	8	13	27	11	1	Totals	1	8	24	18	2

Baltimore	2	1	2	0	2	0	1	0	*	—8
Philadelphia	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Earned runs—Baltimore, 6. Two-base hits—Orth, Nash. Stolen bases—Doyle [4], Robinson, Keeler. Double plays—Doyle; Jennings-Doyle [3]; Clements-Cross. First on balls—Off McMahon, 3; off Taylor, 1. Time—1:55. Umpire—Hurst.

Hyde Park at Evanston.

The game which practically decides the high school championship will be played on the Northwestern University athletic field at 2:30 this afternoon, between the teams of Evanston and Hyde Park.

Williams Defeats Yale.

Williamstown, Mass., June 18.—[Special.]—Williams took the wind out of Yale's sails today by administering a most crushing defeat. The score:

Williams	1	3	0	2	2	3	0	0	*	—11
Yale	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1

Earned runs—Williams, 6. Two-base hits—Bradley, Hefferman. Three-base hit—Trudeau.

Princeton Defeats Howard.

Cambridge, Mass., June 18.—Princeton succeeded in defeating Harvard, 4 to 2, in ten innings of the hardest kind of ball playing.

High School League Meeting.

The regular meeting of the High School Baseball League will be held on Monday to consider the Lake View-Evanston protest.

DELEGATES TO RACE TOMORROW.

Handicapper Erwin Gives Out the Numbers and Allowances.

All is now ready for the delegates' road race tomorrow afternoon over the Garfield boulevard course. Handicapper Erwin completed his work of assigning the handicaps yesterday. They are:

13:30. E. S. Marcus, Lakeside Cycling club.
6:00. Simon Mayer, Lake View C. C. H. M. Gardiner, North Shore Wheelmen. J. C. Barclay, Morse C. C.
5:30. A. W. Roth, Æolus C. C.
5:00. J. E. Plow, Sylph C. C.
4:30. G. G. Greenburg, Thistle C. C. F. D. McGuire, Thistle C. C. John Siman, Plzen C. C.
4:00. W. F. Reed, Thistle C. C. R. G. Fisher, Columbia Wheelmen.
3:30. L. C. Whitaker, Lake Park C. C. H. S. Lewis, Morgan & Wright C. C.
3:00. Phillip Knoll, Oconto C. C. Sam Steinfeld, Lakeside C. C. John M. Padgett, Lake Park C. C.
2:30. E. McNeal, Morgan & Wright C. C. K. R. Howard, Englewood Wheelmen. G. O. Brown, Clover C. C. F. J. Vileta, Plzen C. C. E. J. Porter, Illinois C. C. S. J. McCormick, Irving Park. J. T. Swarthout, Lincoln C. C.
2:00. Frederich Wiggins, America C. C. N. W. Christianson, Columbia C. C. James F. Beran, Central C. C. J. F. Larkin, Delaware C. C. H. E. Corey, Clarendon Wheelmen.
1:30. B. C. Hill, America. O. F. Ericksen, South Side. O. C. Pederson, Garland. S. R. Brown, Lake View. G. K. Barrett, Chicago C. C.
1:00. C. E. Jones, South Side. Charles Erickson, Monitor. H. M. Seyer, Turngemeinde. F. E. Sparks, Illinois. M. L. Roberts, Ravenswood.
:30. W. F. Brugman, Independent C. C. A. T. Heywood, Calumet. C. D. Hulverson, Smalley.
Scratch. R. P. Rice, Englewood.

GARDINER GETS HIS FIRST DEFEAT.

Terrell Takes the Mile Open from the Chicago Man.

Hot Springs, Ark., June 18.—[Special.]—Gardiner met with his first defeat on this year's national circuit today at the Hot Springs national circuit meeting. The summary:

Half-mile open, professional—Zeigler won, Gardiner second; Harry Clark third. Time, 1:11; last quarter, :30 1-5.

Mile open, professional—Terrell won, McFarland second, O'Connor third. Time, 2:21¾; last quarter, :30 4-5.

Race unpaced, two-mile handicap, professional—McFarland [50 yards] won, Jack Coburn [50 yards] second, Stevens [scratch] third. Time, 4:51 1-4; last quarter, :29 4-5.

Winesett exhibition half mile, flying start, unpaced—Time, 1:05, track record.

C. A. TALLMAN FINISHES FIRST.

Armour Institute Cyclists Hold Their Annual Road Race.

Armour Institute of Technology held its annual five-mile handicap road race yesterday morning over the Garfield boulevard course. C. A. Tallman easily won the race from the 2:30 mark in 14:18, while P. Thacher, also from the 2:30 mark, came in thirty-three seconds later in 14:51. W. P. Mosely won the time prize, covering the course from scratch in 13:51. W. E. Prussing, from the one-minute mark, secured second time in 14:10.

Effect Temporary Organization.

The new association of cycling clubs was temporarily organized last night at the First Regiment armory. A committee of eleven, one member from each club present, was appointed to form a constitution and by-laws and to select a name for the new association. Another committee of three was appointed to send invitations to all clubs in the city to join the organization. The committees will report at the next meeting, two weeks from last night, when the association will be permanently organized.

ENTRIES FOR THE TOURNAMENT.

West Side Tennis Players to Begin Their Matches.

Entries were closed and drawings made last night for the West Side lawn tennis tournament which begins tomorrow afternoon on the grounds of the Mohican Tennis club, at Lincoln and Adams streets. The event is for the chmapionship of that portion of the city. The winner in singles, besides securing the title of West Side champion, will be given the Peacock trophy, consisting of a handsome gold medal. Following are the drawings:

Singles—Bye, P. D. McQuiston. Preliminary round, W. R. Marshall vs. F. C. Brightly, H. Webb vs. G. J. Perrett, C. N. Beard vs. J. H. Stoll, W. H. Vanzwoll vs. A. M. Vernon, Frank Tracy vs. H. McQuiston, F. W. McCaskey vs. J. T. Bailey, Bye, P. H. Davenport.

Doubles—Bye, Vernon and Davenport. Preliminary round, Weeks brothers vs. Stoll and Pereth, McQuiston brothers vs. McCaskey and Street, Tracy and Ingraham vs. Bailey and Vanzwoll.

In the Lane Cup Series.

In the lawn tennis tournament for the Lane cup, now being held at the Kenwood Country club, the following matches were played yesterday:

Singles—S. C. Sibley [half fifteen] beat Raymond Brooks [fifteen], 6—2, 2—6, 6—4. R. Condee [minus fifteen] beat H. W. Darrow [minus fifteen] by default. E. B. Kimball [half fifteen] vs. B. W. McKeever [minus fifteen], 6—4, 3—6. Unfinished.

Doubles—S. S. Sherman and Roger Sherman [half fifteen] beat R. H. Ritchie and C. W. Atkinson [fifteen], 7—5, 8—6.

Wait Until Next Fall.

The proposed plan for a change in the government of athletic affairs at the University of Chicago was snowed under yesterday. The meeting postponed from last week was held to consider the plan, but so few students appeared that Chairman Gale declared the assembly adjourned until next fall.

Golf on Onwentsia Links.

Tomorrow afternoon there will be a class handicap golf match, being the first of a series of five to be played during the season. The club membership will be divided into three classes and handicaps established in each. Prizes will be given in each class. The entrance fee is 50 cents. It is requested that entries be made promptly either at the club-house or by letter.

Results at Lincoln.

Lincoln, Neb., June 18.—[Special.]—The 2:35 pace brought out one of the greatest green pacers that ever stepped on a track in the Denver mare, Nellie Jefferson. The summaries:

2:23 trot, purse $1,000:

Bonnie E.	1	8	1	1
Fairywood, b. g. [Milburn, Tilden]	7	1	2	3
Rolo, b. g. [Colby]	4	4	3	2
New Fashion, b. m. [Ware]	2	3	7	6
Don Quixote, b. g. [Sutton]	6	2	6	7
Fashion Maid, b. m. [Whitney]	3	7	8	5
Elena, b. m. [Bibbens]	5	6	5	4
Black Prince [Hinkley]	9	5	4	dr
Don, b. g. [Turner]	8	dis		
Nancy Belle, blk. m. [Towne]	dis			
Scraps, b. g. [Poffinberger]	dis			
Prudence, b. m. [Miller]	dis			

Time—2:18; 2:19; 2:20¼.

2:12 trot, purse $1,000:

McVera, b. h., by Talavera [Tilden]	1	1	1
Bertie R., b. m. [McKinney]	2	8	2
Queen Alfred, b. m. [Campbell]	3	2	4
Pactolus, br. h. [Tilden]	8	4	3
Pat L., b. h. [Lash]	5	3	7
Kentucky Union, ch. m. [Eckers]	4	5	5
Crysolite, ch m. [Ewing]	6	6	8
Abnet, b. m. [Bassett]	7	7	6

Time—2:12; 2:12¼; 2:13.

2:35 pace, purse $1,000:

Nettie Jefferson, b. m., by Jefferson [Loomis]	6	1	1	1
Sherman Clay, ch. g., by Clay Dust [Blackburn]	1	2	2	8
Dandy Boy, b. g. [Stetson]	2	3	8	2
Carmino, b. g. [Hinkley]	3	4	3	5
Reuben S., b. g. [Kenney]	9	10	5	3
Quick Turn [Smith]	5	5	4	4
Crystal Maid, b. m. [Miller]	4	6	6	6
Charandas, b. h. [Kyle]	7	8	9	7
Young Ashland, b. h. [Ashbrook]	8	7	10	dr
Reportress, blk. m. [McCoy]	10	9	7	dis

Time—2:14; 2:10½; 2:13; 2:16½.

LOUISVILLE'S MAYORS MAKE TROUBLE.

Temporary Officer Signs Papers Which Todd Countermands — Returning Executive Begins Hostilities.

Louisville, Ky., June 18.—[Special.]—Mayor Todd returned today from St. Louis and raised a storm over the action of President King of the Board of Aldermen in assuming charge as Mayor during Todd's absence as a delegate to the national convention.

The return of Mayor Todd was unexpected, and as he appeared at one door leading to his office King made a hasty exit through another. The Mayor lost no time in getting down to work, and he rescinded all action taken by Mayor King. He called the Chairman of the Board of Safety and said:

"If you purchase that new engine for Parkland you will pay for it."

Then City Buyer Bishop was summoned. "The money for those horses for the new engine must come from your own bank account."

And so it was with every paper King had signed as Mayor.

Mayor Todd said King's action was contemptuous. He says he will make a thorough investigation, and if possible will send King to the penitentiary.

WESTERN CREW WINS IT.

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN EIGHT DEFEATS YALE FRESHMEN.

Disciples of Bob Cook Follow Ten Lengths Behind the Sturdy Oarsmen of Madison—Crowds Gather Around Lake Saltonstall to Watch the Contest Between the East and the West—President Adams Wires a Warning Against the Yale Cheer.

New Haven, Conn., June 18.—[Special.]—The great race between the University of Wisconsin and the Yale freshmen proved an overwhelming victory for the former. They covered the two miles in 12:06 3-5, leading the disciples of the famous Bob Cook by ten lengths of clear water.

Lake Saltonstall was the scene of battle. Here it was that old regattas were once held, but it is twenty years since the picturesque lake has seen such a throng. The crowd began coming at 3 p. m., afoot and awheel, and by 5 o'clock there were several thousand spectators scattered along the bluff, and Regatta Point, which affords a splendid view of the whole course, was literally packed with people. Only a few rowboats and small crafts were around at the finish and only one steamer, Gracie K., with the officials, followed the race.

There was some delay in finding the officials who were to judge the finish, and it was 5 o'clock before the crews got away. A few loyal Wisconsiners were there to give their athletes a hearty cheer. The crowd along the banks took up the echo and both crews received appreciation as they pulled up to the start. Just as the Westerners stepped into their shell Mr. F. M. Brown, one of their heavy financial backers, read the men a message just received from their President, Charles Adams, which ran as follows:

> Do not be disconcerted by Yale cheer. Be sure that the boat slides and oars are just right. May all good fortune follow you and give you six lengths or more.

Yale Wins the Toss.

Yale having won the toss chose the eastern and straighter course. There was no delay at the start. After a few preliminary words of warning about the difficult turn at the mile post Guy Richards of Columbia started the crews with the crack of his pistol. The Westerners caught the water first at a forty stroke. There was scarcely a splash. In twenty strokes they were over half a length ahead of their rivals, who were pulling thirty-nine, splashing badly, and evidently much embarrassed. By the quarter-mile post there was nearly half a length of clear between the boats. Wisconsin had lowered the stroke to thirty-six and was rowing well within itself. The Yale youngsters were pulling away at thirty-eight and falling steadily behind.

Just here the wind, which blew strongly from the south, caught the Yale boat with full force, while the Westerners were sheltered by the bluff. The situation was just reversed in the half, but the freshmen did not gain. At the mile flag the Westerners had increased their lead four lengths of clear water. Their stroke was a point lower. Coxwain Greene called upon his men to spurt and they heroically responded, hitting the stroke up to thirty-nine, but they could not prevent the Wisconsin oarsmen from increasing their lead until they crossed the line winners by ten lengths of clear water.

Cheer for Wisconsin.

Hardly had they rested a moment when Capt. Alexander called for a cheer for Wisconsin and then for Yale just as the latter utterly exhausted passed the line. It was generally expected that Yale would lose, but not in such a procession. The Westerners did not make a good impression in their practice work and the Yale boys rapidly improved until there were even hopes of victory, but they were clearly outclassed in both blade and body work.

It was a revelation to old oarsmen the clean manner in which the Westerners caught and left the water with their blades.

They had perfect control of themselves and not once during the entire course did the boat roll, while the freshmen splashed and rocked all the way. The victory for Coach O'Dea with his Yarra Yarra stroke does not discredit the Cook stroke that has mode Yale famous, for the freshmen were by no means good exponents of the style of rowing.

It does not detract in the least from Wisconsin's victory, for they clearly showed they could have handily defeated the best freshman crew Yale ever turned out. They have clearly demonstrated that they are capable of making an interesting race with Yale 'Varsity for two miles. The officials were as follows: Guy Richards of Columbia, referee; judge, Percy Bolton of New York; timers, Joseph T. Whittlesey of New Haven and Coach O'Dea on the launch. Walter Camp represented Yale and Mr. F. M. Brown, Wisconsin. The crews rowed in the following order:

Order of Rowing.

Yale.	Position.	Wisconsin.
Sturges	Bow	Deitrich
Wright	No. 2	N. Alexander, Capt.
Way	No. 3	Seymour
Slocovitch	No. 4	Steet
Parkhurst	No. 5	Forest
Marvin	No. 6	Austin
Griswold, Capt.	No. 7	A. Alexander
Hewett	Stroke	McConville
Greene	Cox	Crandall

MAGNET WINS AN EASY VICTORY.

Easily Disposes of Rondo in the Mile Race at Forsyth.

Dan Honig's crack 4-year-old Magnet disposed of Rondo in the mile race at Forsyth yesterday in a common gallop. Besides giving Hayes' stake winner an easy beating he also clipped a half second off the State record made by Orinda last Wednesday. The summaries:

First race, ¾ mile, selling—Belvour, 93 pounds [L. Smith], 12 to 1, won; Caufield, 90 [T. Burns], 7 to 1, second; Peep o' Day II., 83 [Hothersoll], 8 to 1, third. Time, 1:14½. Fischer, Imp. Remedy, Mary L., Berryl Star, Joe Mancini, Battledore, Reveille, and Lady Rose also ran. Imp. Sugar left at the post.

Second race, for 2-year-olds—Go Lightly, 103 pounds [T. Burns], 8 to 1, won; Harry Gwyn, 108 [Freeman], 9 to 2, second; Brown Eyes, 100 [Hothersoll], 9 to 2, third. Time, :55¼. Lillian Wilkes, Senator Quay, Foncliff, Sister Adele, Chantress, Oreusa, and Gertrude also ran.

Third race, for 3-year-olds, ¾ mile, selling—Kamsin, 107 pounds [T. McHugh], 11 to 10, won; Irene Woods, 103 [P. Clay], 9 to 2, second; Inspector Hunt, 100 [T. Burns], 3 to 1, third. Time, 1:27¼. Fritzie and Serena also ran.

Fourth race, handicap, 1 mile—Magnet, 122 pounds [Garner], 1 to 2, won; Rondo, 107 [Cassin], 2 to 1, second; Imp. Timothy, 93 [T. Burns], 15 to 1, third. Time, 1:39¾. Langdon also ran.

Fifth race, 11-16 mile, selling—Ardath, 112 pounds [J. Murphy], 2 to 1, won; Miss Star, 112 [Dorsey], 15 to 1, second; Miniver, 128 [Freeman], 4 to 1, third. Time, 1:08½. Martha R. Little Thorn, Francis Pope, Cologne, Highland Fling, Excuse, La Verne, Starbeam, and Fast Queen also ran. G. Cochran slipped off Bismarck.

Sixth race, ¾ mile, selling—Walkover, 101 pounds [Dorsey], 7 to 5, won; Meddler, 103 [Garner], 7 to 1, second; Eagle Bird, 109 [Warren], 5 to 2, third. Time, 1:14¾. Queen Faustus, George B. Swift, Ethellean, Imp. Connemara, Brodhead, The Sculptor, and Designer also ran. Lienad left at the post.

Entries for today:

First race, 13-16 mile, selling—Fakir, 109 pounds; Character, 104; Old Man, 95; Rachel McAlister, 99; Fannie Hunt, 91; Julie, 84; King Henry, 101; Billy B., 106; Cerita, 97; Aunt Sallie, 106; Kingsclere, 104.

Second race, 9-16 mile—Pop Dixon, 103 pounds; Adrienne, 97; F. Garner, 100; Cogent, 100; Mrs. Murray, 97; Miss Ames, 100; Lottie Wimmer, 103; Miss Chambers, 97; Golden Tide, 97; San Benita, 103; C. H. Whelan, 100; Brescia, 97.

Third race, 1 mile, selling—Unity, 82 pounds; Bismarck, 104; Frankie D., 103; My Hebe, 95; Designer, 104; Pert, 86; Springtime, 105; La Creole, 107; Doctor G., 97; Jacob Litt, 109.

Fourth race, ¾ mile, selling—Imp. Connemara, 95 pounds; Dominico, 96; Virgie Dixon, 88; Fred K., 93; Rubberneck [Himyar], 88; Starter Caldwell, 106; Simmons, 107; Weola, 99; Santa Cruz, 93; Imp. Full Measure, 101.

Fifth race, 13-16 mile, selling—Barguard, 106 pounds; Mike Kelly, 93; Dr. Parke, 101; Starbeam, 103; Alto June, 102; Nellie H., 110; Francis Pope, 104; Mr. Dunlap, 106; Airlight, 88.

Sixth race, 1 mile, selling—Hartford Boy, 100 101; Evanatus, 113; Revenue, 118; I. C. W., 113; Del Coronado, 94; Eloroy, 113; Longdale, 113; Tom Elmore, 116.

BREAK RECORD AT OAKLEY TRACK.

Stake Race Develops Into a Wonderful Speed Contest.

Cincinnati, O., June 18.—[Special.]—The stake race today afforded a wonderful performance, the time, 2:05¼, beating all records at the distance. At that, it was a nose finish between three. The summaries:

First race, selling, ¾ mile—Winker, 103 pounds [Scherrer], 7 to 2, won; Old Law, 103 [C. Reiff], 4 to 1, second; Fortunate, 108 [Perkins], 15 to 1, third. Time, 1:02. Solo, Fugarol, J. D. C., Marimbo, and Tunic also ran.

Second race, ¾ mile—Sallie Cliquot, 98 pounds [Scherrer], 4 to 5, won; Argentina II., 103 [Thorpe], 9 to 5, second; Trilby, 103 [F. Williams], 25 to 1, third. Time, 1:23¼. Doorga, Anna Garth, Kennie Thatcher, and Miss S. also ran.

Third race, selling, ¾ mile—Irish Lady, 104 pounds [Thorpe], 13 to 10, won; Letcher, 97 [Dupee], 7 to 2, second; Gooding, 98 [Dunn], 30 to 1, third. Time, 1:14¼. Twinkle, Kowalsky, Volley Fuse, and Brown Jewel also ran.

Fourth race, Moerlein Handicap, 1¼ miles, worth $2,120 to winner—Buck Massie, 125 pounds [Thorpe], even, won; Loki, 104 [C. Reiff], 3 to 1, second; Ben Holliday, 104 [Scherrer], 3 to 1, third. Time, 2:05¼. Urania, Gratan, G. B. Morris also ran.

Fifth race, selling, 1 mile—Judge Denny, 95 pounds [Scherrer], 3 to 1, won; Le Banjo, 106 [Ray], 10 to 1, second; Leonaise, 96 [Dupee], 20 to 1, third. Time, 1:40½. Moylan, Nimrod, Judge Baker also ran.

Results at St. Louis.

St. Louis, Mo., June 18.—The attendance at the fair grounds races today was good; weather clear and warm, track fast. The summaries:

First race, ¾ mile—Siddubia, 102 pounds [T. Williams], 5 to 2 and even, won; Consuella, 102 [Morrison], 7 to 1 and 2 to 1, second; Plato, 104 [J. Thornton], 40 to 1, third. Time, 1:16¾. Irish Chief II., Victoress, Siddelous, Bellman, Dennis, Dr. Christian, Agatine, Epoyah, Society, Mattes, and Ethel K. also ran.

Second race, 1 mile—Outaway, 95 pounds [Webster], 3 to 2 and 1 to 2, won; Rhett Goode, 108 [Martin], 2 to 1 and 4 to 5, second; Jovial, 104 [E. Cochran], 7 to 1, third. Time, 1:43¾. Zoulika, Ashland, Foreseen, Little Ed, and Arnell also ran.

Third race, selling, 15-16 mile—Tradition, 97 pounds [Bayless], 5 to 2 and even, won; Mercury, 108 [Martin], 3 to 1 and 6 to 5, second; Metairre, 92 [Morrison] 12 to 1, third. Time, 1:35. St. Pancras, San Blas, Miss Sturgis, and Pearl P. also ran. Favorene, Devault, and Damocles left at the post.

Fourth race, selling, 1 mile—Muskalonge, 106 pounds [Penn], 2 to 1 and 7 to 10, won; Bing Binger, 104 [Martin], 7 to 5 and 1 to 2, second; Pinkey Potter, 103 [C. Slaughter], 4 to 1, third. Time, 1:42½. Hex and Glen Martyn also ran.

Fifth race, selling, 11-16 mile, heats—Gath, 108 pounds [Martin], 2 to 5 and out, won; Gold Corn, 99 [E. Jones], 9 to 2 and 4 to 5, second; King Elm, 104 [Morrison], 10 to 1, third. Time, 1:09. Legion and W. T. Ellis also ran.

Second heat—Gath won, Gold Corn second, Legion third. Time, 1:08¾.

Sixth race, selling, ⅝ mile—Lord Zeni, 103 pounds [Morrison], 2 to 1 and 3 to 5, won; Don't Skip Me, 100 [T. Murphy], 3 to 1 and 3 to 2, second; Satyr, 103 [Martin], 8 to 1, third. Time, 1:01¼. Fervor, Agent, Lincoln, Lady Britannic, Russella, and Tin Cup also ran.

Results at Gravesend.

New York, June 18.—The track was heavy but the racing good. The summaries:

First race, ¾ mile—Illusion won, Tremargo second, Mirage third. Time, 1:16.

Second race, 1 1-16 miles, selling—Tinge won, Captain T. second, Inquirendo third. Time, 1:50.

Third race, Seaside Stakes, ⅝ mile, selling—Salvation won, Dr. Jim second, Hi Dady third. Time, 1:02½.

Fourth race, 1¼ miles—Long Beach won, Dutch Skater second, Landsdale third. Time, 2:12.

Fifth race, Hempstead Handicap, ¾ mile—Margrave won, Intermission second, Sherlock third. Time, 1:14¼.

Sixth race, 1½ miles over six hurdles—Tom Moore won, Mackeray second, Marble third. Time, 2:54.

Results at Kansas City.

Kansas City, Mo., June 18.—The summaries:

First race, ⅝ mile—Sarah Ann won, Nodaway second, Lee Stanley third. Time, 1:11¾.

Second race, 9-16 mile—Gray Baffle won, Thurman second, Longfellow third. Time, :57½.

Third race, 1 mile—Dutch Arrow won, Powhatta second, Caroll Donder third. Time, 1:44½.

Fourth race, ¾ mile—Wild Tartar won, Mayview second, Major Dripps third. Time, 1:31½.

Fifth race, ⅝ mile—Jim Baker won, Ben Wilson second, Whittier third. Time, 1:03¼.

Sixth race, 11-16 mile—Moss Rose won, May Ashley second, Adelina third. Time, 1:10½.

Results at Windsor.

Windsor, Ont., June 18.—The summaries:

First race, ⅝ mile—Lizzetta won, Bowling Green second, Hailstone third. Time, 1:15¾.

Second race, ⅝ mile—Newport won, Rideau second, Cogmoosey third. Time, 1:03¾.

Third race, ⅝ mile—The Duchess won, Handcar second, Nels Morris third. Time, 1:16½.

Fourth race, 11-16 mile—J. W. Cook won, Marchaway second, Minerva third. Time, 1:08¾.

Fifth race, ¾ mile—Necedah won, Master Fred second, Alamo third. Time, 1:30.

Sixth race, 1 mile—Miss Clark won, Miss Perkins second, Tasco third. Time, 1:44½.

SELZ SHOES
"MAKE YOUR FEET GLAD"

Ask for them.
Take no substitute.
They always give
perfect satisfaction.
Sold by over 400
dealers in Chicago.

Selz
Shoes
for all the people.
Each pair is guaranteed
to be
MADE OF THE BEST STOCK,
BY THE BEST WORKMAN,
IN THE BEST MANNER AND
IN THE LATEST STYLES.
Selz, Schwab & Co., Chicago.
Largest Makers of Shoes in the U. S.

Studebaker Bros. Mfg. Co.
203-6 MICHIGAN AVENUE.
Traps and Runabouts VERY CHEAP.
Summer novelties in great variety.
Victorias, Cabriolets, Spiders, Extension and Canopy Top Surreys at SPECIAL PRICES.
Top Buggies from $75.00 up.
Bargains in Second-hand Work.
CUT PRICES on Harness, Saddles, Lap Robes, Whips.

We Are the People
Who have made glad the hearts of hundreds, by placing High-Grade Wheels within the reach of everyone. Consult our prices—examine our Wheels—they will bear the closest scrutiny . . . . . .

Bellis } $100 High-Grade Wheels..... } $55
Falcon, Inch tubing, } $50
Grant— $85 High-Grade Wheel..... $39
Rolland— $60 Wheel..................... $30

BOYS' AND GIRLS' $40.00 WHEELS, $23.00.
Ten other makes at equally low prices.
Consolidated Manufacturers,
177 AND 179 MONROE-ST., NEAR LA SALLE.
OPEN EVENINGS TILL 9 O'CLOCK.

We Make Wheels Too!

Eldredge
&
Belvidere.
They are the Lightest Running Wheels on Earth and Strictly High Grade.
We Always Made Good Sewing Machines!
Why Shouldn't We Make Good Wheels?
QUALITY GUARANTEED
THE BEST
GLEASON & SCHAFF,
Retail Agents,
275 WABASH AVE., CHICAGO.
Open Evenings Until Nine
NATIONAL SEWING MACHINE CO.,
BELVIDERE, ILLS.

..BARGAINS..
—IN—
BICYCLES
STRICTLY $100 WHEELS
Reduced to
$60.00.
NOTHING BETTER MADE.
VON LENGERKE & ANTOINE,
277 Wabash-Ave.

$50.00
LADY'S OR GENT'S 1895 $85 WAVERLEY WHEEL, STRICTLY HIGH GRADE, FULLY GUARANTEED: BUILT AND BACKED BY THE LARGEST BICYCLE FACTORY IN THE WORLD. ONLY A LIMITED NUMBER OF THESE WHEELS.
INDIANA Bicycle COMP'Y,
184 MADISON-ST. - - 'PHONE MAIN 368.

RAMBLER
$100—BICYCLES—$100
GORMULLY & JEFFERY MFG. CO., 85 Madison-st

STUDEBAKER CARRIAGES AND HARNESS.
Spring Novelties at Special Prices.
Fine assortment Harness, Robes, and Whips.
203-7 MICHIGAN AV.

They Are Winners
McLain won Time Prize on
Gazelle Tires
In the Aurora-Batavia Race.
Splendid Records Reported Daily.
THE MECHANICAL RUBBER CO.
230 Randolph-st.

$75. $100.
"The Fowler"
DOWN-TOWN—112 AND 114 DEARBORN-ST.
WEST SIDE—78-84 ASHLAND-BLVD.
SOUTH SIDE—22ND AND MICHIGAN BLVD.
NORTH SIDE—620 NO. CLARK-ST.

"Imperial Wheels" '96
—the go-lightly-kind.
Sold at retail by the manufacturers at their city salesroom 325 Wabash Ave.
AMES & FROST COMPANY, Makers.

COL. HALL TO COME HERE.

COMMANDER AT FORT SHERIDAN USES TERMS OF EULOGY.

Prospective Successor of Col. Crofton Will Return to His Native Heath—The New Man Has a Frontier Record and Can Show Honorable Service During the Civil War—Wounded in the Union's Cause on Virginia Soil—Official Advices Yet to Come.

"Until advices reach me officially from the Secretary of War," said Col. Crofton yesterday, "I cannot discuss the changes said to be contemplated at this post. My first knowledge that troops were to be transferred came from THE TRIBUNE, but I have no reason to believe the information is not authentic. My command has already been at Fort Sheridan a year longer than a regiment is permitted to remain in one place. Fort Sheridan is a beautiful spot, and naturally we shall all dislike to leave it. We knew what to expect when we came here, and, as soldiers, will obey any orders given us, no matter in what direction they may lead the troops.

"I have a personal acquaintance with Col. Hall of the Fourth, who is said to be my successor at Fort Sheridan, and can vouch for him as a most estimable officer and gentleman. He is a married man, I believe, and is now stationed in Washington State."

When Col. Robert H. Hall comes to Illinois he will return to the State in which he began his military life. His official record dates from July 1, 1855, at which time he was a cadet in the Illinois Military Academy, then located at Morgan Park. He was then but 18 years of age. His first actual experience as a soldier was in the Fifth Infantry, in which, in 1860, he was brevetted a Second-Lieutenant. A year later—on Jan. 23, 1861—he was transferred to the Tenth, in which he was made a First-Lieutenant on June 1, 1861. His regiment was then doing frontier duty in New Mexico. It returned in time, however, for him to take part in the Rappahannock campaign, from December, 1862, to January, 1863. After that he was detailed to special duty at Washington, D. C., where, on Aug. 31, 1863, he was commissioned a Captain. The records show a promotion to the rank of Major on May 2, 1883, in the Twenty-second, as a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Sixth on Aug. 5, 1888, and to the position of Colonel in the Fourth on May 18, 1893.

Col. Hall took part in the battle of Lookout Mountain, and was wounded at the Weldon railway engagement in Virginia.

Col. Hall's aides will be Lieut.-Col. Henry C. Cook and Maj. Gilbert S. Carpenter.

GARRISON FOR LITTLE ROCK POST.

Two Companies of the Eleventh Regiment to Be Sent There.

Gen. Merritt will have the new post at Little Rock, Ark., garrisoned before the end of the week. The quarters were completed a week ago, and Gen. Merritt was notified by the Secretary of War yesterday that two companies of the Eleventh Regiment, now in the Department of the Colorado, have been transferred to the Department of the Missouri to garrison the new post. No advices have been received by the local army officials relative to the proposed transfer of the Fifteenth Regiment.

SOCIETY.

The residence of Mrs. Henry M. Baker, No. 4614 Lake avenue, was the scene of a pretty lawn fête last evening. Queer looking booths were erected about the grounds, fortune-tellers in gypsy garb wandered through the throng, and fairy lamps and magic lanterns swung from every branch and tree. Pretty girls in peasant costume served refreshments and merry revelers danced to the music of the Hungarian Orchestra.

The affair was gotten up by the young women of the First Presbyterian Church for their missionary fund.

Under the management of Miss Penfield and Miss Whitehead the living cameo pictures show was crowded. Children posed for the pictures, which were rendered effective by calcium lights.

* * *

A party of ten, chaperoned by Mrs. M. A. Loring, was given a yachting cruise yesterday afternoon by Mr. Wachsmuth on his yacht Sentinel. Dinner was served on board and the cruise continued by moonlight.

Mr. and Mrs. Preston Harrison, No. 295 Schiller street, gave a dinner last evening in honor of Miss Sallie Hewes of New Orleans. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Thomas W. Grover, Mr. and Mrs. Carter Harrison, Miss Silsbee, Miss Dana, Miss Shelby of Kentucky, Miss Marie Clark, Mr. F. H. Winston, Mr. N. K. Honore, Mr. Hugh Johnston, Mr. Morris Johnston.

Prof. and Mrs. C. Baker, No. 939 North Clark street, gave a dinner Tuesday evening in honor of the fourth anniversary of their wedding. The table decorations were pink and white. Covers were laid for fourteen.

Mrs. Elbridge B. Keith, No. 1900 Prairie avenue, gave her first "at home" yesterday afternoon. She was assisted by Mrs. Elbridge G. Keith and Miss Keith.

Cards are out announcing the marriage of Miss Emily Hills, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hobart Hills, to Mr. Walter Phillips. The wedding will take place on June 24 at St. James' Church. A wedding breakfast will be served at the Virginia Hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Chapin Wells announce the coming marriage of their daughter, Miss Clara Wells, to Mr. Albert E. G. Goodrich on the evening of June 23 at Trinity Church, Wheaton. A special train from Chicago will convey the guests to Wheaton.

The Quadrangle club will hold its opening reception at the new club house, Fifty-eighth street and Lexington avenue, this evening from 8 to 11. The club consists of professors in the University of Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. John De Koven have gone East and will occupy their Bar Harbor cottage for the summer.

* * *

Beloit, Wis., June 18.—[Special.]—Two unusually interesting weddings occurred in this locality last night. At Roscoe, Ill., was witnessed the marriage of Wyman Lovejoy and Miss Ruby Curtis. At Harrison, Ill., occurred the marriage of Miss Belle Oliver and Dr. Allen C. Aekin.

* * *

Ann Arbor, Mich., June 18.—[Special.]—Miss Rose Demmon, literature class of '96, and Mr. Daniel Benjamin Ninde, law class of '95, were married here tonight. Mr. Ninde's home is at Fort Wayne, Ind.

* * *

Freeport, Ill., June 18.—[Special.]—The Rev. Florence Kolloch of Boston and the Rev. J. H. Crooker of Helena, Mont., were married here today. The bride has been pastor of Universalist churches in Chicago, and at Waverly, Ia., and Pasedena, Cal.

"Postum," the new breakfast beverage, made from grain; looks like coffee; makes red blood. At grocers 25 cents a package.

By the West Side Auction House Co.,
381, 383, and 385 West Madison-st.

Peremptory Trade Auction Sale
—OF—
HIGH-GRADE SAFETY
BICYCLES,
AT OUR ROOMS,
On Saturday, June 20,
AT 2 O'CLOCK P. M. SHARP.

These wheels are all new and perfect, 1896 makes, assorted in Gents', Boys', and Girls' styles, fitted with M. & W., G. & J., and other standard tires, and will be sold without limit or reserve in lots to suit the trade. They are now on view. Inspection invited. Tel. West 592.

The West Side Auction House Co.,
Auctioneers.

HEADQUARTERS FOR SILKS.
CHAS. A. STEVENS & BRO'S.
111 STATE STREET.

Again To-day . . .
Black Silks Extraordinary.

2,000 remnants of those most beautiful Black Brocade Silks which sold at 89c, $1.00, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75, $2.00, $2.50 and $3.00, and for which our store has become famous, were placed last night on those long counter tables and will be sold to-day at .... 50c Per Yard.

And to make this beyond question the greatest Black Silk event of the season and to again demonstrate that we have no competition on fine Black Silks we will during the next two days, commencing at 8 o'clock this morning, sell:

300 pieces of real $1, 85c, and 75c Black Silks, including satin figured gros grains, satin striped gros grains, Pekin stripes, Duchesse and satin figured Indias, at........ 39c

50 pieces full 24-inch extra rich Peau de Sole of a real $1.25 quality here to-day and to-morrow at, per yard.. 73c

200 pieces most beautiful $2 and $1.75 Black Brocade Silks ever shown in this market, go to-day and to-morrow in two grand lots at $1 and 89c

60 pieces full 27-inch Black Satin Duchesse of a fine $1.50 quality, at only........................ 75c

By a sale no less forcible than the above great sale of Black Silks we will demonstrate our silk supremacy and power by three very special lots of choice

Silk Waists and Skirts.

150 Black Brocaded Silk Dress Skirts, choice patterns, beautiful style and quality, our own make, worth fully $15, are several dollars better than one recently advertised by a dry goods house as worth $25, will be taken to-day as fast as they are shown at only $8.75

500 extra fine Black Silk Waists, from beautiful lines that have sold freely at from $4.50 to $12.50, go in three grand lots at only $6.98, $4.98 and..................... $2.98

Also a specially attractive lot of Black and White Silk Waists to-day at $2.98

CHAS. A. STEVENS & BRO'S.
111 STATE STREET.

Men's Silk Underwear
Again To-day . . .
Very Special.

To attract attention to the finest stock of Men's Silk Underwear in the city we are selling

1,000 Suits at $3.75 Per Suit.

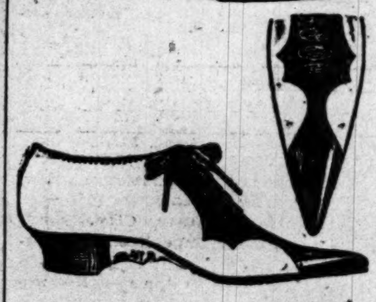
Sale Limited to Two Suits to a Customer. . . . . .

This sale began yesterday morning and over three hundred suits were sold yesterday. Don't fail to see them.

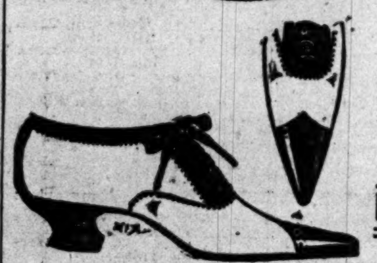
$3.50 for either Shirt or Drawers is the value and usual price of this fine Silk Underwear, and you get it here at $1.87 per piece—in Novia, Blue or Ecru.

De Muth's HOT WEATHER TIES.
Worth Just What They Are Marked.

Tan or Black,
Narrow, Medium
and Round Toes,
Other dealers would claim they were worth $3.00.
We know they are worth just what they are
MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES $2



Tan or Black,
Kid lined throughout,
Seamless sides.
Other dealers would claim they were worth $4.00.
We know they are worth just what they are
MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES $3



Tan or Black,
Louis XV. Heels,
Finest Vici Kid.
Other dealers would claim they were worth $5.00.
We know they are worth just what they are
MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES $4

De Muth & Co.,
TWO STORES—217-219 and 150 STATE STREET.

REVELL'S
Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

PARLOR ROCKERS TO-DAY.
In Mahogany, Oak, and Birch. Prices start at $1.25.

Our 1st floor and our great 5th floor will be filled with Rocker Bargains To-day.

JAMES WILDE JR. & CO.
STATE AND MADISON STS.

Every garment in our Boys' and Children's Department has been reduced in price.

Our Annual June Sale of Boys' and Children's Clothing is making things remarkably lively around our lively corner.

We invite mothers and fathers who have boys to dress to visit this sale. We ask the young men and small sized men of all ages who can be fitted in our Youths' Department to come and see how little money it takes here to be elegantly and stylishly dressed.

Wonderful values in 2-garment Knee Pants Suits, all sizes, 4 to 15 years. All wool cassimere, cheviots and worsteds, marked down from $7, $6.50, $6 and $5 to........... $3.75

And from $8.50, $7.50 and $7 to............ $4.95

Boys' Washable Suits, all imported fabrics, the kinds that don't fade in washing or wear, reduced from $4 to............ $2.50

The Knee Pants Sale of the year—Knee Pants worth $2, $1.50 and $1.25, marked down to.. 75c

And from $3, $2.50 and $2.25, marked down to.. $1.50

Ladies' Waists—Closing them out at 20 Cents on the Dollar.

Worth $3.50, $3, $2.50 and $2, all reduced to.......... 50c

Mostly Large Sizes—38's and 40's.

Open Until 10 Saturday Nights.

Fashionable up-to-date Suits for young men and large boys, 31 to 35 chest measure, marked down from $10 and $12 to $7.50

And from $15 and $18 to.................... $10

And from $25, $22 and $20 to.................. $15

Young men's and boys' Spring and Fall Overcoats 20 per cent. discount—not one reserved.

Boys' Summer Sailor Suits, in blue flannels, serges and fancy cheviots, $10, 8.50, 7.50 to $5.00

Ladies', Girls', and Boys' Fancy Caps, this season's styles, at less than 50 cents on the dollar.

Cloth Tam O'Shanters and Tourists and Yatching Caps, worth $3.95, $3.45, $2.95, and $2.45, all marked down to $1.45. All colors, blue, black, brown, Scotch plaids, in silk and cloth and velvet. Don't miss this opportunity.

Boys' Long White Duck Trousers, $1.00, $1.50, and $3.50.

Boys' Bicycles, high grades, at low grade prices.

FRANK REED, Manager.

CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & CO
STATE AND WASHINGTON STREETS.

Shirt Waists.

While our 50c sale on the main floor is still going on, we wish to call attention to the excellent values in our Waist Department on the third floor.

A line of Waists that will wash—not once or twice—but again and again and still again, without losing their color and without tearing the fabric. They are strictly serviceable and high grade, and have built up an enviable reputation for our Waist department. Persian patterns, stripes, checks, and plain colors—detachable collars, matched yokes, and their equal nowhere else under $1.50........................ 1.00

Choice new fresh Lawn Waists, figured, Persian, stripes, and plain white—detached linen collars and cuffs, newest and most stylish cut and a very superior waist at...... 1.50

Shirts and Waists.

Only 10 days remain before inventory. Price will not stand in the way of effecting a total clearing out of our separate costume skirts and waists in that time if these reductions are an indication.

All our $15.00 and $13.50 figured and plain Brilliantine Skirts, our own trustworthy make, very full and stylish—reduced all the way to...... .... 8.50

Our $18.00 and $16.50 Black Brocaded Taffeta Silk Skirts, beautiful patterns, this season's most stylish designs—our own make (a sufficient guarantee)—reduced to...................................... 9.50

All our Silk Waists are cut in price to an equal extent.
$35.00 Silk Waists, all reduced to..................... 22.50
$30.00 Silk Waists, all reduced to..................... 20.00
$25.00 Silk Waists, all reduced to..................... 16.50
$20.00 Silk Waists, all reduced to..................... 13.50
$15.00 Silk Waists, all reduced to..................... 9.50
$10.00 Silk Waists, all reduced to..................... 6.50
$8.50 and $7.50 Silk Waists, all reduced to.......... 4.95

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

Annual Clearing Sale of
Boys' Finest Apparel
—at very low "pre-inventory" prices.

RADICAL REDUCTIONS—such as we make only twice a year—*in June and December*—are now in force upon our *entire* stock of the best Boys' Clothing made. "Pre-inventory" sale prices read as follows:

All Two-Garment Suits - $5, $6.50, $8, and $10
(Regular prices on these suits range from $6.50 to $15.)
All Three-Garment Suits - $6.50, $8, $10, and $12
(Regular prices on these suits range from $8 to $18.)
All Junior and Sailor Suits, $5, $6, $6.50, and $8
(Regular prices on these suits range from $6.50 to $12.)
All Washable Summer Suits - - - - $2.75 to $5
(Regular prices on these suits range up to $6.75.)
Boys' Odd Knee Pants reduced to - - - - $1.50
(Boys' "Fauntleroy" Waists, $1 . . Boys' Leather Belts, 50c.)

Proportionately great reductions on less expensive Clothing sold in Basement Department.

HATS
BARNES.
SUMMER SHAPES.
Unsurpassed for Quality and Styles.
CHAS. W. BARNES,
Cor. Wabash and Monroe,
Clifton House.

FACIAL BLEMISHES AND SKIN DISEASES.
SUPERFLUOUS HAIR.
Moles and all facial blemishes destroyed forever without pain; electric needle operation; book and consultation free.
THE NEW YORK ELECTROLYSIS CO., 1118 Masonic Temple, Chicago, and 53 E. 23d-st., New York.

WILLOUGHBY, HILL & CO.
CLARK & MADISON STS. CHICAGO.
THE UP-TO-DATE STORE. INCORPORATED. THE PROGRESSIVE STORE.

A Little Money

Goes a long way in our ***Annual June Clearance*** just now. Our Men's Fine Business Suits in superb sack and frock styles for mid-summer wear are daily showing their strength. The Beau Brummell of '96, the politician, the banker, the broker, the business man, have endorsed the metropolitan adoptions.

To-day

1,000 of these Men's Fine Suits—ready-to-wear-away—will be placed on sale at the ***remarkably low price*** of

$13.50 *Custom Tailors' Price $30.*

Well dressed men will recognize instantly the refined fabrics, the artistic finish and the custom-tailoring effects.

The Latest.

We are now displaying the latest Bicycle and Golfing Suits—English plaid Knickerbockers, with black serge coat and vest—the first, and only here, as usual. Prices to the lowest notch.

WANTED.
WINDOW TRIMMER.

The position is one of importance, responsibility, opportunity. Successful applicant must be one of long and varied experience, good habits, enterprising and original. In short, must have the attributes of artist, advertiser, and general.

THE POSITION IS THAT OF HEAD OF OUR DECORATING STAFF.

Permanent engagement at excellent salary to the right man. Apply to Superintendent,

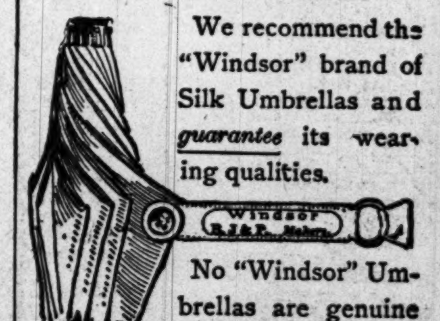
A. M. ROTHSCHILD & CO.,
State and Van Buren-Sts.

REMEMBER
TODAY'S SPECIAL
BOOK BARGAIN
—AT—
THE FAIR.

Each day during June we will offer a *New Bargain* of extraordinary value on sale for that ONE DAY ONLY. It will pay you to watch for them.

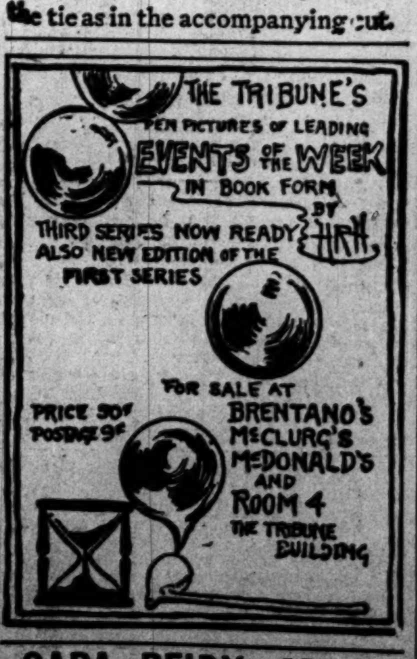
TODAY'S OFFER:
Grant Allen's
Late Book,
"AT MARKET VALUE," 25c
Regular price, 98c.
These bargains can be seen each day in our Adams-st. window.
Watch for Tomorrow's Offer.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.
Silk Umbrellas.



We recommend the "Windsor" brand of Silk Umbrellas and *guarantee* its wearing qualities.

No "Windsor" Umbrellas are genuine unless stamped on the tie as in the accompanying cut.



SARA REIDY, HAIR
Dressing, Scalp Treatment, Facial Massage, Manicuring, Wigs.
29 Washington Street.
CORRECT STYLES.

MANDEL BROTHERS.

Ribbon remnants on the bargain square. Remnants 75c to $1.00 ribbons for 20c. Every short length—from 1½ to 3 yards—accumulated during the past three weeks' unprecedented ribbon selling—moire ribbons in all the newest shades and combination colors—checked and striped—ribbons light and dark colorings—printed warps—Dresden effects—everything that is new and desirable—also a great many black double-faced satin ribbons all worth from 75c to $1.00 a yard—Friday on the bargain square 20c

MANDEL BROTHERS.

Dress Trimmings on the bargain counter adjoining the bargain square . . Wonderful bargains in garnitures—no time like today to obtain *real* bargains in correct trimmings—four special price lots on the famous bargain tables—cut jet trimmings, colored bead trimmings, silk trimmings, beaded bands, beaded laces, black and ecru trimmings, pearl trimmings, beaded flouncings, and many others—
25c, 35c, 50c, and 75c trimmings for 10c
75c, $1, $1.25, and $1.50 trimmings for 25c
$2, $2.50, $3, and $3.50 trimmings for 1.00

MANDEL BROTHERS.

Wash goods remn'ts on the bargain tables adjoining the bargain square . . Friday a vast collection of wash fabrics—every length from 4 to 14 yards—piles of waist lengths, wrapper patterns, dress patterns, and numerous ends—ends of the rich, rare novelties sold out recently—remnants 75c French organdies, 75c printed Persian batistes, 75c printed grenadines, 65c Swiss grenadines, 60c novelty linens, 60c pure grass linens, 60c embroidered mulls, 50c chuddah silks, 50c printed mohairs, 50c finest imported dimities, 40c French ginghams—all in two big lots—15c and 10c

MANDEL BROTHERS.

Wash waists on the 2d floor . . Chic London shirt waists—made after the leading London modes—new bishop sleeves—attached or detached collars—newest imported percales, lawns, dimities, batistes and organdies—all the late effects—new greens, tans, pinks, blues, navy, cardinal and black and white and many correct color combinations—new dots, figures, checks, stripes, floral figures—a grand variety—
75c and $1 waists—in the basement—for 25c
$1.25 and $1.50 waists—on the second floor—for 47c
$1.75 and $2.00 waists—on the second floor—for 98c

MANDEL BROTHERS.

Silk waists on the 3d floor. . . Waist sensation—[illegible]
$4 silk waists—new light and medium colors—new stripes, figures, flower designs, finished with velvet—large sleeves— 1.50
$6 to $10 silk waists—new colors—new figures, flowers, and checks—crush collar and belt— [illegible]
$12 to $15 silk waists—of black surah—full front—large sleeves—velvet collar and belt—lace trimmed— [illegible]

ILL & Co.
CHICAGO.
THE PROGRESSIVE STORE.
le
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ual June Clearance
Business Suits in su-
for mid-summer wear
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Suits—ready-to-wear-
at the *remarkably*
Tailors' Price $30.
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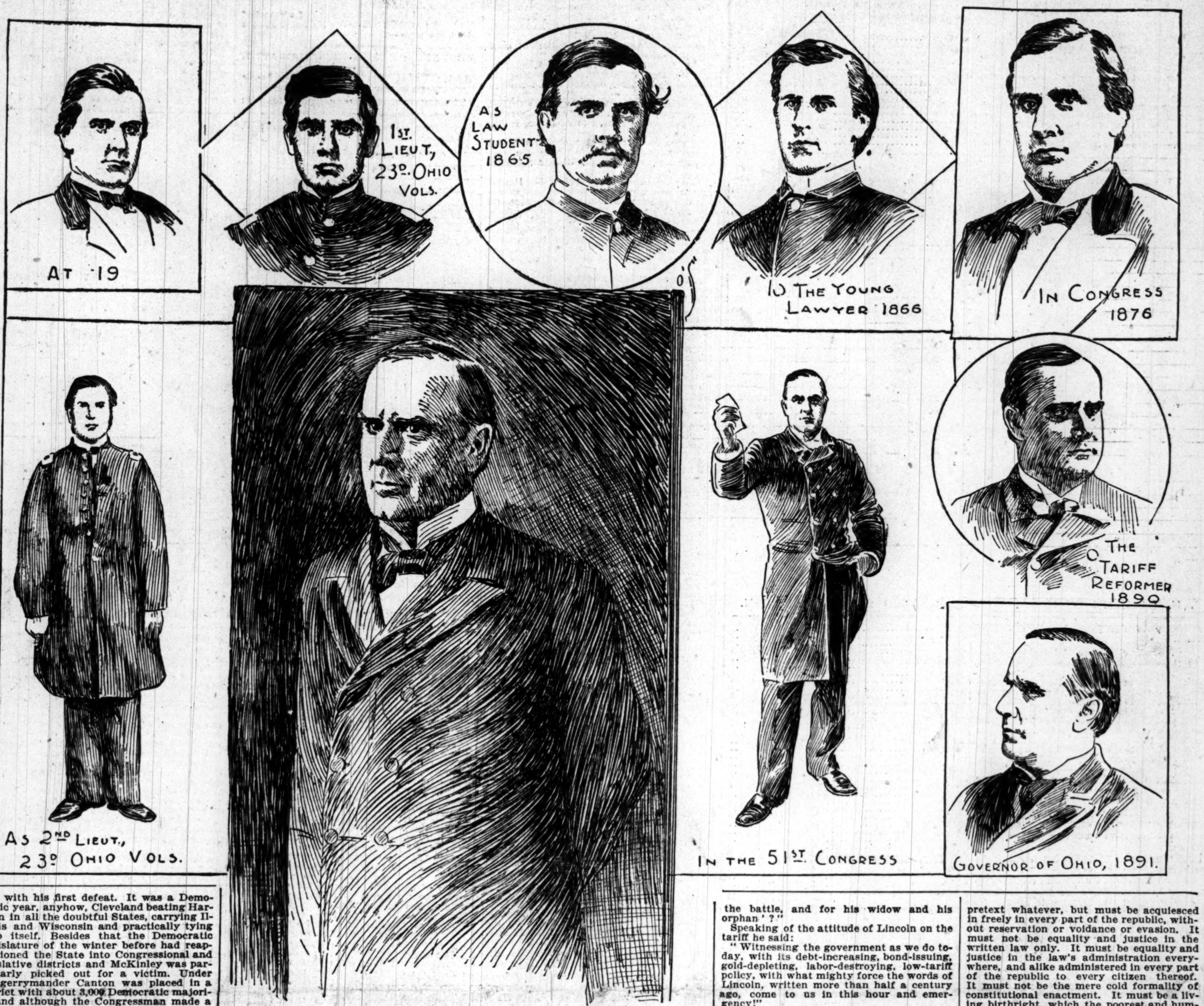
EDITORIAL SHEET.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

PART TWO
PAGES 9 to 16.

FRIDAY, JUNE 19, 1896—SIXTEEN PAGES.

WILLIAM M'KINLEY AS SEEN AT DIFFERENT STAGES IN HIS CAREER.



STORY OF HIS LIFE.

William McKinley's Early Struggles for Education.

SERVICE IN THE ARMY.

Removes to Canton and Becomes a Lawyer.

DEVOTION TO HIS SICK WIFE.

His Victories and Single Defeat in Politics.

HOBART A GOOD RUNNING MATE.

William McKinley, the seventh of nine children, was born in the little town of Niles, O., in 1843. His father was an iron manufacturer in a small way—but all American manufacturers were in a small way then—and soon moved to the adjoining and somewhat larger town of Poland, where the youth of the future President of the United States was spent.

The McKinleys come of Scotch-Irish stock, the strain which has marked itself so strongly in the history of this country. Way back in 1756 two brothers, James and William McKinley, came to America from the North of Ireland. William settled in Virginia and James in York County, Pa. A son of James, David by name, was a soldier in the revolutionary war and the one of 1812. After the latter conflict he settled in Ohio, and the present candidate for the Presidency is his great-grandson. William McKinley's mother was a Miss Allison, a distant relative of the Senator from Iowa, who is Ohio born himself, and the favorite sons of two States are thus remotely connected. The Allisons are also of Scotch-Irish blood.

Early Education.

William McKinley lived in Poland until he was 18 years old. It was not the fashion then for even rich men in that section to spend much money on the education of their children, and William McKinley Sr. was far from being a rich man, while he had a large family. His son attended the district schools, but poor affairs, where only the "three Rs" were taught, besides putting in as much time as he could at the Poland Academy, a somewhat ambitious institution of learning for that locality, but which, in this day and generation, would hardly rank with an ordinary grammar school.

Whatever there was to learn at these schools, however, McKinley readily absorbed, for he was then, as he has been ever since, a hard worker, and as a boy he was a diligent student. In the meantime he earned the right to go to school by working out of hours, carrying the mails, being clerk in the Poland postoffice. Poland then, as now, was far from being a metropolis, and the sole clerk in the postoffice had plenty of time on his hands for other purposes.

Enters the Army.

After leaving school he became a school teacher and was engaged in this profession when the war broke out. William McKinley was then 18 years old. He enlisted promptly, being assigned to the regiment in which *President Hayes* was Colonel and Stanley *Mathews*, afterwards a Justice of the *Supreme Court* of the United States, one of the officers. In this regiment he served four years, participating in several hard battles and being mustered out with the rank of Major. His military title is not an honorary or militia one, but was earned in actual service.

After the war was over William McKinley moved to Canton, which has ever since been his home. Canton was not then and is not now the biggest city in the world, in fact it would be described by the average visitor as "a pretty and prosperous little place," but it was a metropolis compared to Niles and Poland, and to the young soldier of 22, going out into the world unaided to make his living, the step was an important one. He had determined to enter upon the practice of law and Canton seemed like a large city, where the services of lawyers would be in demand.

Admitted to the Bar.

In 1867 William McKinley was admitted to the bar and he soon became a leader of his profession in Canton. About this time he met Miss Ida Saxton, daughter of a Canton banker, and June 25, 1871, they were married. This union has for twenty-five years been a most happy one. Sorrow has come to husband and wife through the death of their only children—two daughters, Kate and Ida—both of whom passed away in early childhood. Mrs. McKinley is, unfortunately, an invalid, being afflicted with an incurable nervous trouble, and the husband is the devoted nurse of his wife, his attention to and care of her being unremitting. They are together as much as Mr. McKinley's duties will possibly permit, and the chief pleasure of each is in the other's company.

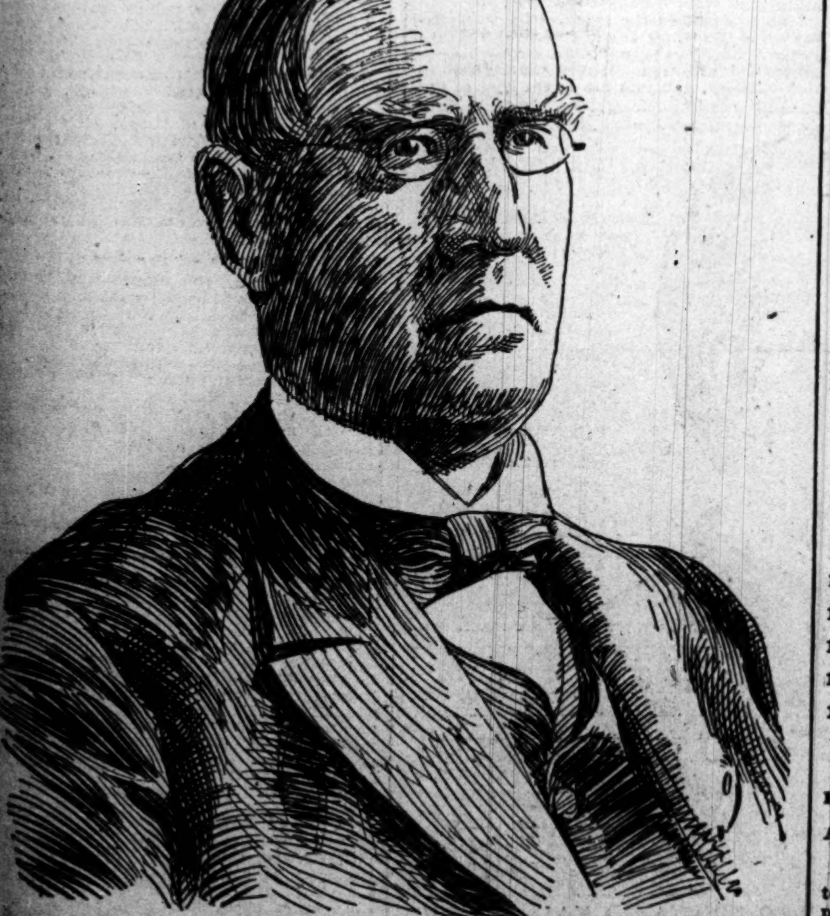
In 1873 McKinley was elected to Congress from the Canton district and then began that public career which has continued since without interruption, and undoubtedly will end in the White House. He was constantly reëlected, and six years ago Speaker Reed made him Chairman of the Ways and Means committee. It was then he presented to the House the tariff bill which, when passed, went by the name of the "McKinley bill," and was in force until the Democrats repealed it and passed the Wilson-Gorman substitute two years after.

At the next election, however, McKinley met with his first defeat. It was a Democratic year, anyhow, Cleveland beating Harrison in all the doubtful States, carrying Illinois and Wisconsin and practically tying Ohio itself. Besides that the Democratic Legislature of the winter before had reapportioned the State into Congressional and legislative districts and McKinley was particularly picked out for a victim. Under the gerrymander Canton was placed in a district with about 3,000 Democratic majority, and although the Congressman made a hard fight for reëlection it was a hopeless one and he was badly snowed under.

Elected Governor.

At the next State election, however, he was nominated as the Republican candidate for Governor and elected by a tremendous majority. His opponent was James Campbell, who had beaten Foraker once before, and was acknowledged to be the most popular Democrat in the State, as well as the ablest. The Democratic platform declared for the free coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1, and this fact doubtless helped McKinley mightily. His term as Governor expired last year, when he was unanimously urged by the Republicans of Ohio as their candidate for the Presidency of the United States, all factions of the party uniting in his support.

William McKinley's mother, now 87 years old, is still alive and living in the old home in Canton. She is in good health and takes a lively interest in current events. With her lives an unmarried daughter, Helen, and two orphaned grandchildren. A sister of hers, but ten years younger, the widow of Abner Osborn of Youngstown, O., is also alive, but eight brothers and sisters have died. Of the eight brothers and sisters of William McKinley six are now alive. Annie died in 1890 and James in 1889, but David, Mary, Helen, Sarah, Abigail, and Abner are yet in the flesh, and all except Helen married and the heads of large families.



WILLIAM M'KINLEY'S FATHER (DIED IN 1893).

WILLIAM M'KINLEY'S CHRONOLOGY.

Leading Events in the Life of the Republican Standard-Bearer.

Ancestry: North of Ireland Irish on his father's side; Scotch on his mother's; American since before the revolution.

1844, Feb. 26. William McKinley Jr., born at Niles, O.

1849. First went to school.

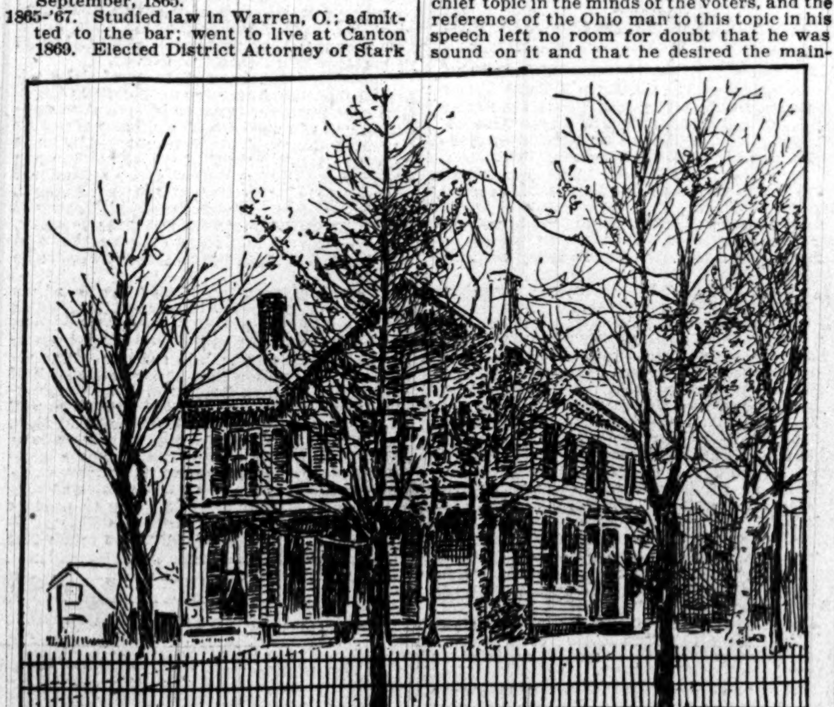
1860-'61. Taught school in the little schoolhouse at Poland, O.

1861, May. Enlisted (in front of the old Sparrow House at Poland, O.,) as a private soldier, Twenty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

1861-'65. His war record: Served on the staff of Gens. Hayes and Crook; became Sergeant; was made Second Lieutenant for gallant conduct at Antietam; served throughout the valley campaign; made Captain and breveted Major "for gallant and efficient services." Mustered out September, 1865.

1865-'67. Studied law in Warren, O.; admitted to the bar; went to live at Canton

1869. Elected District Attorney of Stark County; served, 1869-'71.



McKINLEY'S RESIDENCE AT CANTON, O.

1871, January. Married Miss Ida Saxton.

1876-'90. In Congress; elected to the Forty-fifth Congress as a Republican; reëlected to the Forty-sixth, Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, and Fifty-first Congresses. In Forty-eighth Congress the seat was contested, and his opponent seated late in the session. In Fifty-first Congress made Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, and in that capacity prepared the bill to reduce the revenue and equalize duties on imports, known as the McKinley bill.

1890, May 21. McKinley bill passed the House.

1890, Sept. 30. McKinley bill passed the Senate.

1890, Oct. 1. McKinley bill approved by the President.

1891, November. Elected Governor of Ohio by 21,000 majority.

1892, June. Made Permanent Chairman Republican National convention at Minneapolis, and received 182 votes for the nomination.

EXTRACTS FROM NOTED SPEECHES.

Address Before the Marquette Club Defines His Attitude.

William McKinley has spoken many times to Chicago gatherings and before Chicago people, as well as to other gatherings in other parts of the country and before people in other States. These speeches have all been notable efforts and have won additional renown for the Ohio man, no less for the sentiments he expressed than for the masterly manner in which they were invariably delivered. He has properly reflected his ideas concerning matters of public policy in them, and that is one of the reasons they are interesting at this time, when he is the chiefly prominent figure before the people of America.

The oratorical feature has been always one that has added to the interest, for though McKinley has not at all posed as an orator, his plain manner of speaking and his careful habit of weighing words and talking deliberately have contributed to the value of the addresses.

The recent speech which has attracted much attention everywhere in the United States was that made before the prominent men of Chicago whom the Marquette club entertained at the Auditorium on the last anniversary of Lincoln's birth. The Ohioan's expressions at that time went far and wide, and the officers of the Marquette club since then have frequently patted themselves on the back over the honor that attached to them because of their necessarily prominent part in the affair. Then, too, it happened at a period when the money question was the chief topic in the minds of the voters, and the reference of the Ohio man to this topic in his speech left no room for doubt that he was sound on it and that he desired the maintenance of the existing gold standard.

Secret of Lincoln's Power.

Toward the first of that speech McKinley told of the secret of Lincoln's undoubtedly great power, and it is worth noting that McKinley more than once has spoken similarly of the wisdom of standing with the people and of thinking with them and thus holding their confidence. He said:

"In all he did he invited, rather than evaded, examination and criticism. He submitted his plans and purposes, as far as practicable, to public consideration with perfect frankness and sincerity. There was such homely simplicity in his character that it could not be hedged in by pomp of place nor the ceremonials of high official station. He was so accessible to the public that he seemed to take the whole people into his confidence.

"Here, perhaps, was one secret of his power. The people never lost their confidence in him, however much they unconsciously added to his personal discomfort and trials."

This is what he said concerning the care of widows and others left behind by the dead soldiers:

"And now that the wounds of the war are healed, may we not, tonight, with grateful hearts, resolve, in the words of Lincoln, that we will 'care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow and his orphan'?"

Speaking of the attitude of Lincoln on the tariff he said:

"Witnessing the government as we do today, with its debt-increasing, bond-issuing, gold-depleting, labor-destroying, low-tariff policy, with what mighty force the words of Lincoln, written more than half a century ago, come to us in this hour and emergency!"

Maj. McKinley promised the Marquette club that "the legs of the next Republican tariff law will be long enough to firmly support the American body politic, sustain the public treasury, lift up our national credit, and uphold the dignity and independence of American labor and the enterprises and occupations of the American people."

Definition of Republicanism.

This is Mr. McKinley's definition of Republicanism:

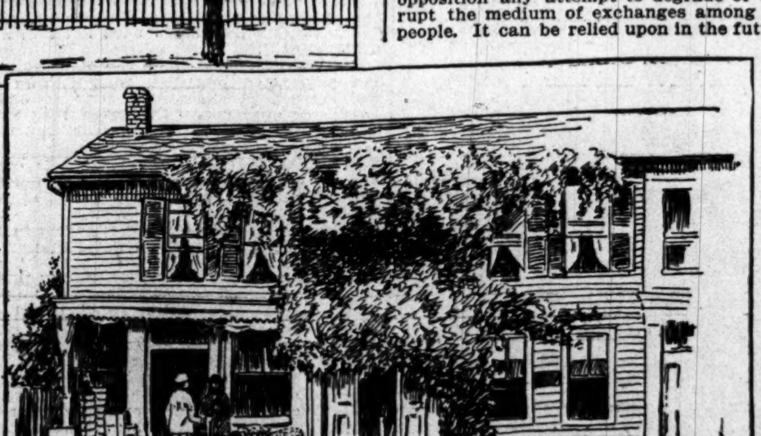
"No one need be in any doubt about what the Republican party stands for. It stands for a reunited and recreated Nation, based upon free and honest elections in every township, county, city, district, and State in this great American Union. It stands for the American fireside and the flag of the Nation. It stands for the American farm, the American factory, and the prosperity of all the American people. It stands for a reciprocity that reciprocates and which does not yield up to another country a single day's labor that belongs to the American workingman.

"It stands for international agreements which get as much as they give, upon terms of mutual advantage. It stands for an exchange of our surplus home products for such foreign products as we consume but do not produce. It stands for the reciprocity of Blaine; for the reciprocity of Harrison; for the restoration and extension of the principle embodied in the reciprocity provision of the Republican tariff of 1890. It stands for a foreign policy that will insure both to us and to them justice, impartiality, fairness, good faith, dignity, and honor. It stands for the Monroe doctrine as Monroe himself proclaimed it.

Stands for Honest Money.

"It stands now, as ever, for honest money and a chance to earn it by honest toil. It stands for a currency of gold, silver, and paper with which to measure our exchanges that shall be as sound as the government and as untarnished as its honor. The Republican party would as soon think of lowering the flag of our country as to contemplate with patience or without protest and opposition any attempt to degrade or corrupt the medium of exchanges among our people. It can be relied upon in the future, as in the past, to supply our country with the best money ever known, gold, silver, and paper, good the world over.

"It stands for a commercial policy that will whiten every sea with sails of American vessels flying the American flag, and that will protect that flag wherever it floats. It stands for a system which will give to the United States the balance of trade with every competing nation in the world. It is for a fiscal policy opposed to debts and deficiencies in time of peace, and favors the return of the government to a debt-paying and opposes the continuance of a debt-making policy."



BIRTHPLACE OF McKINLEY AT NILES, O

Plea for Colored Men.

When he was plain William McKinley he delivered an address at the Metropolitan Opera-House in New York City on Decoration day in the year 1889 in which he asked this for the colored men whose release from slavery was brought to mind by the pathetic occasion:

"My friends and fellow-citizens, the settlements of that war—and I speak for my comrades of the Grand Army of the Republic—the settlements of that war must stand as the irreversible judgment of battle and the inflexible decree of a nation of freemen. They must not be misinterpreted; they must not be nullified, they must not be weakened or shorn of their force under any pretext whatever, but must be acquiesced in freely in every part of the republic, without reservation or voidance or evasion. It must not be equality and justice in the written law only. It must be equality and justice in the law's administration everywhere, and alike administered in every part of the republic to every citizen thereof. It must not be the mere cold formality of constitutional enactment. It must be a living birthright, which the poorest and humblest may enjoy, and which the richest and most powerful dare not deny. Our black allies must neither be deserted nor forsaken. And every right secured them by the Constitution must be as surely given to them as though God had put upon their faces the color of the Anglo-Saxon race. They fought for the flag in the war and that flag, with all it represents and stands for, must secure them every constitutional right in peace."

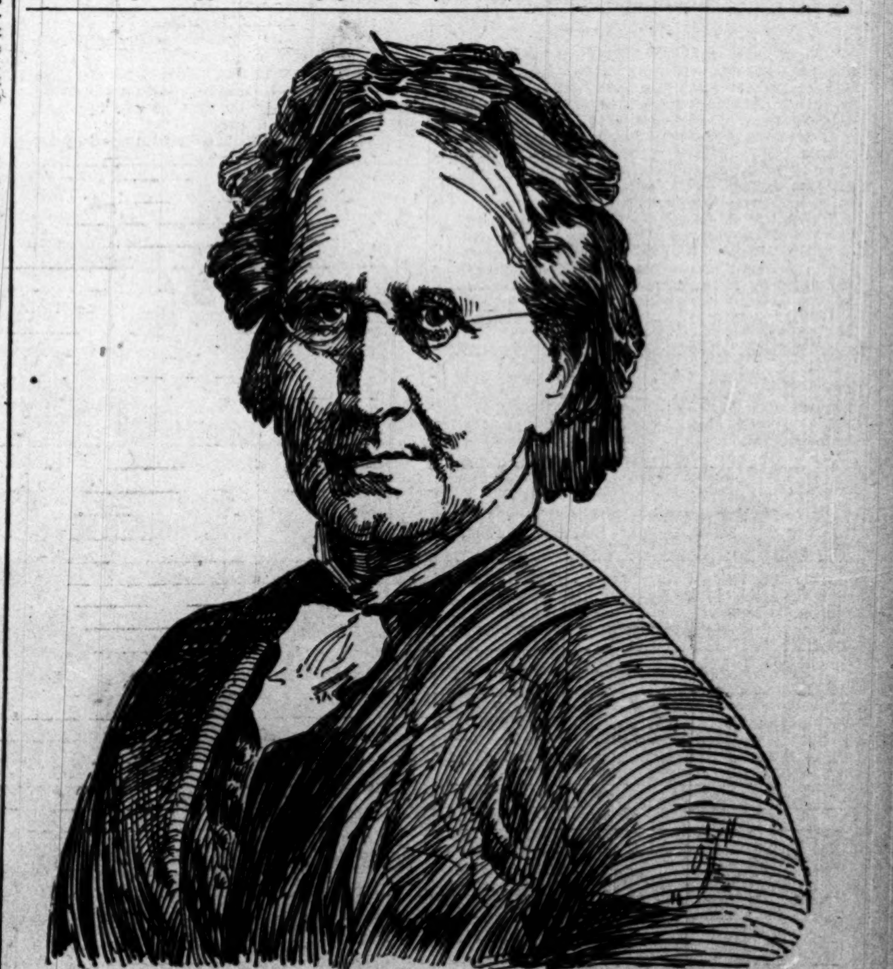
Upholds the Constitution.

Gov. McKinley was the orator at the celebration in the Auditorium of Washington's birthday held under the auspices of the Union League club in 1894. He traced the life of Washington until he reached the period of the drafting of the Constitution and its adoption. And this is how the Ohio man described it and tells his opinion of it, and also guarantees that he is guided by its principles:

"It has been strong enough for every emergency; it has been broad enough for every want; it has answered for the most part every new condition; it has survived every crisis in our national life. It provides for such frequent elections that if popular error gains the ascendency the sober second though of the citizens can, in part at least, correct the mistake through the great representative body of the national Congress; it insures frequent appeals to the popular will as an easy and safe remedy for existing wrongs, and invests the people with perpetual power to change policies, laws, and administrations whenever they find them menacing to the liberties or welfare of the country. It commands more general and cheerful obedience, and it is much more venerated today than ever before. But strong as the Constitution is, the greatest safety to the republic is in the love and loyalty which the people bear it, the unwavering affection which is ever ready to kindle the flame of patriotism on our country's altar. May our love never abate and our loyalty never weaken! When patriotism falters, respect for charters and laws is at an end. The downfall of the Nation begins when hope and faith in our institutions are gone."

This was almost a prophetic utterance the coming President of the United States made

(Continued on fourteenth page.)



WILLIAM M'KINLEY'S MOTHER (STILL LIVING).

SESSION IN DETAIL.

Routine Proceedings of the Republican Convention.

SILVER SNOWED UNDER.

Teller, Hartman, Dubois, Cannon, and Pettigrew Bolt.

BROAD PLATFORM ADOPTED.

McKinley for President and Hobart for Second Place.

BIG GATHERING ENDS IN A SHOUT.

St. Louis, Mo., June 18.—The Republican National convention began its work today at 10:32 o'clock, at which time President Thurston called the body to order. Without waiting for the delegates to get into their seats he introduced the Rev. John R. Scott, a colored clergyman of Florida, who offered the following invocation:

"Our Father, from whose hand the centuries fall like grains of sand, we meet today united, free, loyal to our land and to thee. We thank thee for all the blessings of life that are ours to enjoy, and we beseech thee to bestow thy blessing upon our labors in this convention, and we ask that all things that we do may be done in thy honor and glory. We ask these things for the sake of him who has taught us in praying to say: 'Our Father who art in heaven, hallowed be thy name; thy kingdom come; thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread. Forgive us our trespasses as we forgive those who trespass against us. Lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil, for thine is the kingdom and the power and the glory forever. Amen.' "

FORAKER READS THE RESOLUTIONS

He Outlines the Campaign Issues and Moves Their Adoption.

The Chairman—"The order of business is the report of the Committee on Platform. Is that committee ready to report?"

Ex-Gov. Foraker of Ohio—"The committee is ready to report."

The Chairman—"The Chair recognizes the Chairman of the committee, Senator-elect Foraker of Ohio."

The announcement of Mr. Foraker's name produced a tremendous outburst of applause, which continued for several minutes. The outburst subsided and finally broke out again with renewed force. After quiet had been somewhat restored business was resumed.

Ex-Gov. Foraker, having ascended the platform, read the report, which was as follow:

"The Republicans of the United States, assembled by their representatives in national convention, appealing for the popular and historical justification of their claims to the matchless achievements of thirty years of Republican rule, earnestly and confidently address themselves to the awakened intelligence, experience, and conscience of their countrymen in the following declaration of facts and principles:

"For the first time since the civil war the American people have witnessed the calamitous consequences of full and unrestricted Democratic control of the government. It has been a record of unparalleled incapacity, dishonor, and disaster. In administrative management it has ruthlessly sacrificed indispensable revenue, entailed an unceasing deficit, eked out ordinary current expenses with borrowed money, piled up the public debt by $262,000,000 in time of peace, forced an adverse balance of trade, kept a perpetual menace hanging over the redemption fund, pawned American credit to alien syndicates, and reversed all the measures and results of successful Republican rule. In the broad effect of its policy it has precipitated panic, blighted industry and trade with prolonged depression, closed factories, reduced work and wages, halted enterprise, and crippled American production, while stimulating foreign production for the American market. Every consideration of public safety and individual interest demands that the government shall be rescued from the hands of those who have shown themselves incapable to conduct it without disaster at home and dishonor abroad, and shall be restored to the party which for thirty years administered it with unequaled success and prosperity, and in this connection we heartily indorse the wisdom, patriotism, and success of the administration of President Harrison.

"We renew and emphasize our allegiance to the policy of protection as the bulwark of American industrial independence and the foundation of American development and prosperity. This true American policy taxes foreign products and encourages home industry; it puts the burden of revenue on foreign goods; it secures the American market for the American producer; it upholds the American standard of wages for the American workingman; it puts the factory by the side of the farm and makes the American farmer less dependent on foreign demand and price; it diffuses general thrift and founds the strength of all on the strength of each. In its reasonable application it is just, fair, and impartial, equally opposed to foreign control and domestic monopoly, to sectional discrimination and individual favoritism.

"We denounce the present Democratic tariff as sectional, injurious to the public credit, and destructive to business enterprise. We demand such an equitable tariff on foreign imports which come into competition with American products as will not only furnish adequate revenue for the necessary expenses of the government, but will protect American labor from degradation to the wage level of other lands. We are not pledged to any particular schedules. The question of rates is a practical question, to be governed by the conditions of the time and of production; the ruling and uncompromising principle is the protection and development of American labor and industry. The country demands a right settlement and then it wants rest.

Protection and Reciprocity.

"We believe the repeal of the reciprocity arrangements negotiated by the last Republican administration was a national calamity, and we demand their renewal and extension on such terms as will equalize our trade with other nations, remove the restrictions which now obstruct the sale of American products in the ports of other countries and secure enlarged markets for the products of our farms, forests, and factories.

"Protection and reciprocity are twin measures of Republican policy and go hand in hand. Democratic rule has recklessly struck down both, and both must be reëstablished. Protection for what we produce; free admission for the necessaries of life which we do not produce; reciprocal agreements of mutual interests which gain open markets for us in return for our open market to others. Protection builds up domestic industry and trade, and secures our own market for ourselves; reciprocity builds up foreign trade and finds an outlet for our surplus.

Sugar Attitude Stated.

"We condemn the present administration for not keeping faith with the sugar producers of this country. The Republican party favors such protection as will lead to the production on American soil of all the sugar which the American people use, and for which they pay other countries more than $100,000,000 annually.

American Products Favored.

"To all our products—to those of the mine and the field, as well as to those of the shop and the factory—to hemp, to wool, the product of the great industry of sheep husbandry, as well as to the finished woolens of the mill—we promise the most ample protection.

Merchant Marine Restoration.

"We favor restoring the early American policy of discriminating duties for the upbuilding of our merchant marine and the protection of our shipping in the foreign carrying trade, so that American ships—the product of American labor, employed in American shipyards, sailing under the Stars and Stripes, and manned, officered, and owned by Americans—may regain the carrying of our foreign commerce.

For Sound Money.

"The Republican party is unreservedly for sound money. It caused the enactment of the law providing for the resumption of specie payments in 1879; since then every dollar has been as good as gold.

"We are unalterably opposed to every measure calculated to debase our currency or impair the credit of our country. We are, therefore, opposed to the free coinage of silver, except by international agreement with the leading commercial nations of the world, which we pledge ourselves to promote, and until such agreement can be obtained the existing gold standard must be preserved.

"All our silver and paper currency must be maintained at parity with gold, and we favor all measures designed to maintain inviolably the obligations of the United States, and all our money, whether coin or paper, at the present standard, the standard of the most enlightened nations of the earth.

Matter of Pensions.

"The veterans of the Union army deserve and should receive fair treatment and generous recognition. Whenever practicable they should be given the preference in the matter of employment, and they are entitled to the enactment of such laws as are best calculated to secure the fulfillment of the pledges made to them in the dark days of the country's peril. We denounce the practice in the Pension Bureau, so recklessly and unjustly carried on by the present administration, of reducing pensions and arbitrarily dropping names from the rolls as deserving the severest condemnation of the American people.

Vigorous Foreign Policy.

"Our foreign policy should be at all times firm, vigorous, and dignified, and all our interests in the Western Hemisphere carefully watched and guarded. The Hawaiian Islands should be controlled by the United States, and no foreign power should be permitted to interfere with them; the Nicaraguan Canal should be built, owned, and operated by the United States, and by the purchase of the Danish Islands we should secure a proper and much-needed naval station in the West Indies.

To Stop Armenian Massacres.

"The massacres in Armenia have aroused the deep sympathy and just indignation of the American people, and we believe that the United States should exercise all the influence it can properly exert to bring these atrocities to an end. In Turkey American residents have been exposed to the gravest dangers and American property destroyed. There and everywhere American citizens and American property must be absolutely protected at all hazard and at any cost.

Monroe Doctrine Reasserted.

"We reassert the Monroe doctrine in its full extent and we reaffirm the right of the United States to give the doctrine effect by responding to the appeals of any American State for friendly intervention in case of European encroachment. We have not interfered and shall not interfere with the existing possessions of any European power in this hemisphere, but those possessions must not, on any pretext, be extended. We hopefully look forward to the eventual withdrawal of the European powers from this hemisphere and to the ultimate union of all the English-speaking part of the continent by the free consent of its inhabitants.

Independence for Cuba.

"From the hour of achieving their own independence the people of the United States have regarded with sympathy the struggles of other American peoples to free themselves from European domination. We watch with deep and abiding interest the heroic battle of the Cuban patriots against cruelty and oppression, and our best hopes go out for the full success of their determined contest for liberty.

"The Government of Spain, having lost control of Cuba, and being unable to protect the property and lives of resident American citizens, or to comply with its treaty obligations, we believe that the Government of the United States should actively use its influence and good offices to restore peace and give independence to the island.

Enlargement of Navy.

"The peace and security of the republic and the maintenance of its rightful influence among the nations of the earth demand a naval power commensurate with its position and responsibility. We therefore favor the continued enlargement of the navy and a complete system of harbor and seacoast defenses.

Limitation of Immigration.

"For the protection of the quality of our American citizenship and of the wages of our workingmen against the fatal competition of low-priced labor we demand that the immigration laws be thoroughly enforced and so extended as to exclude from entrance to the United States those who can neither read nor write.

Civil Service Enforcement.

"The civil service law was placed on the statute book by the Republican party, which has always sustained it, and we renew our repeated declarations that it shall be thoroughly and honestly enforced and extended wherever practicable.

Fair Ballots for Citizens.

"We demand that every citizen of the United States shall be allowed to cast one free and unrestricted ballot, and that such ballot shall be counted and returned as cast.

Lynching Is Condemned.

"We proclaim our unqualified condemnation of the uncivilized and barbarous practice well known as lynching, or killing of human beings suspected or charged with crime, without process of law.

National Arbitration Board.

"We favor the creation of a National Board of Arbitration to settle and adjust differences which may arise between employers and employed engaged in inter-State commerce.

Free Homesteads Favored.

"We believe in an immediate return to the free homestead policy of the Republican party and urge the passage by Congress of the satisfactory free homestead measure which has already passed the House and is now pending in the Senate.

To Admit Territories.

"We favor the admission of the remaining Territories at the earliest practicable date, having due regard to the interests of the people of the Territories and of the United States. All the Federal officers appointed for the Territories should be elected from bona-fide residents thereof, and the right of self-government should be accorded as far as practicable.

Representation for Alaska.

"We believe the citizens of Alaska should have representation in the Congress of the United States, to the end that needful legislation may be intelligently enacted.

Stand for Temperance.

"We sympathize with all wise and legitimate efforts to lessen and prevent the evils of intemperance and promote morality.

Welcome to Women.

"The Republican party is mindful of the rights and interests of women. Protection of American industries includes equal opportunities, equal pay for equal work, and protection to the home. We favor the admission of women to wider spheres of usefulness, and welcome their coöperation in rescuing the country from Democratic and Populist mismanagement and misrule.

Appeal to Voters.

"Such are the principles and policies of the Republican party. By these principles we will abide and these policies we will put into execution. We ask for them the considerate judgment of the American people. Confident alike in the history of our great party and in the justice of our cause, we present our platform and our candidates in the full assurance that the election will bring victory to the Republican party and prosperity to the people of the United States."

Foraker Moves Adoption.

At the conclusion of the reading Senator-elect Foraker, addressing the President, said: "I move you, sir, that the resolutions, as they have just been read, be adopted by this convention as the Republican national platform for 1896."

The Chairman—The adoption of the report has been moved and seconded. Are you ready for the question?

Cries of "Question! question!" were heard from various parts of the hall.

DEFEAT OF THE SILVER CHAMPIONS

Their Substitute for the Money Plank Laid on the Table.

Senator Teller of Colorado had appeared upon the platform and was greeted with cheers.

The Chairman—"The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Colorado, Senator Teller."

Senator Teller did not read the minority report of the committee, but called upon the Secretary of the convention to read it for him.

The Chair—"Gentlemen: The gentleman from Colorado moves as a substitute the following, which may be termed the financial plank of the platform, which the Secretary will read."

The Secretary read the following:

"We, the undersigned, members of the Committee on Resolutions, being unable to agree with a portion of the majority which treats of the subject of coinage and finances, respectfully submit the following paragraph as a substitute therefor:

"The Republican party authorizes the use of both gold and silver as equal standard money and pledges its power to secure the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at our mints at the ratio of 16 parts silver to 1 of gold."

Intermingled with the cheers and applause of the silver delegates there began to be heard a roar which finally became recognizable as the cry, "Foraker."

The Chairman—"The convention will be in order. The Chair recognizes the Chairman of the committee, Mr. Foraker." [Prolonged applause.]

Mr. Foraker—"I move you, Mr. Chairman, that the motion to substitute be laid on the table."

Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts—"I rise to second the motion made by the Senator from Ohio."

The Chairman—"It is moved that the substitute offered by the gentleman from Colorado be laid upon the table. The State of Colorado demands that the roll be called and a record made of the vote. Is that demand seconded by any other State?"

The State of Montana seconded the demand. [Applause from the silver delegates.]

The State of Nevada also seconded the demand through A. C. Cleveland.

The Chairman—"The Secretary will call the roll of States and the Chairman of each delegation will answer. Those who are favorable to laying the amendment on the table will say 'aye' and those who are opposed 'no.'" The voting proceeded.

The vote of California as announced—yeas 3, nays 14—was challenged, and a calling of the roll disclosed 3 yeas—Cole, Neff, and Spear—and 15 nays, Maugrun, alternate for Cluff, voting no.

The vote of Illinois as announced—yeas 47, nays 1—was challenged, but the roll verified it, J. C Pinckney alone voting no.

The vote of Kansas as announced was challenged, and the poll resulted, yeas 16, nays 4—Murdock, Lambert, Dean, and Vincent.

The vote of Missouri as announced—33 yeas, 1 nay—was challenged, and the poll did not change the figures. The negative vote was given by Houghawout.

The vote of North Carolina as announced—yeas 8½, nays 13½—was challenged. The poll resulted: Yeas, Boyd, Martin, Johnson, Crews, O'Brien, Mullen, Good, Bailey, Harris—7½; and nays 14½.

The vote of South Dakota as announced—yeas 6, nays 2—was challenged. On the roll-call R. F. Pettigrew and Mintzer voted no and the other six aye.

The vote of Tennessee was announced as, yeas 22, nays 2. It was challenged, and the poll resulted in, yeas 22, nays 2—Zachary Taylor being one of them.

The vote of Virginia was challenged, but it was correct as announced—yeas 19, nays 5—Walker, Barksdale, Acker, Rives, and Bailey being the nays.

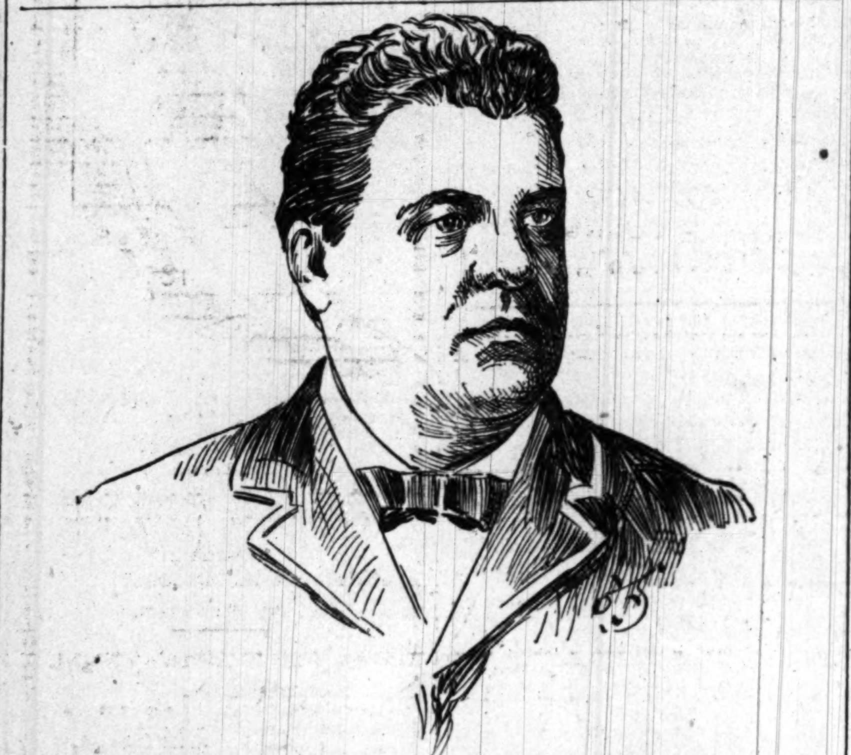
The vote of New Mexico was challenged, and the poll resulted: Yeas, Morrison, Clarke, Perea; nays, Burns, Lima, Llewellen.

The vote resulted as follows:

Vote in Detail.

The detailed vote by States follows:

	Whole No.	Yeas.	Nays.
Alabama	22	15	7
Arkansas	16	15	1
California	18	3	15
Colorado	8	..	8
Connecticut	12	12	..
Delaware	6	6	..
Florida	8	6	2
Georgia	26	23	3
Idaho	6	..	6
Illinois	48	47	1
Indiana	30	30	..
Iowa	26	26	..
Kansas	20	16	4
Kentucky	26	26	..
Louisiana	16	16	..
Maine	12	12	..
Maryland	16	16	..
Massachusetts	30	30	..
Michigan	28	27	1
Minnesota	18	18	..
Mississippi	18	18	..
Missouri	34	33	1
Montana	6	..	6
Nebraska	16	16	..
Nevada	6	..	6
New Hampshire	8	8	..
New Jersey	20	20	..
New York	72	72	..
North Carolina	22	7½	14½
North Dakota	6	6	..
Ohio	46	46	..
Oregon	8	8	..
Pennsylvania	64	64	..
Rhode Island	8	8	..
South Carolina	18	18	..
South Dakota	8	6	2
Tennessee	24	23	1
Texas	30	30	..
Utah	6	..	6
Vermont	8	8	..
Virginia	24	19	5
Washington	8	8	..
West Virginia	12	12	..
Wisconsin	24	24	..
Wyoming	6	..	6
Arizona	6	..	6
New Mexico	6	3	3
Oklahoma	6	5	1
Indian Territory	6	6	..
District of Columbia	2	2	..
Alaska	4	4	..
Total	924	818½	105½



J. N. BALDWIN OF IOWA, WHO NOMINATED SENATOR ALLISON.

The Chairman announced the vote as follows:

"Upon the motion to lay on the table the yeas were 818½, nays 105½. The substitute is upon the table."

This result was greeted with great applause.

GOLD PLANK WINS BY A BIG VOTE.

Silver Men Again Meet an Overwhelming Defeat.

Senator-elect Foraker—"On behalf of the State of Ohio I now move the previous question on the motion to adopt the resolutions as read for the platform."

This motion brought Senator Dubois of Idaho to his feet. He said: "Will the gentleman from Ohio give way until I can ask a question? [Pennsylvania and Massachusetts by their Chairmen had seconded the motion of Mr. Foraker.] I ask the gentleman from Ohio not to press his motion until I can ask him a courteous question."

Considerable confusion and noise followed.

The Chairman said: "The Chair will state that under the rules for the previous question and the order of debate I can recognize no gentleman until the previous question is put."

Mr. Foraker—"I will withdraw my motion until the gentleman from Idaho can ask his question."

Senator Dubois—"Mr. Chairman: There are a great many delegates in this convention who are not in favor of the free and unrestricted coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1. There are also a great many delegates in this convention who are not in favor of the single standard. I therefore ask for a separate vote upon the financial plank in order that our great party may go on record on this question. [Cries of "No! no!"] I ask this particularly in the interests of the Republican party."

The Chairman—"The Chair will state that in case the previous question is ordered by this convention under the rules any State seconded by two other States can have a division of the question. [Colorado and Montana called for a division of the question.] The request for a division of the question has been properly seconded, and the Chair will therefore state that in case the previous question is first ordered the question will thereafter be put as upon that portion of the plank upon which the demand is made for a separate vote. The question before the convention is upon the previous question."

Mr. Stevenson of Idaho—"I ask that the States be called and the votes announced by delegations."

Gold Plank the Issue.

The Chairman—"The question on the demand for a division will be first put upon the adoption of the financial plank reported by the committee, and upon that question Idaho demands a roll-call. Is there a second to the demand?"

Mr. Matthews of Montana—"Montana seconds the demand of Idaho for a call of the roll."

The Chairman—"The question is: Shall the financial plank, as reported by the committee, be adopted as a part of the platform of the Republican party? As the States are called those favoring its adoption will vote 'aye' and those opposed will vote 'no.' The Secretary will now call the roll."

When Iowa was called the Chairman of the delegation gave the vote as, ayes, 24; 2 not voting. Mr. Baldwin of Iowa challenged the vote. The Secretary called the roll of delegates with the following result:

Ayes—Gear, Hepburn, Henderson, Clarkson, Davis, Junkin, French, Knott, Merry, Zeigler, Collins, Struble, Manning, Needham, Cummins, Mills, Wilson, Spence, Baldwin, Wilson, Call, Macomber, Heisell, Roach—23. Noes—Rathbun, Baker, Call—3.

The vote of Kansas was challenged, and the poll resulted:

Ayes, 15; noes, 5—Murdock, Randolph, Lambert, Dean, Vincent. There was no response by Riddle, Swenster, and Anderson.

The vote of New Mexico was challenged and on the poll there were 2 ayes, Morrison and Clark, and 4 noes, Burns, Perea, Luna, and Llewellyn.

The vote of Virginia was challenged and the poll showed 17 ayes and 7 noes—Walker, Bowden (½), Martin (½), Waddell, Barksdale, Acker, Rives, Bailey.

During the roll-call of Virginia Dr. Depew was observed to walk around in front of the Ohio delegation and engage in conversation with Mark Hanna. The ominous spectacle at once attracted the attention of the newspaper correspondents, and the ubiquitous photographer promptly leveled his camera from the galleries. The conversation was afterwards discovered to be about as follows:

Dr. Depew—"Let us have a short adjournment. We are all accustomed to having a little lunch at about this time and we are hungry. We will all be in a better humor if we have something to eat."

Whereupon Mr. Hanna replied: "No, no, no."

At this point Col. Henderson of Iowa was recognized by the Chairman and said: "Mr. Chairman—I am directed to announce that the three negative votes in the Iowa delegation are changed from no to aye." [Applause.]

The Chairman—"The Secretary will call the vote of Iowa once more."

The Secretary—"Iowa, 26 votes."

Chairman of the Iowa delegation—"Iowa, 26 votes, aye." [Prolonged applause.]

Vote in Detail.

The vote on gold plank resulted:

	Whole No.	Yeas.	Nays.
Alabama	22	19	3
Arkansas	16	15	1
California	18	4	14
Colorado	8	..	8
Connecticut	12	12	..
Delaware	6	6	..
Florida	8	7	1
Georgia	26	25	1
Idaho	6	..	6
Illinois	48	46	2
Indiana	30	30	..
Iowa	26	23	3
Kansas	20	15	5
Kentucky	26	26	..
Louisiana	16	16	..
Maine	16	16	..
Maryland	16	16	..
Massachusetts	30	30	..
Michigan	28	25	3
Minnesota	18	18	..
Mississippi	18	18	..
Missouri	34	33	1
Montana	6	..	6
Nebraska	16	13	3
Nevada	6	..	6
New Hampshire	8	8	..
New Jersey	20	20	..
New York	72	72	..
North Carolina	22	14½	7½
North Dakota	6	6	..
Ohio	46	46	..
Oregon	8	8	..
Pennsylvania	64	64	..
Rhode Island	8	8	..
South Carolina	18	18	..
South Dakota	8	7	1
Tennessee	24	23	1
Texas	30	30	..
Utah	6	..	6
Vermont	8	8	..
Washington	8	8	..
West Virginia	12	12	..
Wisconsin	24	24	..
Wyoming	6	..	6
Arizona	6	..	6
New Mexico	6	2	4
Oklahoma	6	..	6
Indian Territory	6	6	..
District of Columbia	2	2	..
Alaska	4	4	..
Virginia	24	17	7
Total	923	812½	110½

Chairman Thurston announced the result of the vote as follows: "Yeas, 812½; nays, 110½. And the financial plank is adopted."

REST OF THE PLATFORM ADOPTED.

Thunderous "Yeas" for the Resolutions Followed by 100 "Nays."

Chairman Thurston, when the applause that greeted the second gold victory died away said: "The question now recurs on the adoption of the balance of the platform."

When the chair put the motion the convention seemed to vote "Aye" with an almost universal voice, but on the call for the "Noes" perhaps a hundred voices were raised in the negative. When the little flutter of excitement died away the chair announced:

"The ayes have it." [Cheers.]

BOLT OF SIX SILVER DELEGATES.

Teller, Dubois, Cannon, Hartman, Pettigrew, and Cleveland March Out.

Immediately after the announcement of the adoption of the platform Senator Teller of Colorado appeared on the rostrum at the side of the Chairman, and in a low voice informed him that he had an important communication to make to the convention.

The Chair then said: "The gentleman from Colorado rises to a question of personal privilege."

Mr. Teller—"Mr. Chairman, we have prepared a statement which, with the permission of the Chair, will be read by Senator Cannon."

The Chairman—"It is asked as a matter of privilege that a statement prepared by certain members of this convention be read."

There were a few cries of "No! No!" but the mass of the convention indicated its desire to hear the protest of the silver men.

Senator Cannon then read the protest. When he reached that portion in which reference is made to the Republican party, "once the redeemer of the people, but now about to become their oppressor unless restrained," he was interrupted by a perfect whirlwind of hisses, cries of "No! No! No!" and shouts of "Traitor!" and "Democrat!"

Chairman Gives Him Freedom.

The Chairman rapped for order, and when quiet had been partly restored said: "The Chair suggests to this convention that the Republican party——"

Again the voices of the occupants of the big hall were raised, but this time in commendation of the Chairman's anticipated stand.

The Chairman—"The Chair suggests to this convention that the Republican party in convention assembled need not fear any declaration."

For the first time since the convening of the convention the rafters rang with an uninterrupted, unrestricted, uncontrollable round of applause. Delegates rose upon their chairs, handkerchiefs, fans, and hats were waved enthusiastically, and it was some minutes before the Chairman could restore order sufficiently to be heard. Having at length accomplished this he proceeded:

"And the Chair further suggests in the interests of the Republican party that whatever is to be said within reasonable limits by those who can no longer remain in our organization ought to be listened to with respectful attention, believing that full answer to all such declarations will be made by the greatest majority of the American people at the polls in November."

There intervened at the conclusion of this speech another demonstration. Delegates, alternates, and spectators rose to their seats and waved in the air flags, hats, fans, and canes, and cheered until the sound became one solid deep-throated roar.

When at length the Chair obtained the ear of the delegates he said:

"The Chair earnestly and respectfully asks that this convention be in order."

Whereupon the speaker, Mr. Cannon, was enabled to continue as follows: "This is signed by a committee in behalf of the withdrawing delegates. The names of the committee are: Henry M. Teller of Colorado [the convention here interrupted the speaker, and the air became filled with the vibration of hisses, mingled with a cheer or two from Colorado], Dubois of Idaho [more hisses], Frank J. Cannon of Utah [a few more hisses], Charles A. Hartman of Montana [half a dozen hisses], R. F. Pettigrew of South Dakota. [A voice: "Good by, my lover, good-by!"] A. C. Cleveland of Nevada [a voice: "Democrat!", followed by prolonged laughter all over the house, mingled with a few cries of "Democrat!"]

At the conclusion of his address Mr. Cannon shook hands with the Chairman and with ex-Gov. Foraker, who appeared on the platform. Forty or fifty delegates were in their seats demanding recognition from the Chair, but the Chair was obdurate and pounded resolutely on the desk with his gavel in the hopeless endeavor to restore order. As the retiring silver delegates passed out down the main aisle of the convention the whole assembly arose and saluted them with a universal roar that shook the building and rent the air; and as they took up their march the band began to play, "The Red, White, and Blue," the convention joining in the singing of the chorus. When the band had ceased playing the singers kept up the song in excellent marching time and with vigor, more enthusiasm in the audience.

Handkerchiefs, hats, and flags were again and, if it were possible to do so, kindled still waved by the people, who mounted seats, tables, and railings. Chairman Thurston took out his handkerchief and waved it to and fro in front of him with an apparent look of thankfulness and satisfaction that the crisis was over.

During the tumult the standard of Colorado disappeared, and, although diligent inquiry was made, no one was able to ascertain whether it had been removed by order of the convention authorities or had been surreptitiously taken by the retiring delegation.

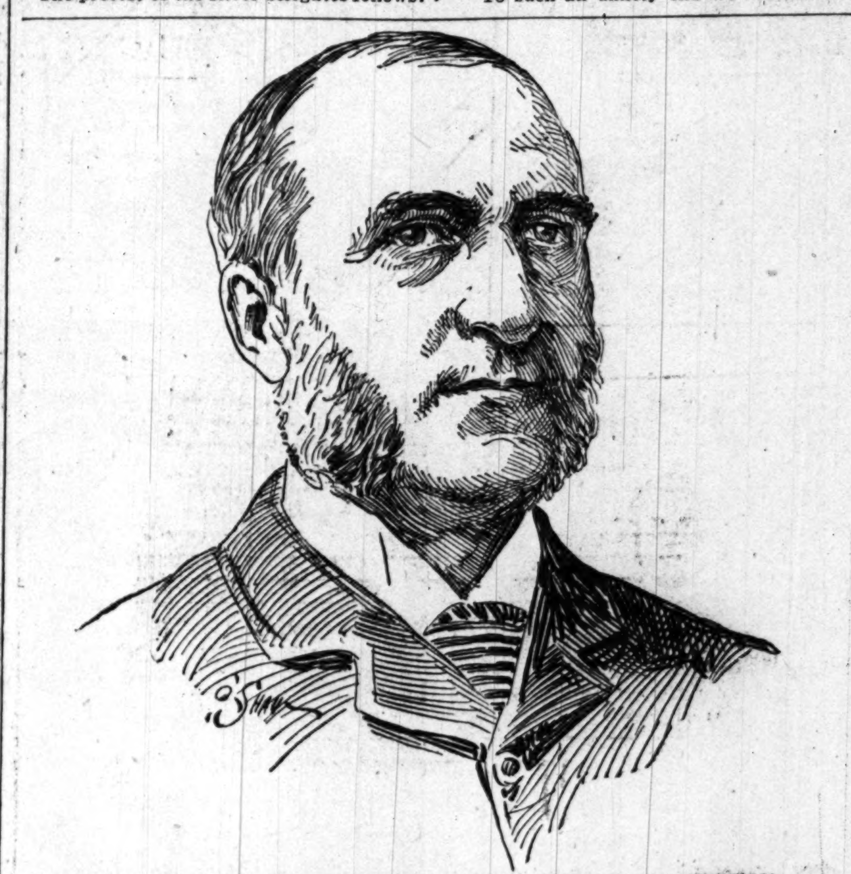
The Chairman—"There seems to be enough delegates left to do business."

This bit of sarcasm brought out a round of derisive applause from the floor and shouts from the gallery.

PROTEST OF SILVER DELEGATES.

White Metal Men Emphatically State Their Position on Money Question.

The protest of the silver delegates follows:



CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, WHO NOMINATED GOV. MORTON.

"In announcing the purpose asserted in this paper it is due to our constituents and to ourselves that there shall be a public showing of vindicating facts.

"The sole authorized expression of national Republican faith from June 9, 1892, until the present date has been the platform adopted in national convention at Minneapolis. Neither the utterances of State conventions nor the attitude of individuals could change the tenor of that platform or abate the sanctity of its binding force. Every delegate to this convention was elected as its adherent and its advocate. True, one of its most important paragraphs has been subjected to such a divergence of construction as to make its language unsatisfactory during the intervening time, and dangerous if continued in the future; but of the intent contained within that language there has never been a doubt.

"It is the rightful province of this convention to revise the party tenets and to announce anew the party purpose. The majority of this convention in the exercise of such authority has this day made official enunciation of Republican law and gospel. With much of the platform we agree, believing that in many essential particulars it compasses the needs of humanity, affirms the maintenance of right, and proposes the just remedy for wrong. But it declares one elemental principle, not only in direct contravention of the expression of party faith in 1892, but in radical opposition to our solemn conviction. We recognize that in all matters of mere method it is but just and helpful that the minority shall yield to the will of the majority, lest we have chaos in parties and in government.

Not Yield the Truth.

"But as no pronouncement by majorities can change opposing knowledge, or belief sincerely entertained, so it cannot oblige minorities to abandon or disavow their principles. As surely as it is requisite for peace and progress that minorities shall yield to majorities in matters of mere method, just so surely is it necessary for that same peace and progress that minorities shall not yield in matters of fundamental truth.

"The Republican platform of 1892 affirmed that the American people, from tradition and interest, favored bimetallism and demanded the use of both gold and silver as standard money. This was accepted by us as a declaration in behalf of the principle upon which rests the interest of every citizen and the safety of the United States. In such terms the platform was then satisfactory to the believers in bimetallism within our party, but because of equivocal construction and evasion it has since been demonstrated to be insufficient.

"As the declaration of 1892 has been by a majority of the party construed to justify a single gold standard for our monetary basis, and as the recent trend of the official power of that party has been in that direction, we cannot but assume that the money plank of the new platform, being much more favorable to perpetuate gold monometallism, will be determinedly used in behalf of that idea. The Republican party has won its power and renown by pursuing its purposes courageously and relentlessly; it is, therefore, only in accordance with the party's history to assume that if it shall come to present authority in the United States it will crystallize into law and administration under this tempting platform the perpetual single gold standard in our finances. This, if long continued, will mean the absolute ruin of the producers of the country, and finally of the Nation itself.

Americans Favor Bimetallism.

"The American people not only favor bimetallism from tradition and interest, but from that wise instinct which has always been manifest in the affairs of a people destined for the world's leadership. Under the operation of our great demand for advancement we have become to other nations the greatest debtor nation of the world. We pay the vast charges which every year accumulate against us in the clearing-house of the world with the money of the world procured by the disposal of our commodities in the markets of the world.

"We are a nation of producers. Our creditors are nations of consumers. Any system of international or national finance which elevates the price of human product makes our burden lighter and gives promise of that day when it shall be entirely lifted and our country freed financially, as it is politically, from the domination of monarchy and foreign autocracy. Any system of finance which tends to depreciate the price of human productions, which we must sell abroad, but so far adds to the burden of our debt and conveys a threat of the perpetual servitude of the producers of our debtor nation to the consumers of creditor nations. To use it is a folly without a parallel that this country or any political party therein should deliberately acept a money system which enriches others at our cost. History, philosophy, morals, all join with the commonest instinct of self-preservation in demanding that the United States shall have a just and substantially unvarying standard, composed of all available gold and silver, and with it our country will progress to financial enfranchisement. But with a single gold standard the country will go on to worse destruction; to continued falling prices; until our people would become the hewers of wood and the drawers of water for the consumers in creditor nations of the earth.

"To such an unholy end we will not lend ourselves. Dear as has been the Republican name to its adherents, that name is not so dear as the faith itself. And we do not sacrifice one jot or tittle of the mighty principles by which Republicanism has uplifted the world when we say that at the parting of the ways we cling to the faith, let the name go where it will. We hold that this convention has seceded from the truth; that the triumph of such secession would be the eventual destruction of our freedom and our civilization. To that end the people will not knowingly follow any political party, and we choose to take our place in the ranks of the great mass of citizens who realize that the hour has come for justice. Did we deem this issue less important to humanity we would yield, since the associations of all our political lives have been intertwined with the men and the measures of this party of past mighty achievements. But the people cry aloud for relief; they are bending beneath a burden growing heavier with the passing hours; endeavor no longer brings its just reward; fearfulness takes the place of courage and despair usurps the throne of hope; and unless the laws of the country and the policies of political parties shall be converted into mediums of redress the effect of human desperation may some time be witnessed here as in other lands and in other ages.

"Accepting the fiat of this convention as the present purpose of the party we withdraw from this convention to return our constituents the authority with which they invested us, believing that we have better discharged their trust by this action, which restores to them authority unsullied, than by giving cowardly and insincere indorsement to the greatest wrong ever willfully attempted within the Republican party—once redeemer of the people, but now about to become their oppressor, unless providentially restrained by the votes of free men."

This document was signed by Senator Teller of Colorado, Dubois of Idaho, and Cannon of Utah, Congressman Hartman of Montana, and Mr. Cleveland of Nevada, as the representatives of their respective States on the Committee on Resolutions.

SENATOR TELLER BIDS FAREWELL.

Colorado Leader of the Free Silver Men Explains His Act.

Senator Teller was recognized by the Chairman. As the Colorado statesman came forward he was received with cheers and hisses. He spoke as follows:

"Gentlemen of the Convention: I will not attempt to inflict upon you a discussion of the great financial question which is dividing the people, not only of this country but of the whole world. The few moments allotted to me by the convention will not enable me to more than state in the briefest possible manner our objections to the financial plank proposed for our consideration. I am a practical man and I recognize the conditions existing in this convention foreshadowed as they were by the action of the committee selected by the representatives assembled from different States.

"This plank or the proposition was presented to the whole committee, and by it rejected. Loyalty to my own opinion, consideration of great interest that is felt in this country, compels me in the face of unusual difficulties to present this for your consideration, not with that bounding hope or with that courage that I have presented this in other bodies with greater measure of success than I can hope for here. The great and supreme importance of this question is alone my excuse for the few words that I shall say to you.

Contends for a Principle.

"I represent a State that produces silver, but I want to say to you here and now that my advocacy is not in the slightest degree influenced by that fact. I contend for it because I believe there can be no sound financial system in any country in the world that does not recognize this principle. I contend for it because since 1873, when it was ruthlessly stricken from our statutes, there has been a continued depreciation of all products of human labor and human energy. I contend for it because in this year of 1896 the American people are in greater distress than they ever were in their history. I contend for it because this is, in my judgment, the great weight, the great incubus that has weighed down enterprises and destroyed prices in this favored land of ours. I contend for it because I believe the process of my counry is dependent on it. I contend for it because I believe the civilization of the world is to be determined by the rightful or the wrongful solution of this financial question.

"I am tolerant of those who differ from me. I act from my judgment, enlightened as best I have been able to enlighten it by my years of study and my years of thought. In my judgment the American people in the whole line of their history have never been called upon to settle a question of greater importance to them than this. The great contest in which many of you participated to decide whether we should have two flags or one was not more important to the American people than the qeustion of a proper solution of what shall be the money system of this land.

Great Interests at Stake.

"I have said enough to show that I think this is not a question of policy, but a question of principle. It is not a mere idle thing, but one on which hangs the happiness, the prosperity, the morality, and the independence of American labor and American producers. Confronted for the first time in the history of this glorious party of ours—confronted, I say, for the first time with a danger of a financial system that in my judgment will be destructive of all the great interests of this land, we are called upon to give to this provision of our platform our adhesion or rejection.

"Mr. President, I do not desire to say unkind or unfriendly things, and I will touch in a moment, and only a moment, upon why I object to this provision of this platform. The Republican party has never been the party of a single standard. It was a bimetallic party in its origin, in all its history. In 1888 it declared for bimetallism; in 1892 it declared for bimetallism. In 1896 it declared for a single gold standard. In 1888 we carried the State that I here represent for the Republican nominee; we carried it on a bimetallic platform. We carried it with a majority that equals, considering our vote, that of any State in the Union. It has been a Republican State from the hour of its admission. It has kept in the Senate Republican Senators and in the House Republican members.

International Agreement Folly.

"Mr. President, I promised you I would not discuss the silver question, and I will not, except to say that this platform is such a distinct departure from everything heretofore done by the party that it challenges our Republican name to accept it. The platform contains some platitudes about international conferences. It provides that we will maintain the gold standard in this country until the principal nations of the world shall agree that we may do otherwise. This is the first gathering of Republicans since this party was organized that has declared the inability of the American people to control their own affairs. [All the silver delegates rose in a body at this and shouted their approval of the sentiment.]

"Do you believe that the American people are too weak to actually maintain a financial system commensurate with the business of the country of their own fruition? Gentlemen of the convention, you will have no bimetallic agreement with all the great commercial nations of the world, and it cannot be obtained. So this is a declaration that the gold standard is to be put upon this country and kept here for all time. Do you believe that Great Britain, that great commercial nation of the world, our powerful competitor in commerce and trade, will ever agree to open her mints to the coinage of silver, or that we shall open ours?

"We are the great debtor Nation of the world. Great Britain is the great creditor. We pay for every year millions and hundreds of millions of dollars as income on her investments in this country on her loans.

Decreases Values.

"The gold standard, in my judgment, lowers prices and decreases values. And she buys of us millions and millions more than she sells us. She buys upon a gold standard, a lowering and depreciating standard. How long do you think it will be before she will agree to a system of values that raises the price of the farm product or the products of our mines in this country? It is a solemn declaration that the Republican party intends to maintain low prices and stagnated business for all time to come. There is a beautiful provision in the platform about the tariff. I subscribe to that. I believe in a protective tariff. I have advocated it for forty years, but it is my solemn conviction that a protective tariff cannot be maintained upon a gold standard. The tariff of protection principle is for the raising of prices of human toil; it is for the good of the producer. The gold standard, on the contrary, everywhere that it is enforced, reduces values.

"I will call your attention to one other fact and then leave it to your judgment whether this platform shall be adopted or rejected. Under existing conditions we undoubtedly have the gold standard. I do not deny that. But what I have sought for twenty years is to change it to the bimetallic system. I have believed, and yet believe, that when the Almighty created these twin metals he intended that the world should use them for the purposes for which they were created.

Silver as the Standard.

"When he blessed this land with more gold and more silver than any other country in the world he meant that we should use them for the purposes for which they were intended—to-wit: the use of the people as standard money. We today reverse the traditions of our country and declare we will use only one. If the American people are in favor of that I have nothing to say. I must submit to the majority vote and the majority voice in this country of ours. I do not believe this party of ours, if it could be polled, is in favor of the gold standard. I believe that 50 per cent of the people are in favor of bimetallism of the old-fashioned system that existed in this country up to 1873.

"Mr. President and gentlemen of the convention, I promised that I would take but a few minutes, and I believe I am allowed only a few in which I can rapidly address you. But I want to say a few things that may seem to you to be personal and that they ought not to be introduced in an audience like this. I must beg your indulgence if I seem to transcend the proprieties of this occasion if I shall say something personal to myself. I have formed my convictions on this great question after twenty years of study, after twenty years of careful thought and careful reading. I have been trained in a school that it seems to me ought to fit me fairly well for reaching just conclusions from established facts. I have formed my conclusions to such an extent that is has become binding on my conscience.

Distress of the Land.

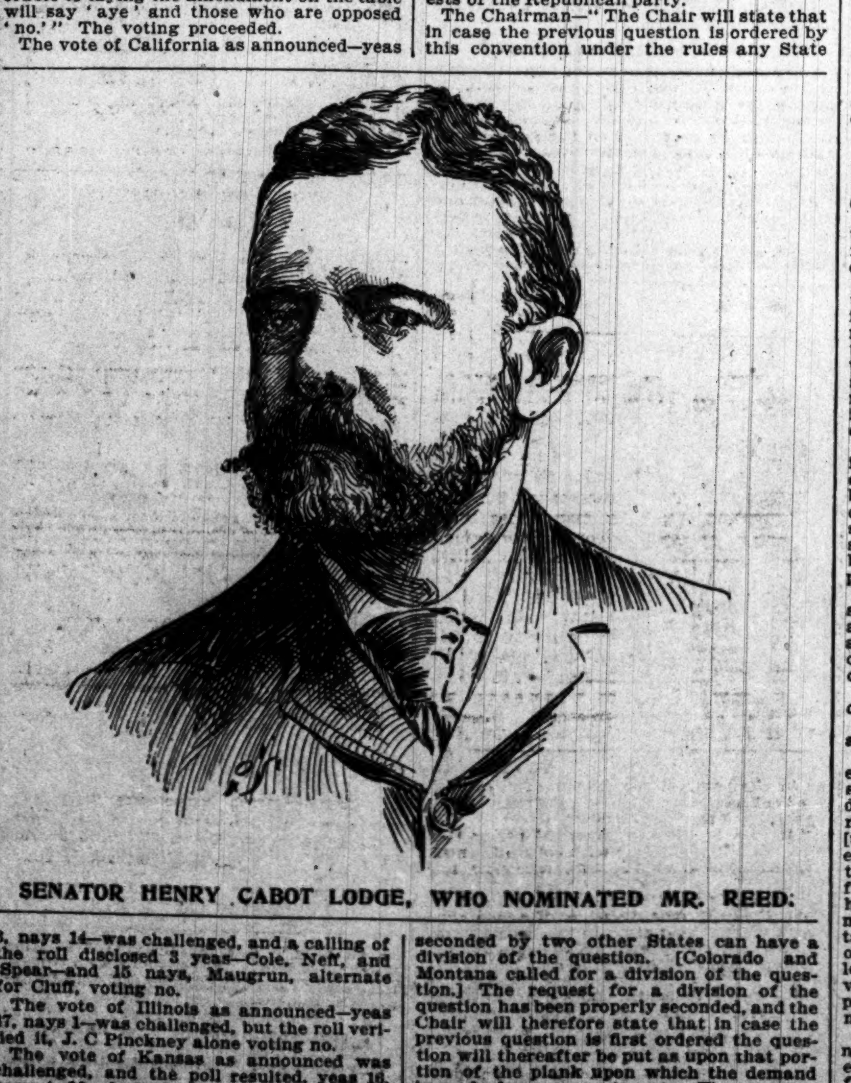
"I believe that the adoption of the gold standard will produce hardships; it will increase the distress, and that no legislation touching the tariff can remove the difficulties that now all admit prevails in this land. I believe the whole welfare of my race is dependent upon a rightful solution of this question; that the morality, the civilization, nay, the very religion of my country is at stake in this contest. I know, you know that men in distress are neither patriotic nor brave. You and I know that hunger and distress will destroy patriotism and love of country. To have love of country, patriotic fervor, and independence you must have your citizens comfortably fed and comfortably clothed.

"That is what made me a Republican; that is what has made me a Republican during all these years, because I believed that the Republican party was made for the masses of men; that its legislation was intended to lift up and elevate and hold up and sustain the distressed and give every citizen opportunities before the law. I do not believe that it can be had with the gold standard. You may doubt my argument, and many of you will, but shall I doubt it? I must act upon my judgment and not upon yours. I must answer to my conscience and not my neighbor's. I must do my duty as it is presented to me, and not as presented to you.

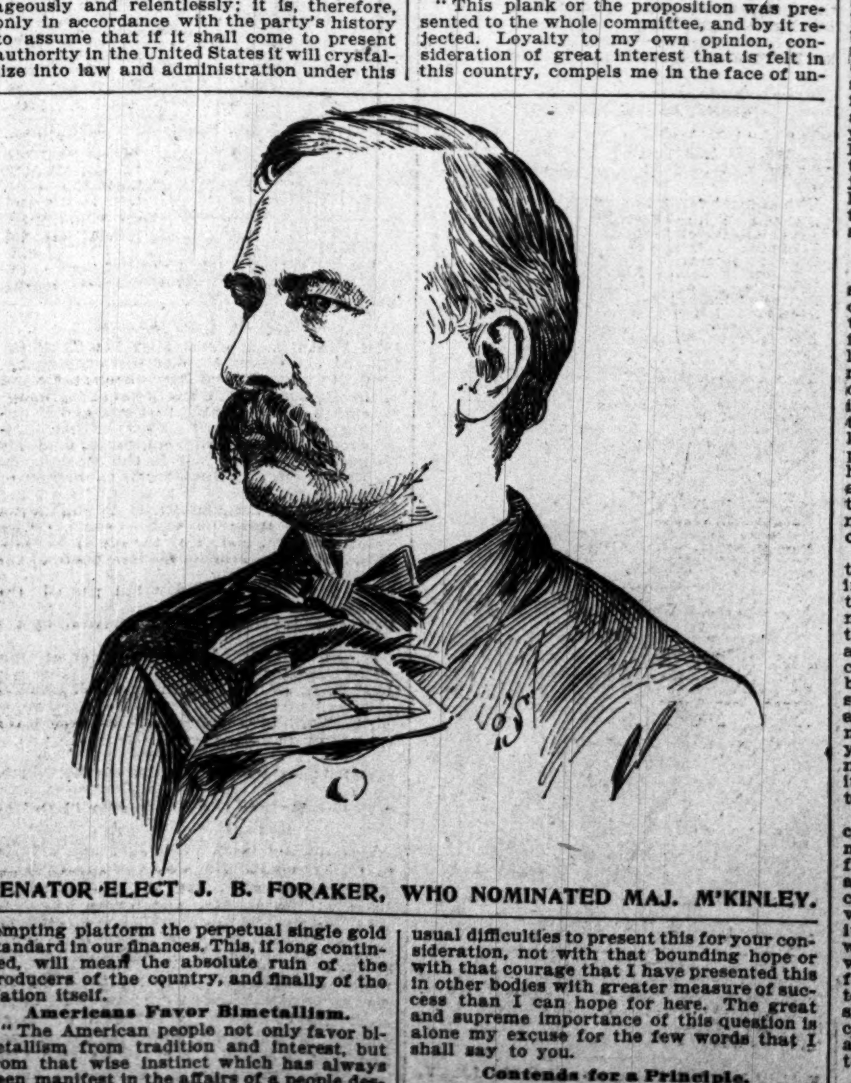
"I say to you now that with the solemn conviction upon me that this gold plank means ultimate disaster and distress to my followers, I cannot subscribe to it, and, if adopted, I must, as an honest man, sever my connection with the political organization which makes it one of the main articles of its principles. [Applause.] I repeat here what I said yesterday in the committee. I would not upon my judgment, alone, dare fully as I have attempted to prepare it, dare to take this step alone. My friends, I am sustained in my view of the danger that is coming to us and coming to the world by the adoption of the gold standard by the intelligence of the world.

World for Bimetallism.

"Let me tell you that the best part of the world is with the advocates of bimetallism. All the great political teachers of Europe, with the exception of five or six, are the pronounced advocates of bimetallism, unrestrained bimetallism. All of the great teachers of political economy in the European colleges without exception are in favor of bimetallism. My own judgment based, as I have said to you, on careful preparation and careful study for twenty years, bears me out and puts me in accord with them, and I would be recreant to my trust if I failed to protest here, and I



SENATOR HENRY CABOT LODGE, WHO NOMINATED MR. REED.



SENATOR-ELECT J. B. FORAKER, WHO NOMINATED MAJ. M'KINLEY.

failed when the Republican party makes this one of the tenets of its faith to sever my connection with that party. [Applause and cries of "No."]

"Mr. President, I ask your kind permission to say a few things personal to myself, and when I have said them, having told you what my conscience demands that I should do, I will leave this question for your consideration. Do you suppose that I and my associates who act with me and take the same view of this question as I do—do you suppose that we can take this step without distress? Do you suppose that we could take it for any personal advantage or any honor that could be conferred upon us? We say it is a question of duty.

Cannot Support the Plank.

"You may nominate in this convention any man you choose. If you nominate on the right kind of a platform I will vote for him. You may take any methods to nominate him that you think proper. I will defer to your judgment and support him if the platform is right, but when you ask me to surrender to you my principles as an honest man I cannot do that. I realize what it will cost us. I realize the gibes and sneers and the contumely that will be heaped upon us, but, my fellow-citizens, I have been through this before—before the political party to which you belong had a being. I have advocated a cause more unpopular than the silver cause. I haev stood for the doctrine of free homes and free speech. I am used to detraction, I am used to abuse, and I have had it heaped upon me without stint. When the Republican party was organized I was there. With its distinguished leaders, its distinguished men of forty years I have been in close communion and close friendship. I haev shared in its honors and in its few defeats and disasters. Do you think that we can sever our connection with a party like this unless it be a matter of duty—a duty to all people of this great land?

"Mr. President, there are few men in a political party that have been honored more than I have by the people of the State in which they live. There are few men in this convention or anywhere else that have been longer connected with this organization than I. There are few men in it who have been more active, and none in it—no, not one—who has been more attached to the great principles of this party than I have been, and I cannot go out of it without heart burnings and a feeling that no man can appreciate who has not endured it; and yet I cannot before my country and my God agree to that provision that shall put upon this country a gold standard, and I will not.

Cares Not for the Result.

"I do not care what may be the result. If it takes me out of political life I will go out with a feeling that, at least, I maintain my consistency and my manhood, and that my conscience is clear, and that my country will have no right to find fault with me.

"I beg your pardon for saying things so personal, but yet if a personal act that to some implies perfidy and dishonor is about to be taken I think it but just to myself and my associates that I should proclaim to you that we take this step not in anger, not in pique, not because we dislike the nominee prospectively or otherwise, but because our conscience requires as honest men that we should make this sacrifice, for sacrifice we feel that it is.

"Thanking you, gentlemen, for your kind attention, retiring from you as I do perhaps never again to have an opportunity of addressing a Republican convention, I cannot do it without saying that, after all, I have in my heart a hope—nay, I have an expectation that if you should be foolish enough to adopt this platform and force us to retire, better counsel will prevail and ultimately, on a true Republican platform, sustaining Republican principles, I shall have the inestimable privilege of again addressing you."

At the close of Mr. Teller's speech the applause, especially from the silver States, was tremendous.

MANTLE PROTESTS FOR MONTANA.

His State Republican Organization Reserves the Right to Repudiate.

The Chairman—"The Chair now begs the convention to permit a delegate from Montana, who did not go out——"

Here the Chair was interrupted by tumultuous applause, which compelled him to cease speaking.

After the tumult had subsided the Chair continued: "It is the wish of this convention that the gentlemen come to the platform."

Senator Mantle, speaking from his place on the floor: "Mr. Chairman: There is evidently, from the remarks of the Chairman, a misapprehension as to my position and that which those who remain with me occupy in reference to this convention. I desire to say that a majority of the delegation from the State of Montana have not felt that under all the circumstances surrounding this occasion they were justified in actually walking out from the convention [cries of "good!" "good!"], but, Mr. Chairman, I must say in deference to the wishes and opinions of a vast majority of the Republicans of the State of Montana that we cannot give our approval or our indorsement to the financial plank this day adopted. ["Good!" "good!"] The gentlemen who are here in this convention from their respective States represent the sentiments of the people who sent them here. We of Montana are here precisely in the same position. Under the pledges made by the Republican party in its last National Republican platform we of the West went out and said to our people: 'The Republican party is the friend of silver; it has declared that it is in favor of gold and silver as the standard money of this Nation.'

"Upon that statement, although we encountered a Populist wave, which swept through our Western land, we were enabled to keep the State of Montana within the Republican column and cast its electoral vote for Benjamin Harrison, but, Mr. Chairman, had it been stated that the Republican party was then in favor of the single gold standard, that achievement would have been impossible."

Mr. Henderson—"Mr. Chairman, I rise to a question of order. [Shouts and cries of "No! No! Sit down."]

Mr. Henderson and Senator Mantle exchanged some remarks in an undertone and Mr. Henderson then withdrew the point of order.

Mr. Mantle—"Mr. Chairman, the victors can well afford to be generous. I am simply expressing the sentiment of the people who sent us here, and they have never been anywhere but in the Republican party. I have never cast in my life anything but a Republican vote, and I don't want to do it now if I can help it. [Applause.] But we have come here under explicit direction, under explicit instructions from the Republicans of our State. We would be false to them and false to ourselves if we did not state their position and their objections at this time.

"Mr. Chairman, in the name and in the behalf of the Republicans of Montana I protest earnestly, solemnly, and emphatically against the financial plank of the platform adopted this day, and I say this, Mr. Chairman, that we cannot accept it, we cannot indorse it, we cannot support it.

"But here, Mr. Chairman, there is a difference of opinion in this delegation. There are those who are satisfied to utter this protest and still participate in the proceedings of this convention. [Applause.] There are others who feel that in refusing to support the majority declaration on this great controlling issue they are in honor bound not to participate in the placing of a candidate upon a platform which they cannot indorse. But, Mr. Chairman, whatever the action of the delegation may be among its individual members, I want to say this, that we reserve the right to the Republicans of the State of Montana to accept or reject at such time and in such a manner as they may determine the platform and the candidates this day placed before them by this convention." [Applause.]

UTAH ALTERNATES TAKE SEATS.

Senator Brown Makes a Speech of Adherence to the Party.

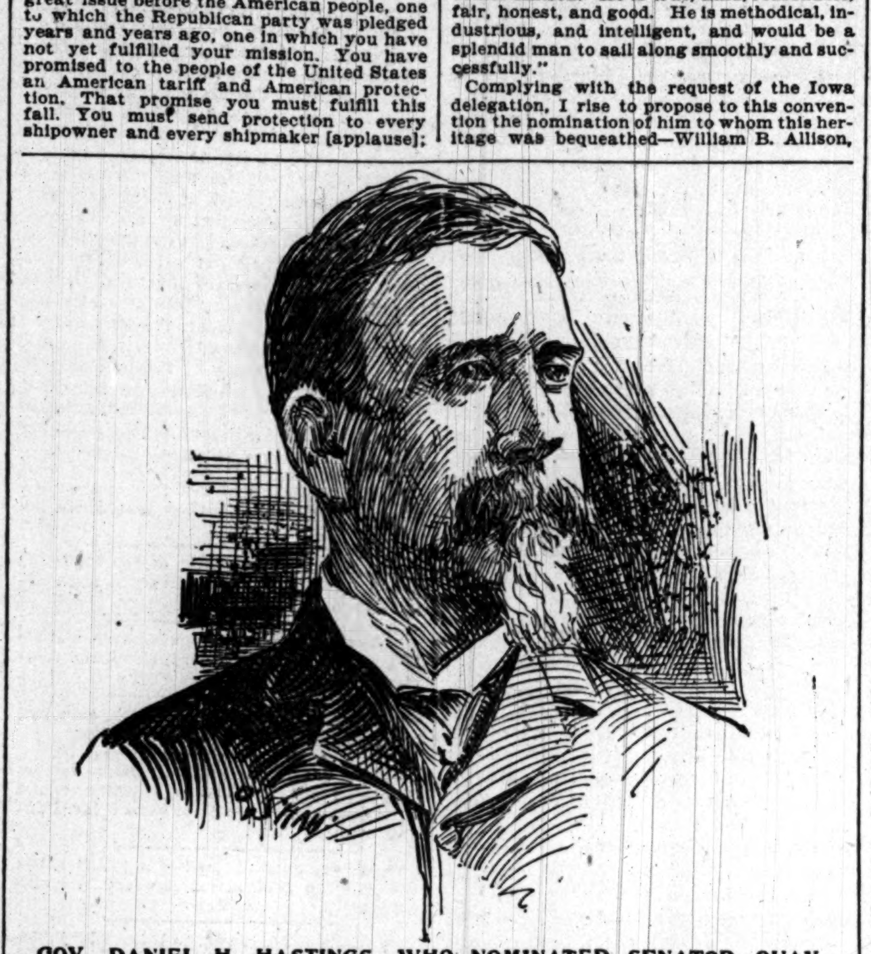
When Mr. Mantle had ceased speaking Mr. Grosvenor said: "Mr. Chairman, I will not consent that any more time shall be taken up. I object to the fraudulent introduction of Democratic speeches under the head of privileged communications."

The Chairman—"The Chair believes that in recognizing Senator Brown of Utah on a question of personal privilege it is not for a continuation of anything objectionable to this convention."

Senator Brown of Utah—"Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Convention: The delegation of Utah does not bolt. [Great and prolonged applause.] We do not believe that the Republican party is an oppressor [cheers], but the guardian of liberty and the protector of honest government everywhere. [Applause.] Three of our delegation have gone, and I am here to express our sorrow at their departure. We have begged them to remain, and we shall never cease to urge them to return. [Cries of "good!" "good!"] It is a personal affair, largely, however, as I said before. We have three delegates in this convention and we have three alternates—Mr. Rogers, Mr. Green, and Mr. Smith—all true to the old Republican party. [Loud cheers.] We have come before you as stanch and stalwart Republicans, and as loyal to her principles as the everlasting mountains are up where we live. [Applause.]

"We do not, in saying this, surrender anything of the belief that we have, and I shall not weary you with a speech on that subject. We still remain true to the principles of the free coinage of silver at the old ratio. We do not believe it can be settled by a mere vote this fall or a mere vote in this convention. Time, prosperity, and success can only settle it, and when it is settled that way it will be the redemption of silver as constitutional money. But, as I said, I promised not to speak to you on that subject.

"I come to say to you that there is one great issue before the American people, one to which the Republican party was pledged years and years ago, one in which you have not yet fulfilled your mission. You have promised to the people of the United States an American tariff and American protection. That promise you must fulfill this fall. You must send protection to every shipowner and every shipmaker [applause]; you must send protection to the farmer, to the manufacturer, and I come to you to say that Utah, or part of us at least, will endeavor to labor to help you in that cause. [Cries of "Good!" "Good!"]



GOV. DANIEL H. HASTINGS, WHO NOMINATED SENATOR QUAY.

"We will go to the people of that State; we will go to the protectionists of that State and we will labor with them to see if we cannot send three Electors who shall vote for the nominee of this convention, whoever he may be. [Applause.] We will labor to see to it that we have the representation in Congress that will vote for every tariff bill that comes up. [Applause.] We never have faltered at home on that subject. We are with you. We may have some doubt or misgiving of the past, but our hearts will reach forward and we will struggle to convince you that we are right on the silver question. But whether we are right or you are right, we will work together and we will work with you for the great cause of Americanism. [Applause.]

"And now, Mr. President, I beg that the three alternates be allowed to sit with us as delegates in this convention, to take the places of those who have retired." [Applause.]

The Chairman—"Unless objection is made the three alternates from Utah will be authorized to take their seats in the places of the three delegates who have retired." [Applause.]

BURLEIGH TALKS FOR WASHINGTON.

He Draws Applause from His Hearers, Who Finally Grow Weary.

Mr. Burleigh of Washington—"Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the National Republican Convention: Coming from the only Pacific coast State which declared in its platform for the maintenance of the present gold standard and against the free coinage of silver I desire to take your attention for one moment. The young State of Washington, smaller than many of her magnificent sisters in this Union, yields first place for patriotic devotion to the principles of this government and loyal allegiance to the tenets of the Republican party to none. [Applause.] We have not come here to imbibe inspiration on the money question. We brought our inspiration with us, 2,500 miles from the Pacific coast, and through the States of Idaho and Montana, and it is just as good here now and just as fervent as before it made the journey. We believe in a single gold standard [cries of "Good"], because we think that the money which pays interest to the banker in Wall street is none too good to pay the wages of labor in Washington. [Cheers and cries of "Good, good."] And the principles of this party inscribed upon our banner—with protection, with reciprocity, with sound money, as defined by this platform and with the unanimous choice of the Republicans of that State for President, William McKinley of Ohio. [At this point the building again shook with cheer after cheer. Mark Hanna, Mr. McKinley's manager, was observed to bow his head, flushing with emotion, the character of which was not difficult to divine.]

"We shall go to Republican victory at the polls in November, and with us will go the loyal people of the State of Montana." [At this point there were cries of regular order amid great applause.]

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE.

States and Territories Announce Their Choices for Membership.

The Chairman—"The regular order is demanded. It is a call of the States for a report of members of the National committee."

The committee was made up as follows:

Alabama—William Youngblood.
Arkansas—Powell Clayton.
California—J. D. Spreckels.
Colorado—Absent.
Connecticut—Samuel Fessenden.
Delaware—James H. Wilson.
Florida—John G. Long.
Georgia—Judson W. Lyons.
Idaho—Absent.
Illinois—T. N. Jamieson.
Indiana—William T. Durbin.
Iowa—A. B. Cummins.
Kansas—Cyrus Leland Jr.
Kentucky—John W. Yerkes.
Louisiana—A. T. Wimberly.
Maine—J. H. Manley.
Maryland—George L. Wellington.
Massachusetts—George H. Lyman.
Michigan—George L. Wall.
Minnesota—L. F. Hubbard.
Mississippi—James Hill.
Missouri—R. C. Kerens.
Montana—Charles R. Leonard.
Nevada—No answer.
Nebraska—John M. Thurston.
New Hampshire—E. C. Cherry.
New Jersey—Garret A. Hobart.
New York—Fred Gibbs.
North Carolina—James E. Boyd.
North Dakota—W. R. Robinson.
Ohio—Charles L. Kurtz.
Oregon—Passed.
Pennsylvania—Matthew S. Quay.
Rhode Island—Charles R. Brayton.
South Carolina—Eugene A. Webster.
South Dakota—No announcement.
Tennessee—No announcement.
Texas—John Grant.
Utah—No announcement.
Vermont—R. I. Childs.
Virginia—George E. Bowden.
Washington—P. C. Sullivan.
West Virginia—F. V. Scott.
Wisconsin—Henry C. Payne.
Wyoming—Willis Vandevanter.
New Mexico—Thomas B. Calvin.
Arizona—No announcement.
Oklahoma—Henry E. Asp.
Indian Territory—George H. Bennett.
District of Columbia—Not yet selected.
Alaska—Not yet agreed on.

NOMINATIONS NOW ARE TAKEN UP.

Convention Turns Eagerly to the Great Task of Naming Candidates.

The Chairman—"The regular order of business is the roll-call of States for the presentation of candidates for nomination." [Great applause.]

Mr. Metzel of Montana—"Mr. Chairman, one of the delegates from Montana has felt it his duty to withdraw from the convention. I desire to ask, sir, that one of the alternates may occupy his place and cast a vote in this convention."

The Chairman—"It will be so ordered, without objection. The Secretary will call the roll of the States."

The Secretary proceeded to call the roll of States. There was no response until the State of Iowa was reached, when Mr. Henderson said: "Mr. Chairman, John N. Baldwin of Council Bluffs will speak for Iowa."

BALDWIN'S PRAISE FOR ALLISON.

Tells the Story of the Senator's Patriotism and Ambition.

In nominating Senator Allison before the convention John R. Baldwin said:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Convention: There is one, but only one of those whose names will be presented to this convention who can say there has been placed from him in history's golden urn an estimate of his character and worth made by him on whom nature stamped her royal seal; God exhibited as his greatest design of American manhood, genius, statesmanship, and patriotism, who, now in heaven, wears a crown of deathless praise, and whose great soul is a portion of eternity itself, James G. Blaine.

Blaine writing to Garfield said: "Then comes Allison. He is true, kind, reasonable, fair, honest, and good. He is methodical, industrious, and intelligent, and would be a splendid man to sail along smoothly and successfully."

Complying with the request of the Iowa delegation, I rise to propose to this convention the nomination of him to whom this heritage was bequeathed—William B. Allison, and to ask you to make it on the old and new testament of Republicanism.

It takes a big man to represent the State of Iowa in the Congress of the United States for thirty-five years, but Senator Allison is that man. With the most perfect knowledge of the details of all our political laws and their histories, with that statesmanlike judgment which distinguishes the essential from the accidental, and the immutable from the transitory, "with every look a cordial smile, every gesture a caress," yet with a spirit of such fine, firm mold and purpose that no bribe or feast or palace could awe or swerve, he has for thirty-five years upon the floor of the House and Senate been fighting for the interests of the people; carrying onward and upward the Nation's legislative work; turning cranks out of place; unsphereing the culminating stars of the Democrats; unmasking the hidden purpose of corrupt measures; until now he holds the place of ungrudged supremacy in the legislative halls of that most splendid capital. That which this country has lost, is that which it now seeks—"protection." To get it the people have worked hard, prayed fast, paid high, and now let them have it.

His Views on the Tariff.

Allison does not believe in a tariff for revenue only, but in a tariff for protection and revenue jointly. He has always insisted that the protective system is the mightiest instrument for the development of our national resources and the strongest agency to protect American wealth and American labor. Protection built the laborer his American home and he never again will welcome therein Democratic sirens singing free trade songs written and composed by English bards, for having chiseled the principles of protection in his hearthstone he will at the next election defend them at his front gate.

The great and important issue that is now coming around the corner is sound money, and we can no more dodge it than we can gravitation.

In this respect the situation is easily simple, but certainly serious. A decision upon this important question must be made by this convention, and remember, gentlemen, a nation listens to catch the click of its fate. For Senator Allison you cannot build too strong a platform for sound money, and if you place him upon it he will see to it that the dry rot of 16 to 1 does not steal through the staunch timbers.

Sound Money the Cry.

The United States can no more make good money by simply placing its symbol of sovereignty or mark of authority on any kind of metal, regardless of its commercial value or relations to foreign countries, than it can extend its domain by calling a furlong a mile.

He believes that the American dollar should have some grains of sense as well as more of silver; that there can be no stability to our currency or money if we keep adopting such shifting policies as that under them the same piece may be a copper cent in one hand and a dollar in the other.

He believes that unlimited coinage would soon lead to unlimited bankruptcy.

No honest farmer would borrow from his neighbor a bushel of 50-cent wheat and insist upon paying him back with a bushel of 25-cent oats, and so this great government cannot expect to keep its credit at the highest point if it borrows dollar gold and insists on paying back with 50-cent silver, any other construction of the word "coin" to the contrary notwithstanding. The platform of this convention must be for sound money, and in clear, ringing, unmistakable terms. On any other construction of it the party may get into power, but the country would be in danger of falling into the batch of bankrupt governments. And at the end of the party's administration it would probably have no more of an estate than did Rabelais, whose will when opened read: "In the name of God, amen. I have nothing. I owe much. I give the rest to the poor."

Patriotism of Allison.

At a time when nation looks wildly at nation standing "with mute lips apart" Allison did not meet with a clenched fist the proffered hand of international adjustment. However, he has stood unswervingly by the Monroe doctrine, and insisted that the United States should recognize any people struggling for liberty and republican institutions, even if they were insurgents in Cuba.

I ask you to nominate him. If you do the people from the sand enshrouded Mexican line to the live wire that separates us from an unborn daughter on the north will shout as in one glorious glad anthem. If you do every keynote of the campaign will be kept at concert pitch. If you do the White House will no longer be used as an experiment station.

Nominate him and not now perhaps, but when the strife is over, his name will fall like millenial music on your ears. Nominate him and a thrill of joy will go from West to the East, carrying on its trembling wave the songs of our reapers only to be lost in the roar of your furnaces.

Nominate him and when our corn grows gold in autumn's time, our flocks teeming, and our granges full every spindle will be turning day and night upon the Merrimac.

If you will do this, light will break upon our darkened land, and instantly a long-suffering people will hear the surges of returning prosperity. May the spell of Republicanism have greater power to move you than the spell of magic words. In this hour of anxious expectancy, in this hour pregnant with history, prophecy, and destiny, the grave gives up its mighty dead, and they are here—Lincoln, Grant, Garfield, Blaine; yes, all the illustrious dead of the Republican party; and mingling with its living advocates martyred Lincoln's spirit pleads with you to see to it that "these dead shall not have died in vain."

Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana were called. No one responded. Upon the call of Maine Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts took the speakers' stand.

HENRY CABOT LODGE NAMES REED.

Dwells on the Courage and Proven Leadership of the Speaker.

In placing the name of Thomas B. Reed before the convention Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts said:

"Four years ago we met as we meet now, representatives of the great Republican party. Prosperity was in the land. Capital was confident and labor employed. There was the good day's wage for the good day's work, and the spirit of American enterprise was stirring and bold. The Treasury was full, the public revenues ample for the public need. We were at peace with all the world and had placed a prudent hand on the key of the Pacific.

"Four short years have come and gone. Look about you now. The Treasury is empty. Our credit is impaired. Our revenues are deficient. We meet the public needs, not with income, but by borrowing at high rates and pledging the future for the wants of the present. Business is paralyzed. Confidence has gone. Enterprise has folded its eagle wings and mopes and blinks in the market place. Our mills are idle and our railroads crippled. Capital hides itself and labor idly walks the streets. There is neither a good day's wage nor a good day's work. We have met with slights abroad and have serious differences with other nations. The key of the Pacific has slipped from nerveless hands. Foreign troops have been landed in this hemisphere. Our own boundaries have been threatened in Alaska. The Monroe Doctrine has been defended, but is not yet vindicated. The people of a neighbor island fighting for freedom look towards us with imploring eyes and look in vain.

What Democracy Has Wrought.

"The American policy which would protect our industries at home and our flag abroad has faded and withered away. 'Look then upon that picture and on this.' 'Could you that fair mountain leave to feed and fatten on this moor?' But four short years have come and gone and they have brought this change. What has happened? I will tell you in a word. The Democratic party has been in power. That is the answer. Upon us falls the heavy burden of binding up these wounds and bringing relief to all this suffering. The Democrats deceived the people by promising them the millennium, and the miserable results of those lying promises are all about us today.

"We have no promises to make. We pledge ourselves only to that which we believe we can perform. We will do our best. That is all. And as in 1860 we saved the Union and abolished slavery, so now in 1896 we will deal with this Democratic legacy of blunders, bankruptcy, and misfortune.

"We are gathered here to choose the next President of the United States. That we will win the election no man doubts. But let us not deceive ourselves with the pleasant fancy that the campaign is to be an easy one. It will be a hard battle; it cannot be otherwise when so much depends upon the result. Against the Republican party, representing fixed American policies, strength, progress, and order, will be arrayed not only that organized failure, the Democratic party, but all the wandering forces of political chaos and social disorder.

"It is not merely the Presidency which is set before us as the prize. The prosperity of the country, the protection of our industries, the soundness of our currency, and the national credit are all staked on the great issue to be decided at the polls next November. Upon us rests the duty of rescuing the country from the misery into which it has been plunged by three years of Democratic misrule. To drive the Democrats from power is the first step and the highest duty, but we shall triumph in vain and in our turn shall meet heavy punishment at the hands of the people if we do not put our victory to right uses. Such a crisis as this cannot be met and dealt with by shouts of enthusiasm. We must face it as our fathers faced slavery and disunion, with a grim determination to win the battle, and that done to take up our responsibilities in the same spirit with which we won the fight. Now, as then, we can hope to succeed only by the most strenuous endeavor, and now as then everything depends upon the administration we place in office.

Kind of a Man We Want.

"We want a President who will meet this situation as Lincoln met that of 1861; with the chiefs of the Republicans about him and with party and people at his back. We want a President who on the 5th day of next March will summon Congress in extra session and, refusing to make appointments or to deal with patronage, will say that all else must wait until Congress sends to him a tariff which shall put money in the Treasury and wages in the pockets of the American workingman. We want a President who will protect at all hazards the gold reserves of the Treasury, who will see to it that no obligation of the government is presented which is not paid in whatever coin the creditor chooses to demand, and who will never forget that the Nation which pays with honor borrows with ease. We want a man who will guard the safety and dignity of the Nation at home and abroad, and who will always and constantly be firm and strong in dealing with foreign nations instead of suddenly varying a long course of weakness and indifference with a convulsive spasm of vigor and patriotism. Also we want a man who will lead his party and act with it, and who will not by senseless quarrels between the White House and the Capitol reduce legislation and execution alike to imbecility and failure. Such is the man we want for our great office in these bitter times, when the forces of disorder are loosed and the wreckers with their false lights gather at the shore and lure the ship of state upon the rocks.

Has Proven His Leadership.

"Such a man, fit for such deeds, I am now to present to you. He needs no praise from me, for he has proved his own title to leadership. From what he is and what he has done we know what he can do. For twenty years, in victory and defeat, at the head of great majorities and of small minorities alike, he has led his party in Congress with a power which no man could dispute and with an ability which never failed. I have seen him, with a maddened opposition storming about him, carry through that great reform which has made the House of Representatives the strong and efficient body it is today. I have seen him during the last winter guide a great majority so that it has met every demand put upon it and made no errors which could burden the Republican party in the campaign before us. Before the people and in the House he has ever been the bold and brilliant champion of the great Republican policies which, adopted, have made us prosperous and, abandoned, have left ruin at our doors.

"He is a thorough American by birth, by descent, by breeding, and he loves his country and has served it in youth and manhood, in war and peace. His great ability, his originality of thought, his power in debate, his strong will are known of all men and are part of the history of the last twenty years.

"His public career is as spotless as his private character is pure and unblemished. He is a trained statesman, fit for the heaviest task the country can impose upon him. He deserves the confidence of his party and his country. He is a leader of men. We know it because we have seen him lead. To those who have followed him he never said 'go,' but always 'come.' He is entirely fearless. We know it, for we have seen his courage tested on a hundred fields. He has been called to great places and to great trials and he has never failed or flinched. He is fit to stand at the head of the Republican column. He is worthy to be the American President. I have the honor, the very great honor, to present to you, as a candidate for your nomination, the Speaker of the National House of Representatives—Thomas B. Reed of Maine."

The mention of Mr. Reed's name was received with loud applause and cheering led by the Maine delegation. To add to the enthusiasm some admirer of the Maine statesman suspended a large picture of Mr. Reed from the gallery, which evoked many demonstrations of approval.

SECOND FOR THOMAS B. REED.

C. E. Littlefield of Maine Speaks for the New England Favorite.

In seconding the nomination of Thomas B. Reed, C. E. Littlefield of Rockland, Me., said:

The nominee of this convention will be the next President of the republic. That the Republican party is to be victorious in the coming campaign, whoever its candidate may be, has long since been settled by the manifold blunders, worse than crimes, that have been committed by the Democratic party. It has demonstrated its incapacity to direct the affairs of the Nation in full measure, heaped up, running over. It was intrusted with power by a forgetful and forgiving people at a time of unexampled prosperity, with an overflowing National Treasury, an unlimited public credit, labor fully and profitably employed, wheels turning, looms moving, furnaces glowing, and machinery humming the music that attends profitable, diversified industry.

These were the inevitable results of the intelligent application of that elemental principle of our system of government, coeval with the birth agony of the republic—protection to American labor and industry. The Democratic party, after having denounced the McKinley tariff as the "culminating atrocity of class legislation" and set forth its declaration of alleged principles, asked for a change of administration and party in order that there might be a "change of system and a change of method." We have had a change in administration and party, a change of system and method, and a complete reversal of results.

What Democratic Rule Has Done.

In 1896 we see the perfect converse of the picture presented in 1892. In that great achievement of Democratic statesmanship, the confessed misbegotten offspring of cowardice, perfidy, and dishonor, a tariff for deficiency only, Prof. Wilson declared that he had just begun to "shell the protected industries of the North." The opening gun of his campaign was sufficient to drive timid capital to inaccessible retreats, extinguish the fires, silence the loom, paralyze industry, turn honest labor into the street, and plunge the country into a condition of business depression hitherto unknown to this generation of business-men. It encouraged and cherished foreign and destroyed domestic industry. It has fostered no industry as it has "that of the Sheriff." Then the sunshine of prosperity illumined the whole land. Now our people grope, shiver, and wait in the benumbing shadow of adversity and disaster.

Even Cleveland has discovered that we are confronted by a condition of business depression. Then a surplus overflowed the Treasury. Now a deficit drains its vaults. The stern logic of events has given the American people an object lesson upon the most stupendous scale. But one lesson is taught. It is so plain that "he may run that readeth it." Another change is decreed. It only waits the slow turning of the hand on the dial plate of time to be registered. For the next four years the Republican party will again have charge of the business of the country. Will it remain in power for decades, shaping in harmony with its high destiny the policy of the republic? The action of this convention in selecting a nominee will determine.

Party Welfare vs. Personal Preference

We stand here as the representatives of this great party, charged with the responsibility of deciding whether the lease of power which an indignant, exhausted, exasperated people stand ready to give us shall be four years or decades. We are called upon to act for the welfare of the whole party, not to express personal preferences. The occasion demands our greatest man, our formost leader. He should not be the representative of any special policy or any single principle of the party. He must be the representative of all interests, all elements, all sections. He must know no North and no South, no East and no West. He must have a private life and a public record flawless, untarnished by suspicion, unsullied by calumny, a life upon which the calcium light of a campaign can cast no shadow. He must have opinions and the courage to declare them, and when he has once declared them to "stand," like Luther, if need be, forever. He must have commanding ability, integrity above suspicion. He must be unswervingly loyal to all the principles of the party.

He must have a thorough knowledge of the science of practical government, an intelligent apprehension of the true destiny of the republic, a sincere purpose, a manly independence, a freedom from obligations, entanglements, and alliances. He must be unselfish in his devotion to the welfare of the whole party, inflexible in determination, indomitable in courage. He must have an Americanism broad enough and rugged enough to maintain the dignity of the republic and the rights of its citizens in every land and on every sea—an Americanism that, with due regard to international duties, can extend the hand of sympathy to our fellowmen wherever they are struggling for freedom, an Americanism that does not look upon the flag as a piece of mere textile fabric, but sees in it the emblem of a great and powerful people, consecrated to liberty and freedom by the expenditure of uncounted treasure and the sacrifice of innumerable heroic and patriotic lives.

Maine Always Loyal to Party.

I come to you from a State that has always followed, in victory or defeat, the standard of the party; that ever since the party was born of its aspirations for freedom has cast its vote for its candidates; that will cast its vote for the nominee of this convention, whoever he may be; and I bring you a candidate who, by his twenty years of battle for the party in the House of Representatives, has demonstrated his possession of these qualifications in a preëminent degree. He has rendered conspicuous and enduring service to the party and the Nation; service that it was not within the power or ability of any other to render. He tramped under foot immemorial precedent in order that the party that had been intrusted by the country with the transaction of its business might discharge its duties and see that the business of the country was done. The universal practice of the Republican and Democratic parties had been such as to justify the statement of Mills, in speaking for the Democracy, that "we propose to exercise control of the House just as much as though we were still in the majority, because we know our minority is still strong enough to make us the virtual rulers," resulting in a government of the minority and not of the majority, a complete subversion of the fundamental principle of representative government.

Instrument of the People's Will.

With this condition he was confronted at the assembling of the Fifty-first Congress. He found the House of Representatives a body of obstruction. He made it a deliberative, legislative, business body. He found it a hissing and a by-word. He made it the instrument of the people's will, one of the glories of the republic. A determined minority stood like a lion in its path to thwart and defeat, but he made it possible for the Republican party to fulfill its pledges to the people.

But for his overmastering courage and inflexible determination the McKinley bill would have been nothing but a legislative dream. The most venomous, rancorous, and vituperative abuse known to partisan hatred was poured upon him by a defeated, baffled, exasperated minority. He became the center of a whirlwind of denunciation and calumniation the country over. His political future was staked upon the issue. He never hesitated to count the cost. Conscious of the rectitude and patriotism of his purpose, calm, serene, self-reliant, undismayed, indomitable, massive, heroic, the great Speaker towered above it all, an immovable bulwark against which "the gates of hell itself could not prevail." He lived to emerge, unscathed, from the avalanche of partisan detraction and vilification, and see his position sustained by the greatest legal tribunal of the civilized world, and he had the proud satisfaction of witnessing the humiliation of his detractors and calumniators when they were compelled to adopt his rules.

His Record for Sound Money.

As true as the needle to the pole has been his devotion to the principles of honesty and sound finance. His record for sound money is without a break. He believes in sound finance, and in sound finance with a definition. He believes in a definition that defines. He is willing that his definition should be known of all men, and his definition is that until we can have bimetallism

(Continued on thirteenth page.)

Napoleon Bonaparte, one of the most forceful men in all history, a man continually wrapped in schemes and campaigns, in plots and counter-plots, striving intently and ambitiously for success and power—a man whose utter disregard for human life made his battles the bloodiest the world has ever seen—this man found bitterness in his triumphs because he had no heir to whom to bequeath his greatness. Josephine was divorced largely for this reason. Many women are incapable of bearing children. Many more of them are afflicted with disorders of the organs directly feminine so that bearing children would be dangerous to them, and unfair to the children. Every child deserves the heritage of health. The children cannot receive this from a sickly mother. There is no reason why they should have such a thing as "female weakness." It is as unnecessary as it is distressing. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription cures all forms of distinctly feminine sickness. It purifies, strengthens and invigorates. It is prepared for just this one purpose and no other. It's the only medicine now before the public for woman's peculiar ailments, adapted to her delicate organization by a regularly graduated physician, an experienced and skilled specialist in these maladies. It cannot do harm in any condition of the system. Its sales exceed the combined sales of all other medicines for women.

Every woman ought to send 21 one-cent stamps to pay for mailing a free copy of Dr. Pierce's thousand page "Medical Adviser." World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

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LIGHT

makes a cheery spot where darkest shadows lurked before. Burns half the gas—gives three times the light.

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All genuine goods have trade-mark "Welsbach"—on each box.

Cuticura SOAP
MAKES SOFT
WHITE
HANDS

TREATMENT.—For red, rough, chapped, or discolored hands, soak them in a strong, hot [illegible] of CUTICURA SOAP, dry thoroughly, and apply CUTICURA [illegible] POTTER DRUG & CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston.

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AT LAKE GENEVA, WIS., ON C. & N. W. R. R.
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Will open Saturday, June 27th, on the highest bluff of the North Shore. Splendid suburban train service of the C. & N. W. Ry.—less than an hour's ride. Low rates. F. W. CORNISH,
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June 15th to Oct. 1st.
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Located on the inlet connecting Lake Michigan with Lake Harbor. A beautiful inland lake. Fine fishing, boating and scenery. Climate delightfully cool and equable. Reached by rail or by night boat (Goodrich Line) from Chicago and Crosby boats from Milwaukee. For terms and illustrated circular address EDWARD S. SWETT, Proprietor.

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Miss Mary C. Davenport Chenoweth's School for Girls, [illegible] Washington, D. C.

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NOTE—The laws of the Postoffice Department are strict, and newspapers insufficiently prepaid cannot be forwarded.

FRIDAY, JUNE 19, 1896.

Q. E. D.

The dark horse ran second.

From today he is William, not "Bill."

Teller could not be expected to be gay at his own funeral.

The silver party appears to have found out where McKinley stands.

The silverites have read all Republicans of the country out of the silver party.

It is settled, then, that New Jersey is in the United States and in the Republican column.

The principles that define the parties this year force a man to be a Republican or nothing.

The logic of the situation would seem to suggest that Teller will move to Mexico March 4 next.

If the sound money Democrats hold a convention of their own the question of a candidate will take on a golden who?

The contemporary that alluded to the "good whether" at St. Louis must have been trying to inflict on us a new spell of weather.

President Cleveland, ex-Secretary Whitney, and the other sound money leaders of Democracy are busily engaged now in locking the stable door after the dark horse has been stolen.

Hanna was a good guesser. He has claimed for a week past 650 votes for McKinley, who received 661. That is getting things down to a pretty fine point.

Each paper or silver dollar will have in the future, as in the past, the purchasing power of 23 1-5 grains of gold, because the money standard of the country is the gold dollar, containing that number of grains of gold.

The Republican party favors all measures designed to keep "all our money, whether coin or paper, at the present standard." There is to be no contraction in quantity or in value. There will be no fewer dollars than there are now, and they will all be just as good dollars. Is not that a sound and proper position?

The New York stock market yesterday opened weak and lower. Local stocks were dull but firm. Sterling rates were unchanged. New York exchange sold at 40 cents premium.—Leading speculative produce markets were dull and easy in tone. As compared with the last prices of the previous day September wheat closed 1⅜ cents lower, corn ⅝ cent lower, oats ¼ cent lower, cash rye easier, barley steady, flaxseed steady, September pork, lard, and ribs 2½ cents lower.

The South did better on the money question than was expected of it. Of the 105 votes cast for Teller's free coinage resolution only twenty-seven came from that large section of the Nation. That is to say, a section whose Democratic voters are overwhelmingly for bad money sent to the Republican convention delegates the great majority of whom were for good money. Their votes were of the greatest value in the committee and the convention. That fact must not be forgotten.

When the announcement was made at Denver that Colorado had bolted the sound money and protection platform a cannon was brought out on the public square and fired off a number of times without bursting, to express the delight of the Denverites at the secession of its delegates. Four years ago, after the delegates from Colorado had secured a straddling plank inserted in the platform, the State turned round and voted for Weaver, the Populist, rotten money, fiat candidate. It can do no worse now than it did then. Let it do its worst, and vote for the rottenest money platform it can find.

The solitary Illinois delegate who voted for free silver—"the blot on the scutcheon"—was Isaac C. Pinckney of Peoria. At the meeting of the delegation on Monday he said he "favored the use of both gold and silver," and yet yesterday he voted for free coinage at 16 to 1, which would drive all gold out of circulation, and make the single silver standard in use worth only half what it is. He will not be able to explain his vote to the satisfaction of his constituents, whom he misrepresented abominably. He should have voted with the forty-seven honest money men, and not have marred the record of his State. Probably he is getting ready to vote for the Democratic Chicago convention bad money candidate.

Senator Cannon, the Utah saint, spoke just before he bolted of the hope which had been raised in the breasts of the people of Utah and of the intermountain West by the promises of the Republican party; told how the State had been redeemed from the Democratic ranks and an overwhelming majority overcome, and all for what? Merely to have all the promises made in behalf of the Republicans ruthlessly trodden in the mire and ignored at the time of their greatest need for a sustaining hand. This course was to them the subject of amazement and the deepest sorrow.

This is balderdash. The Republican party has made no promises which it has broken. It never promised free silver coinage, and never will. If the Utah saints are amazed at the course of the Republican party they must be simple-minded people. Did they really think the party would ruin itself and the country to please the silver mine barons of the Rocky Mountains?

The Republican party did make long ago one promise relating to Utah. It was that polygamy should be abolished. That promise was kept, and Utah freed from that "relic of barbarism." The people of Utah ought to be thankful to a party which has done so much for them.

Senator Dubois of Idaho claimed that the Rocky Mountain States had done so much for the Republican party that it ought to wreck itself and the country to pay off its debt of gratitude to them! He showed "how much the Republican party had owed to the votes of that section in the Senate." The party owes nothing to the votes of those Senators. They have done it incalculable harm in the Senate and in national conventions. Those Senators forced the Sherman bill on the party which brought on the panic in 1893. They are responsible for the Minneapolis "straddle" plank. They assisted at the last session in defeating necessary legislation. It would have been much better for the Republican party if Idaho were still a Territory with its handful of population and Dubois a private citizen having to work for his own living.

M'KINLEY NOMINATED FOR PRESIDENT.

One ballot was enough.

After the nominating speeches had been made and orators had praised men who, as they knew full well, had not a ghost of a chance, a vote was taken about 6 p. m., resulting as follows:

McKinley	661½
Reed	84½
Quay	61½
Morton	58
Allison	35½
Cameron	1
Total	902
Necessary to nominate, 452.	

It became certain some weeks ago that Maj. McKinley would be the nominee of the St. Louis convention. The active supporters of other candidates would not admit that such was the case and continued making claims which they must have known in their hearts were impossible of realization.

When the Illinois convention instructed for McKinley all doubts which could reasonably have existed as to the result were at an end. After the leaders of the opposition in this State had shown themselves utterly powerless to prevent the voting of instructions for McKinley, it was vain to imagine that any combination could defeat him.

Maj. McKinley was not nominated with the aid of State bosses, nor does he owe his success to an adroitly planned and skillfully conducted campaign. He is the nominee because the mass of the Republican voters wanted him and nobody else at this time. Nearly all the active politicians, for one reason or another, were against him. But so great was the pressure of the rank and file for him that only a few of them were able to withstand it.

The same causes which gave Maj. McKinley so great a majority in the Republican convention guarantee him a majority of the Electoral vote. The voters on the farms and in the workshops have become convinced that protection means prosperity. The lack of adequate protection during the last three years of Democratic low tariff rule has convinced them in that belief, and nothing can remove or shake it.

In their minds Maj. McKinley has become identified with protection. He seems to them to be its living embodiment. That is the reason the rank and file of the Republican party are so strenuously and enthusiastically for him for President, and that is why tens of thousands of workingmen who in 1892 voted against the Republican party will vote for McKinley next November.

The conspicuous identification of McKinley with the protection principle nominated him; but it would not be enough to elect him had not the party put him on a sound money platform—so sound that no flaws can be found in it. A protection which stops short of protecting the currency of the country from debasement was not to be tolerated. The money in which wages are paid and which measures the value of saved-up wages and the pensions of the Union veterans must be kept as good as the money of any other nation in the world.

The combination of protection and reciprocity and the maintenance of the existing gold standard for all our currency will be irresistible at the polls. Many Democrats will vote for McKinley because he represents protection to their toil and many others because he stands for honest money, while the Democratic candidate will not. Protection and 16 to 1 bad money would give McKinley Utah, Nevada, and Idaho, casting nine Electoral votes, and lose him New York, Illinois, and Indiana, casting seventy-five Electoral votes, and very probably his own State of Ohio, casting twenty-three Electoral votes.

The St. Louis convention has acted wisely in all respects. It has nominated the man the mass of the party wanted and it has adopted a platform which makes his election certain. The voters in November will ratify what the convention did yesterday by a record-breaking majority.

THE SECEDERS' REASONS FOR BOLTING.

The Southern seceders of 1861 gave false reasons when they bolted from the Union. They alleged among other things that the North had violated the Constitution in not allowing them to extend slavery into free territory. The real reason for quitting was dislike of freedom and devotion to slavery.

The free silver seceders have bolted and departed because the Republican party will not let them change the money standard to debased silver monometallism. They do not give that reason, which is the true one, but assign other and false ones. They pretend the Republican party has violated the pledge it gave in 1892 at Minneapolis, when it said it favored bimetallism and the use of both gold and silver, which those same free silverites went back on and voted for the Populist candidates.

The plank, partly written by Teller, one of these very bolters, did contain those words, but the Republican party is keeping that pledge. It was for bimetallism on the basis of equality of values, and for the use of silver then by such regulations as would prevent it from driving the gold out of circulation, and it still stands on that platform.

It is not a breach of faith on the part of that party if nine-tenths of its voters refuse to accept the false and novel meaning which the Rocky Mountain silver mine barons put on the word "bimetallism." Who gave Cannon, Dubois, and Teller the right to impose their sophistical definition of "bimetallism" on the Republican party?

To them it means putting 50 cents' worth of silver in one dollar and 100 cents' worth of gold in another and dubbing it "bimetallism"! To the nine-tenths majority of the members of the Republican party bimetallism does not mean this or anything like it. Nor did it to statesmen like Washington, Hamilton, Madison, Adams, Jefferson 100 years ago. Bimetallism meant to them equality of intrinsic value. Fifty years later Jackson, Benton, Clay, and Webster held that bimetallism meant equality of value.

Cannon and his friends will not accept the doctrine of equality of value. They assert that it is a "fundamental truth" that 50 is equal to 100 in money. The Republican party declines to admit that such nonsense is a "fundamental truth."

The miners of Colorado may recognize it as such if they choose. They may give 100 cents' worth of gold for 50 cents' worth of silver bullion if they feel like it. The men of the plains will not do so absurd a thing, nor will they vote to adopt such a currency.

Mr. Teller may have gone to Colorado from Minneapolis and told his miners that the money plank adopted there meant free coinage at 16 to 1. If so they did not believe him, for they voted for Weaver, the Populist candidate. Not one free silverite believed the Republican party had at Minneapolis promised free coinage of silver at 16 to 1. Then what a falsehood it is to charge "broken pledges," as the Mormon did in his "protest."

The Republican party has been and is for the only bimetallism which is practicable or possible without an international agreement of all the enlightened nations. That bimetallism is making gold the standard and holding silver up to parity with it. The supporters of that bimetallism do not say that 50 cents is equal to 100 and unlimited half dollars are as good as dollars, as the seceders allege. But they do say that a dollar with only 50 cents' worth of silver in it will be as good as a gold dollar when there is a gold dollar behind it buoying it up.

The seceders declare on this occasion, as on previous ones, that free coinage at 16 to 1 will be a "blessing" and that the gold standard of 100-cent dollar money is a "curse." If they said no more than that their production would not be worth taking notice of. But when they allege the Republican party has broken any pledges they say what they know to be utterly untrue and they are dishonestly trying to deceive ignorant people.

THE CONVENTION FOR MAINTAINING THE GOLD STANDARD.

The position of the Republican party on the money question is set forth clearly in the platform after long and earnest deliberation. The subcommittee of nine who formulated it adopted it by 8 to 1. It was then submitted to the full Platform committee of fifty-one members, from every State and Territory in the Union, and a whole day was given to its consideration and it was adopted by forty States and Territories against eleven States and Territories. This action was then made known to the world. It was studied by all the members of the convention that evening and next morning. The great convention itself debated it all yesterday forenoon, and then voted on the free silver 16 to 1 plank offered by Senator Teller of Colorado and rejected it by—

Yeas	105½
Nays	818½

Then the whole platform, including the gold standard plank, was adopted by the following vote:

Yeas	812½
Nays	110½
Majority for honest money, etc.	702

Or about 7 to 1 of the entire convention.

The money plank, as adopted by the great convention, is as follows:

> The Republican party is unreservedly for sound money. It caused the enactment of the law providing for the resumption of specie payments in 1879; since then every dollar has been as good as gold.
>
> We are unalterably opposed to every measure calculated to debase our currency, or impair the credit of our country. We are, therefore, opposed to the free coinage of silver except by international agreement with the leading commercial nations of the world, which we pledge ourselves to promote, and until such agreement can be obtained, the existing gold standard must be preserved. All our silver and paper currency must be maintained at a parity with gold, and we favor all measures designed to maintain inviolably the obligations of the United States and all our money, whether coin or paper, at the present standard, the standard of the most enlightened nations of the earth.

This is a terse and distinct statement on the money question, of what the party will do and of what it will not do if it is entrusted with power by the voters.

Not one of its declarations is susceptible of more than one meaning or can be interpreted one way in the East or South or Mississippi Valley, and another on the Pacific coast or among the Rocky Mountain States.

The Minneapolis money plank of duplicity, policy, and evasion did not carry the day at St. Louis. Teller said he wanted no more straddle planks. Both sides agreed that whatever plank was adopted must be clear and specific, and it is. So was his, which was rejected by the convention by over 700 majority of the delegates.

The Republican party declares that "the existing gold standard of money must be preserved." The party is not afraid of the word "gold," and wants no money of less value. As it believes the existing standard, which we have had for eighteen years, should be maintained, and as that standard is the gold one, it does not hesitate to call things by their right names and to speak of the "gold" standard.

There is in circulation over a billion dollars of paper and silver money. The Republicans do not propose to withdraw a dollar of that from circulation. They do not mean to melt down any of the silver and drive it out of circulation or cancel any of the greenbacks. They do not intend to attack that silver and paper currency, but to stand by it and uphold it to the level of the gold standard. They are not working for cheap money, but for good money and plenty of it.

They do that by resolving that all the currency must be maintained at a parity with gold. It is at a parity now, and has been for eighteen years, because the existing standard is gold. If that were not the case, the silver dollars would be worth only half what they are now, and the paper dollars would be worth no more than the silver ones.

As the Republican party pledges itself to the adoption of all measures necessary to maintain the existing gold standard, it must be, as it says it is, opposed to every measure calculated to debase the currency. Chief among those is the free coinage of silver by the United States alone.

For such free coinage would mean the abandonment of the existing gold standard and its replacement by a silver standard, which would be inferior to it in the degree that the coinage ratio differed from the market ratio, and that is about one-half.

The Republican party will not consent to free coinage at any ratio, unless an agreement can be had with "the leading commercial nations of the world." Those nations are not Mexico, China, and Japan, but Great Britain, France, Germany, Holland, Belgium, Scandinavia, Austria, Russia, Italy, and Spain.

An attempt will be made to secure such an agreement, providing for free coinage at some ratio that can be maintained, but in the meanwhile the existing gold standard of value must be maintained, so that the credit of the country and the honesty of the currency may not be impaired.

These are the promises of the Republican party. That it will keep them no one can doubt. Every dollar has been as good as gold since the Republican resumption law went into effect, and every dollar will continue to be as good as gold if the Republican candidates are elected in November.

THE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

Garrett A. Hobart of New Jersey, a stanch, true Republican who has done yeoman service in redeeming his State from Democratic misrule, has been fitly named as candidate for the Vice-Presidency by the Republican National convention. Next to the ex-Vice-President and Governor of New York, Levi P. Morton, Mr. Hobart was the most prominent candidate, and when Mr. Morton declared through Mr. Depew that he would not take the nomination unless it was unanimous, which was an impossibility, Mr. Hobart was the leading candidate and secured the honor.

The selection was eminently judicious. Mr. Hobart is in the very prime of life. Mr. Morton is old and infirm, and he can retire full of honors. Again, he represented a faction, and it was not deemed best to go before the people with a faction leader on the ticket. Again, in this uncertain world, no one can say what may occur. We have lost four Presidents already, and should anything happen to Mr. McKinley the Presidency would lapse into the hands of an aged, feeble man. Undoubtedly Mr. Morton himself recognized the several reasons which were against his taking the nomination.

Mr. Hobart has a good position in the East. He has been Governor of a State with a large population, full of manufactories and having great industrial and commercial interests lying intermediate between the great States of New York and Pennsylvania. He is in the center of a tri-State population of 13,000,000, and he has made himself known and suits the Republicans of those States. He is not connected with any factions nor involved in any entangling alliances. He has not mixed up with monopolies. He is neither a gold bug nor a silver grubworm. He is only a straightforward, zealous Republican, believing all the fundamental doctrines of the party, and personally an active, vigorous, public-spirited, liberal-minded man. He will subscribe from original sentiment to every plank in the platform. He is a good friend of McKinley and the McKinley people. Every Republican in the United States can vote for him with the conviction that he will fill his honorable office with credit, and that if anything should happen the Presidency will be in safe hands.

THE FREE SILVER BOLT.

The long-threatened bolt of the Teller free silver faction materialized yesterday in the Republican National convention after the gold plank had been adopted by the overwhelming vote of 812½ to 110½. Teller of Colorado, Dubois of Idaho, Cannon of Utah, Hartman of Montana, Cleveland of Nevada, and the perfidious Pettigrew of South Dakota took their hats and marched out of the audience room and out of the Republican party. As they passed down the aisle there arose a mighty cheer, and thousands of flags were waved in the air. It was the mightiest cheer yet heard in the convention hall, a cheer of good riddance and of individual and aggregate relief over the thought that at last these mischief-makers were gone. When at last they had departed the Chairman pithily remarked: "There seems to be enough delegates left to transact business," and the work of the convention went on. Every man of these bolters is a traitor to his party, but the most perfidious of them is Pettigrew, who holds the Senatorship of a State which has repudiated him and who obtained admission to the convention under false pretenses. If he were an honorable man he would resign his Senatorship and be a candidate for reëlection, so that the people of South Dakota could pass upon his action. What will become of these deserters and renegades no one knows or cares. Their legitimate candidate should be Bloody Bridles Waite or Teller himself. There will be a general feeling among Republicans that they are rid of a bad lot.

There is no place in the Republican party for men who are in favor of destroying honest money and who would put a cheap, debased money in its place. This is not Republican doctrine, and these bolters, who, as Mr. Depew wittily said, would refuse to go into heaven because its gates are made of gold, can have no place in the party so long as they hold such heretical notions.

This has been a bolt of a mere ultra faction. They will find that when the people of the Mountain States think the matter over and the Democrats have come together and the majority of them declare for a new money standard there will be a large minority vote of Democrats and Republicans in those States who will not follow their lead, and who will have a ticket at every poll in every precinct, so that they may vote for McKinley and Hobart. The free silver men will not carry the Pacific States, California, Washington, and Oregon. The Republicans may lose the five States east of them, but there the loss will stop. The Dakotas will repudiate them. In Teller's own State, in Nevada, notwithstanding Jones' and Stewart's heresies, in Idaho and Montana there will be a formidable minority for McKinley. In Wyoming it will be a touch-and-go between the Democrats and McKinley. And that is all these silver cranks have in sight—sixteen Electoral votes to be divided among Democrats or Populists, as the case may be.

RHEUMATISM OR AN IRATE PARENT?

The marriage of Miss Grace Wilson to Cornelius Vanderbilt Jr. has been postponed until the young man recovers from an acute attack of rheumatism. One report says Mr. Vanderbilt informed Mr. Wilson that "the moment his son married he would cut him off without a penny," and that the acute attack of rheumatism followed immediately. All reports agree that Papa Vanderbilt steadily opposed the match and that the "acute attack" arrived barely in time to notify the invited guests that there would be no wedding. The intimation is strong that the "acute attack" is something more than a dispensation of Providence and that it is closely related to the ultimatum of the irate parent. It is insinuated that at the last hour, the day before the time set for the wedding, while the finishing touches were being put on the bridal dress and the chefs were preparing for a last sleepless night before they should spread their wedding breakfast creation before the distinguished guests, on this fateful day the courage of the groom-to-be oozed away before the threat of comparative poverty, and that he surrendered himself to the temporary deliverance of an acute attack of rheumatism.

It may be, however, that there is a real attack and that it is acute, but still the feeling will be general that a man of the right sort, under the peculiar circumstances, would have been at the altar yesterday to claim his bride, even if he had to be carried there. The incident, or rather the lack of incident, must be particularly distressing to Miss Wilson. It has been pointed out recently that "it is customary for members of the New York four hundred to marry somebody, even if they have to separate couples already married to do it, and evidently there was no one else but a boy for poor Miss Wilson to take." It is true Miss Wilson is eight years the senior of the victim of the abrupt attack of rheumatism, but if it be also true that there was no one else for her to marry the series of obstacles to her enterprise and the unpleasant climax right on the eve of the wedding day make her disagreeably conspicuous and must win for her universal sympathy. She had not resorted to the practice of separating any couples and if she accepted a boy there is ample evidence that up to the last day at least the boy was willing to brave even family opposition to live up to the requirements of an accepted suitor. It is to be hoped that young Mr. Vanderbilt will rally speedily from whatever is the matter with him and lose no time in setting those hushed marriage bells ringing.

M'KINLEY'S ADVANTAGE OVER HIS COMPETITORS.

The candidates before the Republican convention were all sound money men and in favor of a plank setting it forth. There was no advantage for McKinley on that score. One candidate offset the other. All were for the money of the United States kept up to the gold standard of value, and had been for it in advance of the formulation of the policy of the party in the shape of a platform plank.

That was the "burning question" among business-men. The next question in which millions of people were interested was that of the tariff. It was not as urgent as the money question, for it involved everything. If a false note had been struck in that it would have involved a panic. If a false note had been struck on the tariff it would have brought about more or less discouragement. The six millions of Republicans, minus the few bolters, were feeling vitally on the money question, and every one of the candidates reflected their feeling. The protection question, on the other hand, involved prices, wages, employment, and relief from the distress brought about by the Democratic policy. Upon this question McKinley ocupied a pronounced position. He was known better than any of his competitors to be in favor of protection, and was the author of one tariff, so high, in fact, that many Republicans thought it went too far for the good of the country at large, but the country prospered under it.

Thus Mr. McKinley had the great advantage over his competitors of being equal to them on the money question and superior to them on the protection issue. If Reed, all right on the money question, had had a stronger protectionist record in the minds of the masses, he might have received the nomination. So might Allison or Morton under the same advantage.

So the nomination represents reciprocity on all non-competing goods and adequate protection against foreign goods competing with ours. Sound money and good times. The vote for these issues will be overwhelmingly Republican. For every Republican who has wabbled out of the party on the free silver heresy there will be ten sound money Democrats hustling for his seat. It will be necessary to have extra benches.

WHAT BOLTING COLORADOANS REALLY WANT.

A Pennsylvania delegate said to Senator Teller that many millions of dollars had been invested in the West by the men of the East, in building railroads and in other enterprises. "We have given you good money freely and are surprised that you should now want to pay us in money worth only 50 cents on the dollar."

Senator Teller's reply was: "Colorado has always paid her debts and will continue to pay them. What we object to is paying $2 for $1 received."

How can a man who makes such a shamefully false answer as that be honest? There is not a debtor in Colorado who in paying back money borrowed by him since 1878 has paid back $2 for $1 or a cent more than the one dollar he owed. And if every man in that State who owes money now were to pay it back today he would not have to do so in money worth more than a mill on the dollar better than he borrowed.

The free silver Coloradoans are not afraid of having to pay $2 for every $1 borrowed, but they are anxious to have a chance to pay back every dollar borrowed with 50 cents worth of silver bullion. They want 50-cent silver dollars so they can cheat those who loaned them 100-cent dollars. Teller is their agent and attorney.

SHEDDING CROCODILE TEARS.

If there were tears shed by any of the free silver bolters at St. Louis they were crocodile tears. No amount of weeping can persuade the American people that the men who want to debase the money of this country are sincere in pretending they are honest.

If the free and unlimited coinage of silver dollars at the ratio of 16 to 1 were not on the face of it so dishonest a scheme the weeping Saint Cannon of Utah and the lachrymose Teller of Colorado might appeal successfully to the sympathies of some.

But those men who have more than the average amount of intelligence know that their free coinage proposition is the quintessence of dishonesty. They know it means repudiation and confiscation. They know it cannot work good and must work evil to the Nation. They cannot defend it logically or with clear consciences.

So manifestly wrong was that which Teller and his associates asked the thousand Republican delegates to do that it is not strange the former resorted to tears. They had no respectable arguments. They could give no reasons that "hold water" to convince the delegates that dishonesty was a virtue.

THE VENEZUELAN QUESTION.

The British Parliament is becoming excited again over the late Venezuelan question. Some one threatens to ask the Under Foreign Secretary a lot of embarrassing questions in order to obtain accurate information as to the present status of the dispute. This should prove an interesting episode, and the reply of Mr. Curzon will be awaited with anxiety. Perhaps he will divulge the whereabouts or the whatabouts of our own contribution to this celebrated question. We jumped into the case when it was a seething war scare with a commission fully equipped with most elastic powers and a most pleasing appropriation. The appropriation is not a matter of any concern, but where is our commission and what is it doing? Perhaps Mr. Curzon may have some information that will lessen the general apprehension for its safety. A few days ago it was recorded that this commission had been found clamoring at the White House with a report and had been spirited away with its post mortem document by the minions of the President. That a commission should presume to dispose of so weighty a problem in a few months was intolerable to Mr. Cleveland, and he packed them off again to their maps. There have been no subsequent tidings. This commission is very precious to the American people, and a rescuing party should be sent out if reassuring tidings are not received soon.

The Cuban plank in the Republican platform has been changed from its original draft. It still sympathizes with the Cubans and expresses the hope that they will be successful and also takes the position that Spain has lost control of Cuba and is unable to protect the lives and property of American citizens. Instead, however, of recommending armed intervention, as was first contemplated, it expresses the belief "that the Government of the United States should actually use its influence and good offices to restore peace and give independence to the island." This is in line with the resolution passed by both Houses of Congress, which requested the President to use his good offices. Mr. Cleveland has not seen fit to do this. The next President will do it, however. Then, if good offices are of no avail, armed intervention will bring Spain to her senses. It would have been more to the point had the committee retained the first draft, as to this it will have to come at last. Spain will pay no respect to good offices or to any other argument than that of war vessels and regular troops. The plank as it stands now only reaches a lame and impotent conclusion.

It will be the verdict of history that Mr. Depew's speech nominating Morton was too long.

The acoustic properties of the St. Louis convention hall did not improve upon acquaintance.

It seems, however, there was no trouble in hearing that man with the foghorn voice in the gallery.

It appears to be a little too soon, even yet, to write Platt's epitaph.

There are those who believe, nevertheless, that a sound money platform would have been adopted just the same if Mr. Platt had not been there.

It is very hard to lose Senator Teller, but the existing gold standard must be maintained.

There is every reason to believe Maj. McKinley of Ohio will accept.

Gasbag Addicks need not take the trouble to say good-by.

The existing gold standard.

It must be maintained.

IN A MINOR KEY.

To the Scorcher.

You would be a better citizen,
In all particulars,
If you'd simply take your little wrench
And raise your handle bars.

Inharmonious.

"What shockingly bad taste!"
"How? Where?"
"That girl on the bicycle. She has red hair and is riding a yellow machine!"
"H'mph! Green rider, too, isn't she?"

No Mistake.

"Do you?" said the hotel clerk at Dwight. "Well, you have come to the right place, my friend."

For the guest had registered:
"I. C. Snaykes, Vermillion, O."

FRESH LITERARY NOTES.

Publication of Stephen Crane's "Dan Emmons" has been postponed until autumn.

In the July McClure's an associate of Kipling in his reportorial days in India will portray him as he was before he belonged to the larger world of letters.

Herbert S. Stone & Co. announce the second series of Richard Le Gallienne's "Prose Fancies," the first series of which has reached a fourth edition in England.

Czar Nicholas has marked literary tastes, and Shakspeare, Scott, and Dickens have a warm place in his regard, though French authors are most largely represented in his library.

Rand & McNally will shortly issue a new edition of William Armstrong's West Virginia story, "An American Nobleman," for which Stephen B. Elkins of West Virginia is to write the preface.

Conan Doyle, like Sir Walter Besant, scorns the use of the typewriter and daily pens with his own hand from 1,000 to 2,500 words. Rider Haggard, on the other hand, dictates for five hours daily to a stenographer.

The book which attempted to prove that Marshal Ney was not shot in 1815, but escaped to America and lived long as a North Carolina schoolteacher, is to be refuted in the July Century by Mme. Campan, an aunt of Mme. Ney.

Col. Edward Anderson, whose "Camp Fire Stories" have just appeared from the press of the Star Publishing company of Chicago, has supplemented his army service with many years of service as chaplain of the Loyal Legion, and is at present a Congregational minister.

In the Bachelor of Arts for June Frederick S. Dickson pointedly sums up "Blackwood's History of the United States." The article is a reply to the Spectator's artless query as to what is the cause of the American dislike for England. It consists largely in extracts from the famous America-phobist magazine during the war and since.

One of the features of the seventh annual recreation number of the Outlook is a collection of exciting true stories under the general title, "Thrilling Moments." Dr. Parkhurst relates an adventure in mountaineering, Dr. Van Dyke one in fishing, Gen. Greely one of war times, C. F. Lummis one in Western life, Poultney Bigelow one in canoeing, and Walter Camp one in football playing.

PERSONALS.

The Countess of Dunraven sings in the village choir.

Ex-Gov. Holbrook of Vermont is hale and hearty, and is the best gardener in the neighborhood of Brattleboro.

Prof. Roentgen's greatgrandfather was a cabinetmaker whose works were so famous that Goethe alludes to them in his fairy story "The New Melusina," written in 1770.

It is said that John A. Kasson, formerly of Iowa, but now living in Washington, is the only surviving member of the committee that drew the platform on which Lincoln ran for President in 1860.

Mrs. Mary Dean Chickering of Norwood, Mass., near Boston, has just celebrated her 99th birthday. She was married seventy-five years ago, and has been a member of the Congregational Church for 80 years.

Thomas M. Potter, who may be the Republican candidate for Governor of Kansas, is a native of Michigan, a graduate of the University of Michigan, served through the war, and is now a stock farmer in Chase County. His eldest son is a student in Princeton Theological Seminary.

Gen. Bragg of Wisconsin will not be a candidate for Governor of the State on the Democratic ticket. His friends say that if he was not good enough to be nominated for the United States Senatorship four years ago, he is not good enough to run for Governor now, when there is little chance of being elected.

Baron Edmond de Rothschild has established another colony in Palestine. The new colony, which is situated in Galilee, not far from Damascus, consists of a village of 3,000 acres, with many springs, and the sources of the River Jordan. This settlement will be colonized by fifty farm laborers of tried experience.

Rodney Fisk, who was once a millionaire, and who lost his all in Wall street, died Sunday at a lodging-house in South Boston. Two or three years ago his bank account was good for $1,200,000. Young Fisk was a nephew of John Flood. Flood remembered Fisk in his will. Rodney graduated at the Sacramento (Cal.) High School. Later he went to Denver, where he increased his fortune. Last year he came East and tried his fortunes in speculation. He leaves three brothers in Southern California, one of whom, James, is a candidate for Congress.

Menu for Saturday.

BREAKFAST.
Fruit.
Salt mackerel, broiled.
Creamed potatoes.
Veal cutlets.
Broiled tomatoes.
Cream muffins.
Coffee.

LUNCHEON.
Scalloped eggs and oysters.
Sliced lamb, chafing dish sauce.
Strawberry shortcake.
Tea.

DINNER.
Consommé with pease and rice.
Anchovies. Radishes.
Cold halibut steak.
Lamb chops, with asparagus tips.
Sweetbread croquettes.
Roast turkey.
Lettuce, French dressing.
Orange water ice.
Coffee.

WOMEN LUNCH AT CAFES.

CONGENIAL SPIRITS CONGREGATE IN RESTAURANTS.

Annoyances of Shopping Are Drowned in a Cup of Tea or a Glass of Hot Milk—Wives Who Appear Listless at Breakfast Dust a Little Powder on Their Noses, Telephone to Their Dear Friends, and Then Hasten Down-Town.

If your wife droops at the breakfast table and declines to eat, don't be alarmed. The chances are as soon as you are off to business she will dust a little powder over her nose and hurry away to enjoy a 10 o'clock breakfast with some woman friend in one of the cozy restaurants in some of the dry goods stores down-town. That is a fashion women have nowadays. They are just "catching on," so to speak, to the pleasures of life.

Many women of a generation or two back—and well informed ones at that—have lived and died without ever seeing the inside of a restaurant. Such a thing, indeed, as a modest wife and mother dining unattended in a public restaurant would have been considered highly improper, and would have been heralded in "The School for Scandal" as an ominous sign. But times change, and the sins of yesterday become the virtues of today.

No one would think for a moment of quarreling with the woman who slips away from her household cares and punctuates her shopping tours with a friendly chat over a cup of tea.

Besides, as a North Side woman said the other day, "things taste so much better which one gets away from home occasionally."

Origin of the Idea.

It is not long since these little diversions in the way of women's exclusive restaurants first sprang into existence. The term "exclusive" is not used in the sense that men are not admitted to them. But there is a sort of unwritten law that women have the right of way, similar to the prevailing fashion that matinées are intended for women and children.

A few of the stores took up the idea at first of putting in restaurants and soon the others followed suit. At the present time there is not a store of any pretensions which has not its restaurant. And what is more, an enterprise started wholly with the idea of inducing women to remain about the stores longer in order that they might be induced to buy more has proved itself a paying investment.

The strongest rivalry exists between several of the leading establishments to see which can offer the most alluring temptations in the way of an appetizing luncheon, and, as in other avenues of trade, the result of competition is service par excellence. Patronage flourishes accordingly. This is especially true during the warm days when shopping is something of a trial and the temptation to refreshing drinks and ices increases.

The restaurants open bright and early in the morning and they are scarcely without occupants until closing time at night. They have become rendezvous for the club woman now that those resorts are closed for the summer. Hundreds of women go there daily to chat and talk over things past and matters current. Telephones begin ringing in the homes shortly after the breakfast hour, and engagements are made for déjeuner at whatever place fancy dictates.

Drown Trouble in Tea.

Women who have come down-town early to shop, and grow wearied or discouraged matching samples of silk or chasing some particular shade of ribbon, seek to drown their sorrows in a cup of tea in the café. Or the prudent woman, who does not care to hazard either her nerves or her complexion with beverage of the almond-eyed nation, takes a cup of hot milk instead. This is said to be most restful and beneficial, and the zealous bargain hunter can resume her quest with renewed vigor.

At the tables there is ample opportunity to exchange confidences and experiences on shopping bargains. Samples are compared and pointers given as to where the really cheapest and most desirable articles are for sale. By the time the subject is canvassed by a dozen or more acquaintances—met, of course, by chance—the merchant must be clever who can pilot any alleged bargain through and not get caught.

From noon to 1 o'clock the festival of food and samples is at its height. A composite picture of all the store restaurants between those hours would impress a looker-on that more than half the women in Chicago take their lunches down-town.

The restaurants themselves are models in fittings, furnishings, and cuisine. Linen is used, the finest and whitest, and of the prettiest designs. Pretty centerpieces and embroidered doylies add to the homelike effect. In at least one or two restaurants the daintiest of Haviland china and other fine tableware is used. Flowers adorn the center of the tables, and neat maids in modest caps attend to the wants of the patrons.

Occasionally a man or two strays in, usually brought to the feast by some woman. They hardly ever have the temerity to brave the phalanx of women's eyes alone.

It is proper now to pay off one's obligations by a luncheon especially ordered at one of these restaurants. The expense is found to be even less than a home luncheon, and is likely to be better served, to say nothing of the worry and wear and tear thus avoided.

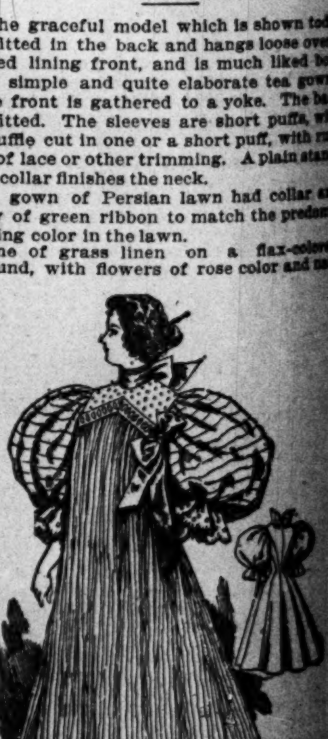
DESIGN FOR TEA GOWN OR WRAPPER.

Graceful Model Which Is Fitted in the Back and Hangs Loose in Front Over a Fitted Lining.

The graceful model which is shown today is fitted in the back and hangs loose over a fitted lining front, and is much liked both for simple and quite elaborate tea gowns. The front is gathered to a yoke. The back is fitted. The sleeves are short puffs, with a ruffle cut in one or a short puff, with ruffle of lace or other trimming. A plain standing collar finishes the neck.

A gown of Persian lawn had collar and bow of green ribbon to match the predominating color in the lawn.

One of grass linen on a flax-colored ground, with flowers of rose color and nat-



NO. 7,831—TEA GOWN OR WRAPPER.

ural foliage worn in, had rose-colored ribbons. The sleeve ruffles were buttonholed in scallops, with rose-colored floss.

A white and blue striped lawn had yoke of white embroidery, and is pretty worn with blue ribbon collar and belt.

This pattern costs 10 cents and may be ordered from the pattern department of The Tribune.

It cuts for 30 to 44 inches bust measure and medium size requires twelve and [illegible] eighths yards of material twenty-[illegible] inches wide or eight ad one-half yards [illegible] two inches wide.

Always give bust measure for [illegible] basques, coats, and jackets. For skirts [illegible] waist measure. For children's patterns it is advisable to give age.

No. 7,831. Size..........

Name..........

Address..........

Allow one week to elapse before [illegible] complaint of non-receipt of pattern.

N LUNCH AT CAFES.

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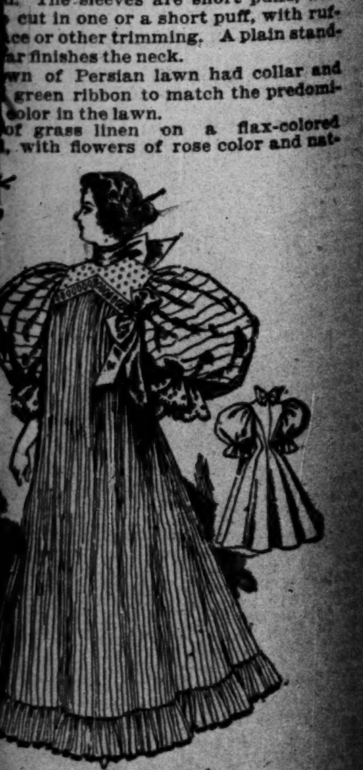

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SESSION IN FULL DETAIL.

ROUTINE PROCEEDINGS OF THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

Silver Snowed Under and Teller, Dubois, Hartman, Cannon, and Pettigrew Bolt—Broad Platform Adopted—McKinley for President and Hobart for Second Place—Brilliant Nominating Speeches Made for the Various Favorites.

(Continued from eleventh page.)

by international agreement "the present gold standard should be maintained." He believes that any other principle means disaster and a loss of the confidence of the great business interests of the country. He knows that the government mint is not an alembic that can transmute 50 cents' worth of silver metal into a coin of the realm of the value of $1. The Republican party, under his leadership, was held up in the United States Senate and commanded to stand or deliver a dollar in coin for 50 cents of value. They could bring the party to a stand, but under his leadership they could not make it deliver. Intrusted by his party with an office, second only in power to that of the Presidency, having at his disposal the highest objects of Congressional ambition, the control of great interests, he has scorned to use his power for his own aggrandizement. Dignified, unselfish, dispassionate, independent, untrammeled, sincere, conscientious, unmindful of his personal advancement, he has discharged the duties of his high office.

Devotion to Party Welfare.

Amid the exigencies of an intense canvass for this great office his devotion to the welfare of the whole party has been pure and steadfast, without "variableness, neither shadow of turning." His energies have been exerted to make it possible to elect the nominee of this convention, not to secure for himself the position of its standard bearer. He is entangled by no alliances, bound by no combination. He has no friends that he will be compelled to reward, no enemies that it will be necessary to punish. He knows no boss. He was never dominated nor controlled by clique or cabal. He has never bowed and never will bow the knee to Baal. If nominated by this convention, he, and none other, will be the President of the republic. We, therefore, present to you the great Speaker, the leader of leaders, preeminent in fitness by his eminent public service and abilities, towering above his fellows like a son of Anak, the wisest, strongest, ablest, noblest of American statesmen, the Hon. Thomas B. Reed, Reed, the lion hearted. If nominated he will lead this land permanently back to the "paths of prosperity and fame," and we shall take back with us "our ancient glory undimmed by adversity, our ancient honor unsullied by defeat."

DEPEW NOMINATES GOV. MORTON.

Talks Eloquently of His Candidate and of the Needs of the Country.

The clerk proceeded with the call of the roll until the State of New York was reached, when William A. Southerland of that delegation arose. His appearance was greeted with applause. He said: "The claims of the State of New York and her favorite son will be presented by her other favorite son—that citizen of all the States of the Union—Chauncey M. Depew.

Great enthusiasm was manifested by the convention on this announcement, during which Mr. Depew proceeded to the platform, was introduced by the Chairman of the convention, and spoke as follows:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Convention: National Republican conventions have been epoch makers. They have formulated the principles, originated the policies, and suggested the measures which in the history of the United States form its most progressive periods. They have nominated for the Presidency statesmen and soldiers who were the leaders of the people in their onward march to larger liberty and broader and better industrial conditions.

No party, no matter however glorious its achievements or how brilliant its successes, *can rely upon* the past. Its former triumphs are only its certificates of character, which must be met by continuing effort as beneficent and wise as anything of which it boasts. The party which is to permanently govern a country and is secure in its past must not only be equal to the present but must forecast and provide for the future. The Republican party has held possession of the Government of the United States for more than a generation because it has triumphantly met these conditions. The unequaled successes of the Republican party, its hold upon the country, and its masterful influence upon affairs have been due to the fact that in every crisis its principles have solved the problems of the hour and its selected leader has been the man for the occasion. The greatest moral and patriotic questions which a free people were ever called upon to meet were slavery and secession in the early days of our organization. But with "Union and Liberty" as our watchword and with Lincoln as our leader we saved the republic and emancipated the slave.

The passionate and critical issues of reconstruction were successfully met and the hostile sections happily united by a policy of conciliation which could only secure the consent of the victors and the assent of the conquered by the influence of the soldier President who had the confidence of the armies which he had led in triumph and the enemies whom he had paroled with honor. In a period when progress halted because of the distrust of Commonwealths and their citizens of each other the later and better judgment of the country expressed its acknowledgement to the non-partisanship and judicial fairness of Hayes and Evarts. The youth who came to manhood after the civil war and knew little of its agonies or its animosities found a glorious example of American possibility and achievement in the canal driver, the college student, the school principal, the college President, the Union General, the illustrious debater in the House of Representatives, the brilliant and magnetic Garfield.

Blaine's Predictions Are Fulfilled.

In defeat and in victory, for the policies which stood for the development of American industries, for America for Americans, whether native or naturalized, and for the reciprocity which bound the North American and South American continents together, we had the Plumed Knight of our enthusiasm and our love, James G. Blaine. As a new generation came to the majority, to whom the past was a legend, the present the difficult task of development and prosperity, and the future theory without experience, the Republican party again happily practiced, in its control of the executive and the legislative branches of the government, that policy of the protection of American industries and that practice of sound finance which gave to the republic its era of greatest prosperity and its period of the largest returns for capital, the fullest employment for labor, and the highest wages for work in the history of our Nation in the closing year of the administration of that able and accomplished statesman, Benjamin Harrison.

A few weeks preceding the convention of four years ago at Minneapolis I had an afternoon with Mr. Blaine. With marvelous intuition he forecast the future. He said: "Substantially all the forces of opposition, of distrust and of disappointment, of theory and of imagination, which accumulate against a party that has been in power for over thirty years are now concentrated for an assault upon our position and is certain to succeed. The Democratic party and its allies of populism and of all other isms are destined in this campaign, no matter who is our candidate or what is our platform, to secure possession of the government."

The country knows to its loss, its sorrow, and its grief that the prediction has been fulfilled in every part. In its fulfillment the United States has the experience and Europe has the business and prosperity.

We meet to take up the broken cord of national development and happiness and link it once more to the car of progress. Our industries stagnant, our manufactures paralyzed, our agriculture disheartened, our artisans unemployed, our finances disordered, our Treasury bankrupt, our credit impaired, our position among the nations of the world questioned, all look to this convention and call upon its wisdom for hope and rescue.

The conditions created by the practice of Democratic policies, the promise of Democratic measures, and the difference of Democratic statesmen would seem to argue an exceptional and overwhelming triumph for the Republican party in the coming election. No matter how brilliant the promise, no matter how serene the outlook, it is the part of wisdom, with the uncertainties of politics and our recent experience of the possible shifting of issues, to be careful, prudent, and wise in platform and in candidate.

[illegible] Country Is for Protection.

The last few years have been a campaign of university extension among the people of the United States, and while we may in platform and candidate meet all the requirements of party obligations and party expectations, we must remember that there is a vast constituency which has little fealty to parties or to organizations, but votes for the man and the principles which are in accord with their views in the administration of the country. The whole country, north, south, east, and west, without any division in our lines, or out of them, stands, after what has happened in the last three years, for the protection of American industries, for the principle of reciprocity, and for America for Americans. But a compact neighborhood of great Commonwealths, in which are concentrated the majority of the population, of the manufactures, and of the industrial energies of the United States, has found that business and credit exist only with the stability of sound money.

It has become the fashion of late to decry business as unpatriotic. We hear much of the "sordid considerations of capital," "employment," "industrial energies," and "prosperous labor." The United States, differing from the medieval conditions which govern older countries, differing from the militarism which is the curse of European nations, differing from thrones which rest upon the sword, is preëminently and patriotically a commercial and a business nation. Thus commerce and business are synonymous with patriotism. When the farmer is afield, sowing and reaping the crops which find a market that remunerates him for his toil, when the laborer and the artisan find work seeking them, and not themselves despairing of work, when the wage of the toiler promises comfort for his family and hope for his children, when the rail is burdened with the product of the soil and of the factory, when the spindles are humming and the furnaces are in blast, when the mine is putting out its largest product, and the national and individual wealth are constantly increasing, when the homes owned unmortgaged by the people are more numerous day by day and month by month, when the schools are most crowded, the fairs most frequent, and happy conditions most universal in the Nation, then are the promises fulfilled which makes the United States of America the home of the oppressed and the land of the free.

It is to meet these conditions and to meet them with a candidate who represents them and about whom there can be no question, that New York presents to you for the Presidency, under the unanimous instructions of two successive Republican State conventions, the name of her Governor, Levi P. Morton.

New York a Pivotal Commonwealth.

New York is the cosmopolitan State of the Union. She is both a barometer and thermometer of the changes of popular opinion and popular passion. She has been the pivotal Commonwealth which has decided nearly every one of the national elections in this generation. She has more Yankees than any city in New England, more Southerners than any community in the South, and more native-born Westerners than any city in the West, and the representatives of the Pacific coast within her borders have been men who have done much for the development of that glorious region. These experienced and cosmopolitan citizens, with their fingers upon the pulses of the finance and trade of the whole country, feel instantly the conditions that lead to disaster or to prosperity. Hence they swing the State some time to the Republican and some time to the Democratic column.

In the tremendous effort to break the hold which Democracy had upon our Commonwealth, and which it had strengthened for ten successive years, we selected as our standard bearer the gentleman whom I present on behalf of our State here today and who carried New York, and took the Legislature with him, by 156,000 majority.

We are building a navy and the White Squadron is a forerunner of a commerce which is to whiten every sea and carry our flag into every port of the world. Not our wish perhaps, nor our ambitions probably, but our very progress and expansion have made us one of the family of nations. We can no longer, without the hazard of unnecessary friction with other governments, conduct our foreign policy except through the medium of a skilled diplomacy. For four years as Minister to France, when critical questions of the import of our products into that country were imminent, Levi P. Morton learned and practiced successfully the diplomacy which was best for the prosperity of his country.

None of the mistakes which have discredited our relations with foreign nations during the last four years could occur under his administration. He is the best type of the American business-man—that type which is the ideal of school, the academy, and the college, that type which the mother presents to her boy in the Western cabin and in the Eastern tenement as she is marking out for him a career by which he shall rise from his poor surroundings to grasp the prizes which come through American liberty and American opportunity. You see the picture. The New England clergyman on his meager salary, the large family of boys and girls about him, the sons going out with their common school education, the boy becoming a clerk in a store, then granted an interest in the business, then becoming its controlling spirit, then claiming the attention of the great house in the city and called to a partnership, then himself the master of great affairs.

Morton Fulfills All Requirements.

Overwhelmed by the incalculable conditions of civil war, but with undaunted energy and foresight, he grasped again the elements of escape out of bankruptcy and of success, and with the return of prosperity he paid to the creditors who had compromised his indebtedness every dollar, principal and interest, of what he owed them. The best type of a successful business-man, he turns to politics, to be a useful member of Congress; to diplomacy, to be a successful Minister abroad; to the executive and administrative branches of government, to be the most popular Vice-President and the presiding officer of that most august body, the Senate of the United States.

Our present deplorable industrial and financial conditions are largely due to the fact that while we have a President and a Cabinet of acknowledged ability, none of them has had business training or experience. They are persuasive reasoners upon industrial questions, but have never practically solved industrial problems. They are the book farmers who raise wheat at the cost of orchids and sell it at the price of wheat. With Levi P. Morton there would be no deficiency to be met by the issue of bonds, there would be no blight on our credit which would call for the services of a syndicate, there would be no trifling with the delicate intricacies of finance and commerce which would paralyze the operations of trade and manufacture.

Whoever may be nominated by this convention will receive the cordial support, the enthusiastic advocacy of the Republicans of New York, but in the shifting conditions of our Commonwealth Gov. Morton can secure more than the party strength, and, without question in the coming canvass, no matter what issues may arise between now and November, place the Empire State solidly in the Republican column.

Erring Silver Sisters.

While Mr. Depew was speaking the pages continued to bring in the McKinley banners, cased in brown wrapping paper, and handed them about the hall. In the seats occupied by the Ohio delegation tin horns were produced from some hiding place and distributed among the delegates. The allusion to Republican Presidents in the speech received the customary tributes, and there was great laughter at a reference to "the erring sisters" from the silver States.

A voice—"What about the erring sisters who walked out of here awhile ago?" [Laughter.]

Mr. Depew—"They have deserted a Republican convention composed of representatives of the party from all sections of the Union, and they walked out because they objected to the gold standard. I wonder how they will feel when they arrive at the gate of the celestial city, where they will find that it is under a Republican government. [Laughter.] I wonder how they will feel when they find that, as we are told by the apostle, the streets are paved with gold." [Laughter and cheers.]

Cheers for Morton.

At the mention of Morton's name the New York delegation rose practically alone on the floor and gave three cheers, which were reinforced from the galleries.

Referring to reports that Gov. Morton would be in the field for the second place on the ticket Mr. Depew declared that he had today received additional assurances from the Governor that he would, under no circumstances, accept the place unless it came to him unanimously, and he could not get it unanimously.

J. B. FORAKER NOMINATES M'KINLEY

Brilliant Speech Made by the Ohioan for His Buckeye Brother.

On the conclusion of Mr. Depew's speech the convention applauded his remarks liberally. The Secretary then proceeded with the calling of the roll. There was no response from North Carolina and North Dakota, but when he said "Ohio" it seemed as if the whole convention were waiting. More than half the delegates climbed on their chairs, waving hats, and there was terrific cheering. Gov. Bushnell mounted a chair, and was recognized, but the enthusiasm was so great that he could not be heard for over a minute. Finally he was heard to say:

"Mr. Chairman, Senator Foraker will speak for Ohio and Ohio's candidate."

Senator Foraker mounted the platform amid deafening applause and spoke as follows:

"Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Convention—It would be exceedingly difficult if not entirely impossible to exaggerate the disagreeable experiences of the last four years. The grand aggregate of the multitudinous bad results of a Democratic national administration may be summed up as one stupendous disaster; it has been a disaster, however, not without at least one redeeming feature—it has been fair; nobody has escaped it. [Laughter.] It has fallen equally alike upon all sections of our country and all classes of our people, the Republicans and the Democrats, the rich and the poor, the big and the low have suffered in common. Idleness and its consequent poverty and distress have been the rewards of labor; distress and bankruptcy have overtaken business, shrunken values have dissipated fortunes, deficient revenues have impoverished the government, brought about bond issues and bond syndicates, have discouraged and scandalized the Nation. Over against this fearful penalty is, however, to be set down one great compensatory result—it has destroyed the Democratic party. [Great applause.]

Democratic Columns Broken.

"The proud columns which swept the country in triumph in 1892 are broken and noiseless in 1896. Their boasted principles when they came to the test of a practical application have proven nothing but fallacies, and their great leaders have degenerated into warring chieftains of petty and irreconcilable factions. Their boasted principles when put to the test of a proper application have proven delusive fallacies.

"Their approaching national convention is but an approaching national nightmare. No man pretends to be able to predict any good result to come from it, and no man is seeking nomination of that convention by proclaiming his willingness to stand upon any platform that may be adopted. The truth is, the party that could stand up under the odium of human slavery, opposition to the war for the enfranchisement, reconstruction, and specie resumption at last finds itself overmatched and undone by itself. It is writhing in the throes of dissolution superinduced by a dose of its own medicine. No human agency can prevent its absolute overthrow at the next election, except only this convention. If we make no mistake, the Democratic party will go out of power on the 4th of March, to remain out until God in his wisdom and mercy and goodness shall see fit once more to chastise his people. [Applause.] So far we have not made any mistake. We have adopted a platform which, notwithstanding the scenes witnessed in this hall this morning, meets the demands and expectations of the American people. It remains for us now as the last crowning of our work here to complete our work by nominating a good candidate.

Yells for McKinley.

"The people want a good Republican; they want something more than a wise, patriotic statesman; they want a man who embodies in himself not only all of those essentials and qualifications, but who in addition in the highest possible degree typifies in a monetary character, in record, in ambition, and in purpose the exact opposite of all that is signified and represented by the free trade, deficit-making, bond issuing, labor saving Democratic administration. [Cheers.] I stand here to present to this convention such a man.

"His name is William McKinley. [Tremendous and prolonged cheering.]

"Gentlemen of the convention, you seem to have heard the name of my candidate before. [Laughter.] And so you have. He is known the world over. His testimonials are of private life without reproach. Four years of heroic service as a boy soldier on the battlefields of the Republic under such gallant Generals as Philip H. Sheridan. [Applause.] Twelve years of conspicuous service in the halls of Congress, associated with great leaders of Republicanism. [More applause.] Four years of executive service as Governor of Ohio, but, greatest of all, measured by present requirements, leader of the House of Representatives and author of the 'McKinley law' [prolonged applause], a law under which labor had richer reward and the country greatly increased prosperity.

People Trust Him.

"No other name so completely meets the requirements of the American people, and no other man so absolutely commands their hearts and their affections. The shafts of envy, malice, and dereliction lie broken and harmless at his feet. They have already been shot, and shot in vain; the quiver is empty and he untouched; and that is so because the people know him, trust him, believe him, love him, and no efforts to disparage him can succeed. They know that he is patriotic, and they know that he is an American of Americans. They know that he is wise, that he is able and true, and they want him for President of the United States. They know that he is patriotic, and they know that he is able and true, and they want him for President.

"They have already so declared, not in this or that section, but in all the States and all the sections of our country, from ocean to ocean and from the gulf to the lakes. They expect us to give them a chance to vote for him. It is our duty to do it. If we discharge that duty we will give joy to their hearts, enthusiasm to the campaign, and triumphant victory for our cause, and he in turn will give us an administration under which the country will enter upon a new era of prosperity at home and of glory and honor abroad. By all these tokens of the present, all these promises for the future, in the name of the forty-six delegates of Ohio I submit his claims to your consideration." [Loud cheering.]

THURSTON MAKES A GOOD SECOND.

Nebraska Orator Pays an Eloquent Tribute to the Man from Ohio.

Senator Thurston, Permanent Chairman of the convention, in seconding the nomination of McKinley said:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Convention: This is the year of the people. They are conscious of their power, they are tenacious of their rights, they are supreme in this convention, they are certain of victory now and in November.

They have framed the issue of this campaign. What is it? Money? Yes, money: Not that which is coined for the mine-owner at the mint or clipped by the coupon-cutter from the bond, but that which is created by American muscle on the farms and in the factories. The western mountains clamor for silver and the Eastern seashore cries for gold, but the millions ask for work—an opportunity to labor and to live.

The prosperity of a nation is in the employment of its people, and thank God the electors of the United States know this great economic truth at last. The Republican party does not stand for Nevada or New York alone, but for both; not for one State, but for all. Its platform is as broad as the land, as national as the flag. Republicans are definitely committed to sound currency, but they believe that in a government of the people the welfare of men is paramount to the interests of money. Their shibboleth for this campaign is "Protection."

From the vantage-ground of their own selection they cannot be stampeded by Wall street panics or free coinage cyclones. Reports of international complications and rumors of war pass them lightly by; they know that the real enemy of American prosperity is free trade, and the best coast defense is a protective tariff. They do not fear the warlike preparations of Europe, but they do fear its cheap manufactures. Their real danger is not from foreign navies carrying guns, but from foreign fleets bringing goods.

Favorite Son of the United States.

This is the year of the people. They have risen in their might. From ocean to ocean, from lake to gulf, they are united as never before. We know their wishes and are here to register their will. They must not be cheated of their choice. They know the man best qualified and equipped to fight their battles and to win their victories. His name is in every heart, on every tongue. His nomination is certain, his election sure. His candidacy will sweep the country as a prairie is swept by fire. This is the year of the people. In their name, by their authority, I second the nomination of their great champion, William McKinley. Not as a favorite son of any State, but as the favorite son of the United States. Not as a concession to Ohio, but as an added honor to the Nation.

When his country called to arms he took into his boyish hands a musket and followed the flag, bravely baring his breast to the hell of battle that it might float serenely in the Union sky. For a quarter of a century he has stood in the fierce light of public place and his robes of office are spotless as the driven snow. He has cherished no higher ambition than the honor of his country and the welfare of the plain people.

Stands for His Own Country.

Steadfastly, courageously, victoriously, and with tongue of fire he has pleaded their cause. His labor, ability, and perseverance have enriched the statutes of the United States with legislation in their behalf. All his contributions to the master-pieces of American oratory are the outpourings of a pure heart and a patriotic purpose. His God-given powers are consecrated to the advancement and renown of his own country and to the uplifting and ennobling of his own countrymen. He has the courage of his convictions and cannot be tempted to win success or avert defeat by any sacrifice of principle or concession to popular clamor.

In the hour of Republican disaster, when other leaders were excusing and apologizing, he stood steadfastly by that grand legislative act which bore his name, confidently submitting his case to the judgment of events, and calmly waiting for that triumphant vindication, whose laurel this convention is impatient to place upon his brow.

Strengthened and seasoned by long Congressional service; broadened by the exercise of important executive powers; master of the great economic questions of the age; eloquent, single-hearted, and sincere, he stands today the most conspicuous and commanding character of this generation; divinely ordained, as I believe, for a great mission, to lead this people out from the shadow of adversity into the sunshine of a new and enduring prosperity.

McKinley a New Emancipator.

Omnipotence never sleeps. Every great crisis brings a leader. For every supreme hour Providence finds a man. The necessities of '96 are almost as great as those of '61. True, the enemies of the Nation have ceased to threaten with the sword, and the Constitution of the United States no longer tolerates that the shackels shall fret the limbs of men; but free trade and free coinage hold no less menace to American progress than did the armed hosts of treason and rebellion. If the voice of the people is indeed the voice of God, then William McKinley is the complement of Abraham Lincoln. Yes, and he will issue a new emancipation proclamation to the enslaved sons of toil, and they shall be lifted up into the full enjoyment of those privileges, advantages, and opportunities that belong of right to the American people.

Under his administration we shall command the respect of the nations of the earth; the American flag will never be hauled down; the rights of American citizenship will be safeguarded; abundant revenues provided; foreign merchandise will remain abroad, our gold be kept at home; American institutions will be cherished and upheld; all governmental obligations scrupulously kept, and on the escutcheon of the republic will be indelibly engraved the American policy: "Protection, reciprocity, and sound money."

Workingmen May Take Hope.

My countrymen: Let not your hearts be troubled; the darkest hour is just before the day, the morning of the twentieth century will dawn bright and clear. Lift up your hopeful faces and receive the light; the Republican party is coming back to power, and William McKinley will be President of the United States.

In an inland manufacturing city, on election night, November, '94, after the wires had confirmed the news of a sweeping Republican victory, two workingmen started to climb to the top of a great smokeless chimney.

That chimney had been built by the invitation and upon the praise of Republican protective legislation. In the factory over which it towered was employment for twice a thousand men. Its mighty roar had heralded the prosperity of a whole community. It had stood a cloud by day and a pillar of fire by night for a busy, industrious, happy people. Bleak, blackened, voiceless, and dismantled, like a grim specter of evil, it frowned down upon the hapless city, where poverty, idleness, stagnation, and want attested the complete disaster of the free-trade experiment.

Tidings of Republican Success.

Up and up they climbed, watched by the breathless multitude below. Up and up and up, until at last they stood upon its summit, and there, in the glare of the electric lights, cheered by the gathered thousands, they unfurled and nailed an American flag. Down in the streets strong men wept—the happy tears of hope—and mothers, lifting up their babes, invoked the blessing of the flag. And then impassioned lips burst forth in song—the hallelujah of exulting hosts, the mighty pean of a people's joy. That song, the enthusiastic millions sing it yet:

Hurrah! Hurrah! We bring the jubilee;
Hurrah! Hurrah! The flag that makes us free,
So we sing the chorus from the mountains to the sea;
Hurrah for McKinley and protection.

Over the city that free flag waved, caressed by the passing breeze, kissed by the silent stars. And there the first glad sunshine of the morning fell upon it, luminous and lustrous with the tidings of Republican success.

American Soldier, Statesman, Patriot.

On behalf of those stalwart workmen and all the vast army of American toilers, that their employment may be certain, their wages just, their dollars the best of the civilized world; on behalf of that dismantled chimney and the deserted factory at its base, that the furnaces may once more flame, the mighty wheels revolve, the whistles scream, the anvils ring, the spindles hum; on behalf of the thousand cottages round about and all the humble homes of this broad land, that comfort and contentment may again abide, the fireside glow, the women sing, the children laugh; yes, and on behalf of that American flag and all it stands for and represents, for the honor of every stripe, for the glory of every star, that its power may fill the earth and its splendor span the sky, I ask the nomination of that loyal American, that Christian gentleman, soldier, statesman, patriot, William McKinley.

QUAY IS PLACED IN NOMINATION.

Gov. Hastings Names Him as the Choice of Pennsylvania.

Gov. Hastings of Pennsylvania, when his State was called, placed in nomination Senator M. S. Quay. He said:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Convention: Pennsylvania comes to this convention, giving you the cordial assurance that, whoever may be our national standard-bearer, he will receive of all the States in the Union the largest majority from the Keystone State.

There have been no faltering footsteps in Pennsylvania when the tenets of Republicanism have been at stake. Our party's principles have always been held as sacred as Independence Hall or the memory of her dead soldiers. Having within her borders more American citizens, relatively, who own the homes in which they live; whose principal daily avocation is to subdue and develop her great storehouses of native wealth; whose wage-earners, skilled and unskilled, receive, one year with another, the highest average American wage rate—the Republicans of Pennsylvania, by their chosen representatives, come to this convention, and, with you, demand, and their every interest demands, a system of national currency equal to the best in the world.

They demand as well that the government they love and for whose flag they have fought, and still stand ready to defend, shall pay its debts in money and not in promises. They insist that a dollar is not created by the fiat of the government, but must have 100 cents of intrinsic or exchangeable value, measured by the world's standard, and that any debasement of the standard would be fatal to business security and national honor.

They believe in the old-fashioned custom of living within their income, and when the income is unequal to the necessary outgo they insist upon increasing their revenue rather than increasing their debt. They believe that the primary object of government is to defend and promote the interests of the people who have ordained that government for the advancement of their common welfare. They hold that the revenue policy and the protective policy go hand in hand, and they stand as sturdy and unwavering champions of that American system of fair and even-handed protection, which, injuring none and helping all, has made this Nation great and prosperous.

Represents a Patriotic Americanism.

Pennsylvania comes to this convention and with great unanimity asks you to name a standard bearer who will represent not only the principles and conditions, but the brightest hopes and aspirations of the Republican party; a man who has been a loyal supporter of its every great movement; a potent factor in its councils from the day of its birth and baptism on Pennsylvania soil to the present time; a man whose every vote and utterance has been upon the side of sound money, fair protection, and a strong and patriotic Americanism.

Those whom I represent and who ask his nomination at your hands point to a statesman who has been in the forefront of every battle for his party; who has been its champion, its wise counselor, its organizer, and the successful leader of its forlorn hopes. He was with those patriots who rocked the cradle of Republicanism; he was among the first to comprehend the magnitude of the armed debate of '61 and to give himself to the Union cause. In 1878 he stemmed the tide of currency inflation and won a victory which, while less ostentatious, was equal in importance to his successful rescue of the country from free trade and Grover Cleveland in '88.

The American citizen who believes that all laws and all policies should be for America's best interest; the American soldier who admires valor as much as he loves the flag of his reunited country; the American wage-earner who loves his home and family and who will never consent to sink himself to the wage level of the foreign pauper; the American manufacturer emerging from the tortures of a free-trade panic, and, anxious to relight the fires of industry where darkness and silence still hold sway; they who loudly proclaim their recent but perfect conversion to the true gospel of Republicanism; they who demand dollars as good as gold as the wage for good work; who believe in commercial reciprocity with other nations, but who say "Halt" to any further foreign encroachment upon any part of America—these, all these, have found in him a steadfast friend and able supporter.

His Record as a Leader.

He was the soldiers' friend in war, and he has been their constant champion in peace. The survivors of those who fought for freedom and won immortal fame recognize in him a comrade whose valor has been proved on hard-fought field and attested in the proudest trophy ever won by soldier—the decoration awarded him by the American Congress.

Called to lead a forlorn hope in the great campaign of '88, he wrought a task equal to the six labors of Hercules. He organized the patriotism and Republicanism of the country for victory. He throttled the Tammany tiger in his den, and, forcing an honest vote and an honest count in the stronghold of the most powerful and corrupt political organization in the land, rescued the country from the heresies of Democracy. Having thus made himself too powerful and too dangerous to the enemy, the order went forth to assassinate him, but the poisoned arrows of slander and vituperation, thrown in bitter and relentless hatred, fell broken at his feet. He turned to the people among whom he lived and whose servant he was, and his vindication at their hands was a unanimous reëlection to the Senate of the United States.

There, representing imperial Pennsylvania and her interests, he stood like a rock, resisting the combined power of a free-trade President and party, until the deformity known as the Wilson bill was altered and amended so as to save at least some of the business interests of his State and country from entire and utter ruin.

Mental Endowments—Statesmanship.

We welcome the issue—American protection, American credit, and an American policy. Let the people in the campaign which this convention inaugurates determine whether they are willing to live through another free-trade panic. Let the wage-earner and the wage-payer contemplate the bitter experiences which brought hunger to the home of the one and financial ruin to the other. Let the American farmer compare farm-product prices with free-trade promises. Let him who has saved a surplus and him who works for a livelihood determine, each for himself, if he craves to be paid in American dollars, disgraced and depreciated to half their alleged value. Let him who fought for his country's flag; let the widow, the orphan, and the loving parent who gave up that which was as precious as life, behold that flag and all that it stands for, pawned to a foreign and domestic joint syndicate to raise temporary loans for the purpose of postponing the final financial disaster and answer whether they want the shame and humiliation repeated. Let the sovereign voice be heard in the coming election declaring that the only government founded on the rock of freedom, blessed with every gift of nature and crowned with unmeasured possibilities, shall not be dethroned, degraded, pauperized by a party policy at war with the very genius of our national existence.

Nominate him whom I now name and this country will have a President whose mental endowments, broad-minded statesmanship, ripe experience, marvelous sagacity, unassuming modesty, knightly courage, and true Americanism are unexcelled. Nominate him and he will elect himself.

I name to you the soldier and the statesman, Pennsylvania's choice—Matthew Stanley Quay.

J. M. VANCE SUPPORTS M'KINLEY.

Brilliant Southerner Strong in His Indorsement of the Ohioan.

J. Madison Vance of Louisiana, in seconding the nomination of McKinley, said:

"Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Convention: From that land below the mountains, famed in history, song, and story as the land of Dixie, I come. I come speaking for the people whose appeal is now made to the heart and conscience of American manhood. I come to add our voice in general acclaim for the nomination of the earnest man whose self-conviction is so effective, and whose Christian life and noteworthy statesmanship urge us on to place him on the seat of power. Your action today will determine who will be the next President and Vice-President of this Nation. The Republican party is not at a loss for standard-bearers. The memory of the silent forces who sleep well would alone impel us, or even if we were not reminded day after day by the grand men who live that thirty years have not obliterated the cardinal principles of our party faith, and they are still as determined as their fathers then to maintain the doctrine of human liberty.

Republican Party Never Varies.

"From the day that Crispus' attacks fell in the streets of Boston; from the day that liberty was proclaimed from the historic site of Bunker Hill—through the awful dangers, death and treasure spent; during the civil war, up and until now, the Republican party has not varied, it will never go back. No specious argument is needed to emphasize its wondrous work against human slavery or to remind us of the magnificent intellect of its brilliant men of affairs whose wise statesmanship resuscitated a Nation, gave hope to weeping millions, and whose Republicanism now maintains the mightiness of a government builded upon the principles of the enjoyment of every citizen of civil liberty anywhere throughout the Nation's vast domain.

"The candidate for whom I speak not only stands for protection of our industries, but also for the protection of manhood rights. Not only for the protection of the hides of the dumb animals, but for the American citizen, regardless alike of his class or condition. Not only for the protection of the vast interests of the North and East, but protection for for the growing South land as well, where the climate is unequaled and the soil bounteous in its plenitude and where labor is conservative and always in demand.

"The candidate for whom I speak not only knows but respects and upholds the righteousness of the law and the prompt suppression of all kinds of lawlessness, no matter what the risk to his personal ambition, nor how humble the station of those in whose behalf the majesty of the law was asserted. The venerable sage of a loyal western reserve executed his matchless financial feat in 1879, and not only was the resumption of specie payment a theory from his wondrous mind, but it is a condition today and the American people are willing to trust the Republican party further, so long as it demonstrates the courage of its conviction.

They Want Sound Money.

"I represent a class of people whose capital is in their brawny arms and toughened sinews, and they want that kind of money that gives the highest purchasing power to the earnings of their labor and if they perform 100 cents per day they want and expect 100 cents payment for their labor. We do not want a discredited or an over-valued dollar. And after all, what is the value of either gold or silver in exchange for human life. Our history makes us abhor oppression of any kind, and our heart goes out to struggling mankind everywhere, whose fight is patriotism and whose hope is liberty, and in the deathly struggle now going on on the isle of the Gem of the Antilles, we invoke the power of Jehovah and the genius of universal liberty in the aid of the heroic Cubans.

"The nineteenth century faces the setting sun. The new South is dawning; its silver lining can be seen illuminating the dark clouds of the past. Encourage us, and that South will tell you in no uncertain tones in November next, how firmly she stands upon the foundation of sound principles and straight Republican doctrine. Speaking for Louisiana, speaking for the great majority of the millions of our people in this country, I say that we expect no betterment of our condition outside of the fold of the Grand Old Party.

"Never while I live will I attempt to detract one iota from the greatness of the great men whose history is the history of Republicanism, whose history helps to make the fame of this wondrous aggregation of States; but, from our universities, our churches, and the great religious sentiment which guides and masters our people, with the negro marshaled under the leadership of our ablest men, we ask you loyal sons of historic sires that now when we feel hopeful of seeing the South swing into the column of Republican States, which can only be brought about through our aid and by our devotion, not to at this late day discourage us by any effort to curtail our representation and thereby add a premium upon the attempted disfranchisement of our race, we appeal to you whose States elect Presidents to permit us to help you nominate for that high office the man who is in the hearts of the colored people, the soldier-statesman, apostle of protection, man of the people,

(Continued on fourteenth page.)

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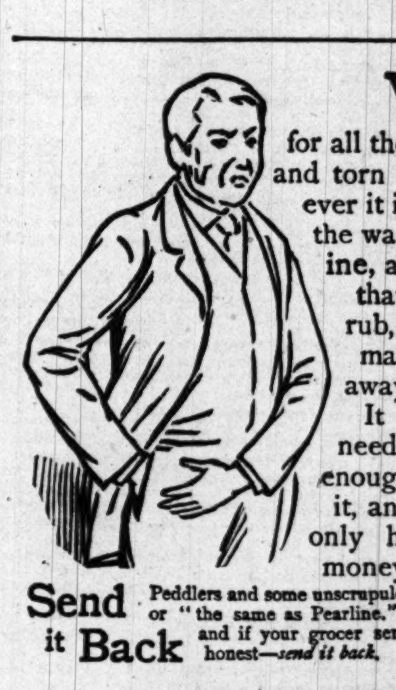

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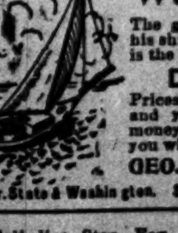

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Proposals must be made on the regular printed forms on file in the office of the Chief Engineer, and are to be in strict conformity with the printed instructions contained therein.

All proposals must be accompanied by a deposit, either in cash or certified check, made payable to the Business Manager, of 5 per cent on amounts of $2,000 or under and of 3 per cent on amounts exceeding $2,000.

The board reserves the right to reject any or all proposals or any portion of any proposal submitted.

All bids received after the time stated will be returned to the bidders.

Proposals must be inclosed in sealed envelopes, which may be obtained at this office, and addressed to the Committee on Buildings and Grounds, indorsed "Proposals for Steam-Heating," etc., as the case may be.

COMMITTEE ON BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

SESSION IN FULL DETAIL.

ROUTINE PROCEEDINGS OF THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

Silver Snowed Under and Teller, Dubois, Hartman, Cannon, and Pettigrew Bolt—Broad Platform Adopted—McKinley for President and Hobart for Second Place—Brilliant Nominating Speeches Made for the Various Favorites.

(Continued from thirteenth page.)

the Napoleon of Americans' hope, William McKinley of Ohio."

SECONDING SPEECH FROM ALABAMA.

N. H. Alexander Indorses the Nomination of McKinley.

N. H. Alexander of Alabama, being recognized by the Chair, said:

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Convention: In behalf of the Republicans of Alabama I desire to second the nomination of Maj. William McKinley. It would be presumption, the most arrogant and reprehensible on the part of any Southern delegate, to attempt to dictate or influence the nomination of a National Republican standard-bearer if we had not positive evidence from the West, unmistakable testimony from the North, and not only favorable expressions, but strong declarations from the East, that the embodiment of protection to the American industries and American labor, William McKinley, will not only make an acceptable candidate, but an aggressive, popular, invincible leader. The Republicans of Alabama, being intensely interested in the vital question of the hour, protection to American industries, blend their voices and votes with yours in registering with the American people in favor of the nomination of the champion of protection.

In Birmingham, Ala., a city that was destined to be the rival of Pittsburg in the product of iron ore, the fires in the furnaces, which we are wont to look upon as vestal fires, have almost gone out, and the great clouds of smoke so dense as to obscure the bright gloss of the noonday sun have almost entirely disappeared, and the great army of wage earners stand today, as was so aptly said in Illinois but very recently, "with white and idle hands in empty pockets," this dire condition being occasioned by the substitution of Wilsonism for McKinleyism.

The Republicans of Alabama second the nomination of William the Conqueror of Ohio because they desire to have resurrected and reëstablished in this country McKinleyism. The Republicans of Alabama second the nomination of the Ohio statesman because of his large experience in public affairs, both in the legislative and executive departments of government, for the Presidency. The Republicans of Alabama second the nomination of the popular choice for President because they regard him as being a distinguished representative of that statesmanship in which are combined the power to organize and the ability to advocate. His fame does not rest on being an able advocate of a measure, but a great formulator of a policy whereby incalculable benefits to business and comfort accrue to his countrymen.

The Republicans of Alabama second the nomination of the country's favorite because he is in close touch and sympathy with the masses of the people. He occupies a warm place in their affections. They have learned of his kind-heartedness, his patience, forbearance, evenness of temper under violent and vicious assaults; at the same time his unyielding adherence to right, his firmness in the right, qualities that constitute greatness, the only true, genuine, Godlike greatness; qualities that stand out so brilliantly conspicuous in the life and character of the eminent patriot and great benefactor, Abraham Lincoln.

The masses of Republicans in Alabama revere the name and memory of the martyred Lincoln, for the reason that he was the great deliverer from physical bondage. They will hail with joy and exultation the nomination of William McKinley of Ohio as the great deliverer from industrial bondage. We second the nomination of Maj. McKinley because we believe that he is truly faithful to the great cardinal principles of Republicanism—equality of citizenship, protection, sound money, and Blaine reciprocity.

M'KINLEY NAMED FOR PRESIDENT.

Interesting Challenges and Other Features of the Vote.

After the cheers and tumult had subsided following the closing words of Mr. Vance's remarks the Chairman said: "The convention will please be in order. The next order of business is the call of the roll of States for nomination of a candidate for President. The sergeant-at-arms will clear the aisles and the gentlemen will please take their seats."

The clerk called the roll.

When Georgia had announced its vote Mr. Thatcher of Florida arose.

"Mr. Chairman," he said, "the vote of Forida was challenged at the proper time and I ask that the challenge be acted upon." [Cries of "Sit down!" "Sit down!"]

The Chairman: "The Chair will not proceed with the call without giving every delegate an opportunity to exercise his just right to challenge the announcement of a vote. The confusion has been so great that the Chair did not understand either of the delegates who arose. The gentleman from Florida challenges the vote announced as McKinley 8."

The clerk called the roll, with the following result: McKinley—Lee, Long, Skinner, Livingston, Egan, Purcell. Morton—White, Coombs.

The announced vote of Georgia [McKinley 22, Reed 2, Quay 2] was challenged and the roll-call resulted:

McKinley—Buck, Rucker, Doyle, Brinberry, Stiles, Richardson, Norwood, Price, Dent, Morton, Gaston, Barnes, Scarlett, Deveaux, Morse, Pierce, Johnson, Wimpish, Wimberly, Adamson, Spence, Lyons.

Quay—Johnson, Wood.

Reed—Pledger and another.

The vote of Alabama had been challenged and the Chair entertained the challenge at this juncture. A. M. Johnson and Wimbs voted for Reed, Mr. Hanlon for Morton, and the other nineteen for McKinley.

The vote of Illinois was challenged and William Lorimer and John M. Smyth went on record as voting for Reed, the other forty-six delegates saying "McKinley" when their names were called.

The vote of Mississippi—18 for McKinley—was challenged and the roll disclosed only 17 votes.

When Montana was called Chairman Stowell said: "One for McKinley, one for Cameron of Pennsylvania, three blank, one absent, and I ask that the roll of the alternates be called to supply the place of our absentees."

The Chairman—"Will the gentleman give the names of the absentees?"

Mr. Stowell—"The Hon. Charles S. Hartman."

The Chairman—"The Secretary will call the first alternate-at-large."

The Secretary called the name of Alternate P. R. Dolman, who voted "blank."

The Chairman—"Are there any other absentees?"

Mr. Stowell—"One."

The Secretary then announced the vote of Montana as 4 blank, 1 for J. Donald Cameron, and 1 for McKinley.

Only three of the six delegates from Nevada voted, the other three being reported as being absent.

Vote of New York.

When New York was called Mr. Platt announced the vote as 54½ for Morton and 17 for McKinley. Mr. Raines of New York challenged the announcement of the vote.

The Chairman—"The vote of New York being challenged, the Secretary will call the roll."

The Secretary called the roll of the New York delegation as follows:

Thomas E. Platt, Warner Miller—Morton. Chauncey M. Depew—Morton. Edward Lauterbach—Morton. H. C. Johnson—Morton. When the name of Walter M. Suydam was called some one answered "McKinley." Mr. Raines of New York said: "I object to the alternate answering for Mr. Suydam without his name being called. Mr. Suydam is absent."

The Chairman—"If Mr. Suydam is absent the alternates should be called."

The Secretary called the name of the first alternate, Aubustus Denton, and there being no response, called the name of the second alternate, Joseph H. Newins, who cast his vote for McKinley.

The roll-call then proceeded as follows:

Theodore P. Willis, McKinley; George H. Roberts Jr., McKinley; Timothy L. Woodworth, Morton; W. B. Atterby, McKinley; Granville W. Harman, Morton; Joseph R. Clark, Morton.

When the Secretary called the name of Fred W. Worster, delegate from the Fifth District, it was stated that he was absent. The Secretary called the name of the first alternate, J. T. Milliken, who voted for Morton. The roll-call was then proceeded with as follows:

Ernest J. Kaltenbach, McKinley; Henry C. Safeen, Morton; George W. Palmer, Morton; Cornelius Van Cott, Morton; Hugh McRoberts, Morton; Lispenard Stewart, Morton; L. L. Van Alen, Morton; Charles H. Murry, Morton; H. J. Collins, Morton; Frederick S. Gibbs, Morton; John P. Windorpp, Morton; Jacob M. Patterson, Morton; George Hillard, Morton; Cornelius N. Bliss (half a vote), McKinley; S. V. R. Cruger (half a vote), McKinley; Howard Carroll (half vote) Morton; Thurlow Weed Barnes (half vote), Morton; William Brookfield, McKinley; Anson G. McCook, Morton; L. S. Quigg, Morton; A. Gruber, Morton; O. H. T. Cullis, McKinley; Robert J. Wright, McKinley; William H. Robertson, McKinley; John G. Peene, McKinley; Benjamin B. Odell, Morton; Thomas W. Bradley, McKinley; John H. Ketcham, Morton; S. D. Coykendall, Morton; Frank S. Black, Morton; Lewis F. Paine, Morton; William Barnes Jr., Morton; William J. Walker, Morton; Edward Ellis, Morton; J. Leroy Jacobs, Morton; William L. Proctor, Morton; W. W. Worden, Morton; A. B. Colvin, Morton; Thomas A. Sears, Morton; John T. Mott, Morton; Frederick C. Weaver, Morton; A. G. Story, McKinley; Frank J. Enz, Morton; William A. Smyth, Morton; Frank Hiscock, Morton; Francis Hendricks, Morton; S. E. Payne, Morton; John Raines, Morton; John F. Parkhurst, no response; Charles M. Woodward, alternate, no response; Charles T. Andrews, alternate, no response; A. E. Baxter, Morton; A. D. Sanders, Morton; I. M. Thompson, Morton; George W. Aldridge, Morton; William A. Sutherland, Morton; John R. Hazel, Morton; John Craft, Morton; George E. Matthews, McKinley; W. C. Dudley, McKinley; L. V. Stearns, McKinley; E. A. Curtis, McKinley.

Mr. Willis wanted to know how his vote was recorded, stating that he thought a mistake had been made, but on the Chair informing him that he had been recorded as voting for McKinley he seemed to be satisfied with the result.

The Chair announced that the vote of New York was fifty-four for Morton and seventeen for McKinley.

Upon the announcement of Ohio's votes for McKinley the delegates from that State rose in a body and gave cheers for McKinley, in which they were joined by other delegations and spectators in the gallery.

The votes of Texas and Virginia and New Mexico were also challenged to put the delegates on record.

At the conclusion of the roll-call, by unanimous consent, John F. Parkhurst, who was absent when New York voted, was permitted to express his preference, which was Morton.

The Chairman—"The Chair desires to make a statement. Applications have been made for recognition by the representatives of all the other candidates voted for to make a certain motion. The Chair believes that it will be the fairest thing to recognize the representative of each candidate and in the order of the candidate according to the votes cast for him."

Mr. Henderson of Iowa—"Will it now be in order to make the motion referred to by the Chair."

The Chairman—"Not until the vote referred to is announced."

Detailed Vote on President.

The vote by States on President follows:

States.	McKinley.	Reed.	Quay.	Morton.	Allison.
Alabama	19	2	..	1	..
Arkansas	16	..	..	..	..
California	18	..	..	..	..
Colorado	..	..	..	..	..
Connecticut	7	5	..	..	..
Delaware	6	..	..	..	..
Florida	6	..	..	2	..
Georgia	22	2	2	..	..
Idaho	..	..	..	..	..
Illinois	46	2	..	..	..
Indiana	30	..	..	..	..
Iowa	..	..	..	..	26
Kansas	20	..	..	..	..
Kentucky	26	..	..	..	..
Louisiana	11	4	½	..	½
Maine	..	12	..	..	..
Maryland	15	1	..	..	..
Massachusetts	1	29	..	..	..
Michigan	28	..	..	..	..
Minnesota	18	..	..	..	..
Mississippi	17	..	..	..	..
Missouri	34	..	..	..	..
Montana	1	..	..	..	..
Nebraska	16	..	..	..	..
Nevada	3	..	..	..	..
New Hampshire	..	8	..	..	..
New Jersey	19	1	..	..	..
New York	17	..	..	54	1
North Carolina	19½	2½	..	..	..
North Dakota	6	..	..	..	..
Ohio	46	..	..	..	..
Oregon	8	..	..	..	..
Pennsylvania	6	..	58	..	..
Rhode Island	..	8	..	..	..
South Carolina	18	..	..	..	..
South Dakota	8	..	..	..	..
Tennessee	24	..	..	..	..
Texas	21	5	..	..	3
Utah	3	..	..	..	3
Vermont	3	..	..	..	..
Virginia	23	1	..	..	..
Washington	8	..	..	..	..
West Virginia	12	..	..	..	..
Wisconsin	24	..	..	..	..
Wyoming	6	..	..	..	..
Arizona	6	..	..	..	..
Oklahoma	4	1	..	..	1
Indian Territory	6	..	..	..	..
District of Columbia	..	1	..	..	1
Alaska	4	..	..	..	..
Totals	661½	84½	61½	58	35½

Total cote cast, 922.

Colorado and Idaho cast no vote.

Montana's vote was: McKinley, 1; J. Donald Cameron, 1; blank, 4.

Absent, 23.

DEPEW EULOGIZES THE OHIOAN.

New York Will Support the Embodiment of the Protection Principle.

At the conclusion of Gov. Hastings' remarks the Chair recognized Chauncey M. Depew of New York, who said:

"Mr. Chairman, I am in the happy position now of making a speech for the man who is going to be elected. [Cheers.] It is a great thing for an orator when his first nominee has failed to come in and second a man who has succeeded. [Laughter and applause.] New York is here with no bitter feelings, no hard feelings, and no disappointments. [Cries of "Good! Good!" and applause.] We recognize that the wave has submerged us, and my speech was the bubble [laughter], and when that bubble burst it was a cannon from New York sounding for William McKinley. [Great applause.] They said of Gov. Morton's father that he was a New England clergyman who brought up a family of ten children on $300 a year, and notwithstanding was gifted in prayer. [Laughter.] It don't make any difference how poor, how miserable, how out of work, how ragged, how next door to a tramp any man may be in the United States tonight, he will be gifted in prayer at the result of this convention. [Great applause.]

"The peculiarity of this nomination is just that which always pleases the American people. We are not like the Germans, an abstract people; not like the Germans, defying principles unless they are connected with a man; and this principle—the one that moves its spindles, that supports its industries, the one that makes its wage-earner sought for employment and not seeking employment, and that principle for years gone by has been embodied in one man. His personality expresses it, and by the voice of the American people, with a majority unequaled, his personality will carry him to the Presidential chair—the aspirations of the voters of America, of the children of America, of the families of America, and of the homes of America for McKinley and protection. America for Americans." [Loud and prolonged applause.]

MAKE THE NOMINATIONS UNANIMOUS

Rush of the Opponents of McKinley to His Standard.

Chairman Thurston—"The Chair takes this opportunity to prefer a personal request. Some of the delegates from the different States have presented your Chairman the respective badges of their States. The Chair would be delighted to take away from this convention the badge of each State to retain as a memento of this occasion and of the kindness and courtesy toward the Chair of each and every member of the convention."

Make the Nomination Unanimous.

"In accordance with a statement of the Chair, four gentlemen will be recognized in the order of the votes for the candidates they represent. I recognize the gentleman from Massachusetts, Mr. Lodge."

Mr. Lodge's purpose being apparent, it being understood that he was about to change the vote of Massachusetts to McKinley or to move that the nomination of the Ohio man be made unanimous, when he stood on his chair to speak the convention saluted him with a hearty yell of applause.

Mr. Lodge—"The friends of Mr. Reed have followed him with the same loyalty which he has always shown himself to country, principle, and to party. That loyalty they now transfer to the soldier, the patriot, and American whom you have nominated here today. [Cheers.]

"Mr. Chairman, speaking for my own State, and, I believe, for all the other New England States that supported Mr. Reed, I wish to say that we pledge a great majority in our own State and all the assistance we can give you in any other State, and all the help that we can render in every way for the great victory of William McKinley. [Great applause.]

"I move that the nomination of William McKinley be made unanimous." [Great applause.]

Gov. Hastings—"Gentlemen of the convention: Pennsylvania rises to second the motion to make the nomination of William McKinley unanimous. Pennsylvania has a right to second the motion. Pennsylvania was loyal to her favorite son, and Pennsylvania with that loyalty now becomes the champion of protection, the champion of America's great champion—William McKinley. [Prolonged cheers.] In Pennsylvania we welcome the issue of American protection and American policy, and when William McKinley, in his home in Canton, O., on the night of election, listens to the returns he will find that his largest majority comes from the State of Pennsylvania." [Prolonged applause.]

Platt a Ready Second.

At this point Mr. Platt arose and was recognized by the Chair. He spoke as follows:

"In behalf of the delegation from the State of New York I desire to second the motion to make the nomination of William McKinley unanimous [applause], and I pledge the State of New York to give its usual, if not double its usual, majority at the election for his success." [Great applause.]

Henderson in Line.

Mr. Henderson of Iowa—"Mr. Chairman and Brother Republicans: You have selected a National committee to run the coming campaign; you do not need it. The Republicans of the country will run it themselves. [Applause.] The Republicans, the rank and file, have made the nomination this afternoon, and not Mark Hanna or Gen. Grosvenor, and from every State will come a vote for Maj. McKinley unprecedented in the history of the American people. [Applause.] By the authority of our distinguished Iowa son, Senator Allison, by the instructions of the Iowa delegation, representing the great loyal Republican party of the State, I second the motion to make Maj. McKinley the unanimous choice of the Republican party of the United States. [Great applause.]

Hanna's Modest Speech.

In response to urgent calls of "Hanna! Hanna!" M. A. Hanna arose and addressed the convention as follows:

"Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Convention: I am glad that there was one member of this convention who had the intelligence at this late hour to ascertain how this nomination was made by the people. What feeble efforts I may have contributed to the result I am here to lay the fruits of it at the foot of my party and upon the altar of my country. [Cheers and cries of "Good!"] I am ready now to take my position in the ranks alongside of my friend Gen. Henderson and all other good Republicans from every State, and to do the duty of a soldier until next November." [Cheers.]

The convention here called for Quay, but was informed by the Chairman that he was not present.

McKinley Unanimously Chosen.

The Chairman—"The question now is shall the nomination of William McKinley be made unanimous? All of you who are in favor of making the nomination of William McKinley unanimous will rise."

The convention rose to its feet as one man amid a tumult of applause.

The Chairman—"By authority of your unanimous vote as Chairman of this convention I declare that William McKinley of the State of Ohio is the nominee of the Republican party for President of the United States." [Applause.]

ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE VOTE.

Convention Crowd Grows Wild Over the McKinley Triumph.

After some delay and confusion the Secretary announced himself ready to declare the vote.

The Chairman—"The Chair is prepared to announce the vote upon the roll-call. The following votes have been cast: For William McKinley, 661½—"

The announcement of the McKinley vote precipitated a great outbreak of cheers and yells and the usual concomitant of such a tumult at a Presidential convention, with flags and plumes, diversified with handkerchiefs, umbrellas, and everything which could be tortured in motion in the hands of the howling thousands. The band broke out with "America," but had very little chance against the screeching of the crowd. Chairman Thurston pinned a McKinley plume across his breast, and with one hand on his desk and the other pointing toward the roof in the attitude of Ajax defying the lightning confronted his roaring, howling charge.

Among the other flags which were flaunted were a number of small blue-bordered squares of silk, on the white central oval of which appeared in large letters the word:

M'KINLEY.

One gentleman in the body of the hall was boosted up by his neighbors into a conspicuous position, where he displayed on his head a hat shaped in the form of a McKinley rooster.

The sinking sun at the moment of the wildest section of the outbreak shone in through the open western windows and illuminated with its golden flood of color the forest of plumes and standards which rose above the heads of the mass of shouting human beings. Various persons in the hall produced copies of the old-time melodeon and gigantic rattles, which augmented the great volume of sound which swept through the hall. During the uproar some one on the platform elevated a flagstaff, perched upon the spear of which was the traditional Napoleonic hat, and the appearance of this McKinley emblem stimulated the crowd to a louder exhibition of lung strength.

At 5:45 while a salute of 100 guns from a piece of artillery outside the convention was still outthundering the yells of the crowd, Chairman Thurston, by a determined effort of voice and gavel, brought the convention to order and announced the remainder of the ballot as follows:

Morton, 58; Allison, 35½; Reed, 84½; Quay, 61½; Cameron, 1; blank, 4.

BULKELEY FOR SECOND PLACE.

Samuel Fessenden Wants a Connecticut Man for Vice-President.

The Chairman announced that the next order of business would be the call of the roll of States for the nomination of Vice-President, and directed the Secretary to begin the calling of the roll. The Secretary proceeded, and when he reached Connecticut Samuel Fessenden was introduced, and spoke as follows:

"Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Convention: Two acts have already been performed by this great convention which should receive the hearty and enthusiastic approval and ratification of every loyal Republican of the United States. The first is the nomination of the soldier, patriot, and great statesman of Ohio, Gov. McKinley, as our choice for the Presidency. The second is the adoption of a platform which, in unequivocal terms, pledges the Republican party of this great Nation to an honest currency and the present gold standard. That platform has also adopted a declaration for the protection of American industries, also championed by our great leader in this contest—William McKinley.

"Now the people of the State which I have the honor to represent were forward in their conviction in declaring their belief in an honest dollar and a single standard, and that standard gold. The people of the State of Connecticut are vitally interested in this question. Though classed as a doubtful State, we believe that we shall carry Connecticut in November for the standard-bearers of the Republican party.

"I have the honor and the pleasure of naming for second place on your national ticket a Connecticut man, a man who represents the sentiment of the Republicans of that State and of all Republican protectionists and sound money men throughout the Nation (cries of "Name him!"), a sound and fearless Republican, a man who is distinguished for his rare courage, his ability, and his integrity; one who, by his own hands, and his own brain, has achieved the great successes of his life; a man whose high distinction is not due to accident, but is the result of his own merit; one, Mr. President and gentlemen of the convention, whose commanding talents and business activity have placed him at the head of one of the greatest financial institutions of our country.

"For the four consecutive terms he was Mayor of the Democratic city of Hartford, and in 1888 was elected Governor of our State. (Cries of "Time! time!"). By his bravery, by his generosity, and his sagacity, his administration became one of the most famous in the history of our State. That the ticket may be complete, that Connecticut may be doubly sure, and that the name of a son of New England may have a place on the national ticket, in the name of Connecticut I nominate Morgan G. Bulkeley for Vice-President." (Applause.)

NEW JERSEY PRESENTS HOBART.

Judge Fort's Speech Nominating Him for Vice-President.

In presenting the name of Garrett A. Hobart of New Jersey for Vice-President Judge Fort said:

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Convention: I rise to present to this convention the claims of New Jersey to the Vice-Presidency. We come because we feel that we can for the first time in our history bring to you a promise that our Electoral vote will be cast for your nominees. If you comply with our request this promise will surely be redeemed.

For forty years, through the blackness of darkness of a universally triumphant Democracy the Republicans of New Jersey have maintained their organization and fought as valiantly as if the outcome were to be assured victory. Only twice through all this long period has the sun shone in upon us. Yet, through all these weary years we have, like "Goldsmith's Captive," felt that

> Hope, like the gleaming taper's light,
> Adorns and cheers our way;
> And still, as darker grows the night,
> Emits a brighter ray.

The fulfillment of this hope came in 1894. In that year, for the first time since the Republican party came into existence, we sent to Congress a solid delegation of eight Republicans and elected a Republican to the United States Senate. We followed this in 1895 by electing a Republican Governor by a majority of 28,000. And in this year of grace we expect to give the Republican Electors a majority of not less than 20,000. I come to you, then, today in behalf of a new New Jersey, a politically redeemed and regenerated State. Old things have passed away, and behold, all things have become new.

New Jersey's Record.

It is many long years since New Jersey has received recognition by a national convention. When Henry Clay stood for protection in 1844 New Jersey furnished Theodore Frelinghuysen as his associate. The issue then was the restoration of the tariff and was more nearly like that of today than at any other period which I can recall in the Nation's political history. In 1856, when the freedom of man brought the Republican party into existence and the great "Pathfinder" was called to lead, New Jersey furnished for that unequal contest William L. Dayton as the Vice-Presidential candidate. Since then counting for nothing we have asked for nothing. During this period Maine has had a candidate for President and a Vice-President, Massachusetts a Vice-President, New York four Vice-Presidents, one of whom became President for almost a full term; Indiana a President, a candidate for President, and a Vice-President; Illinois a President twice and a Vice-Presidential candidate, Ohio two Presidents and now a candidate for the third time, Tennessee a Vice-President who became President for almost a full term.

We believe that the Vice-Presidency in 1896 should be given to New Jersey. We have reasons for our opinion. We have ten Electoral votes. We have carried the State in the elections of 1893, 1894, and 1895. We hope and believe we can keep the State in the Republican column for all time. By your action today you can greatly aid us. Do you believe you could place the Vice-Presidency in a State more justly entitled to recognition, or one which it would be of more public advantage to hold in the Republican ranks?

Deserves Approval.

If the party in any State is deserving of approval for the sacrifice of its members to maintain its organization then the Republicans of New Jersey, in this the hour of their ascendancy, after long years of bitter defeat, feel that they cannot come to this convention in vain.

We appeal to our brethren in the South who know with us what it is to be overridden by fraud on the ballot-box; to be counted out by corrupt election officers; to be dominated by an arrogant, unrelenting Democracy. We should have carried our State at every election for the last ten years if the count had been honest. We succeeded in throttling the ballot-box stuffers and imprisoning the corrupt election officers, only to have the whole raft of them pardoned in a day, to work again their nefarious practices upon an honest people. But today, under ballot reform laws, with an honest count, we know we can win. It has been a long, terrible strife to the goal, but we have reached it unaided and unassisted from without, and we come today promising to the ticket here selected the vote of New Jersey whether you give us the Vice-Presidential candidate or not.

We make it no test of our Republicanism that we have a candidate. We have been too long used to fighting for principle for that, but we do say that you can by granting our request lighten our burden and make us a confident party with victory in sight, even before the contest begins.

Will we carry Colorado, Montana, and Nevada this year if the Democracy declare for silver at 16 to 1? Let us hope we may. New Jersey has as many electoral votes as those three States together.

Will you not make New Jersey sure to take their place in case of need? We have in all these long years of Republicanism been the "lone star" Democratic State in the North. Our forty years of wandering in the wilderness of Democracy are ended. Our Egyptian darkness disappears. We are on the hilltop looking into the promised land. Encourage us as we march over into the political Canaan of Republicanism, there to remain, by giving us a leader on the national ticket to go with us.

We are proud of our public men. Their Republicanism and love of country have been welded in the furnace of political adversity. That man is a Republican who adheres to the party in a State where there is no hope for the gratification of personal ambitions. There are no camp followers in the minority party of any State. They are all true soldiers of the militant army, doing valiant service without reward, gain, or the hope thereof, from principle only.

A true representative of this class of Republicans New Jersey will offer you today. He is in the prime of life, a never-faltering friend, with qualities of leadership unsurpassed, of sterling honor, of broad mind, of liberal views, of wide public information, of great business capacity, and withal a parliamentarian who would grace the Presidency of the Senate of the United States. A native of our State, the son of a humble farmer, he was reared to love of country in sight of the historic field of Monmouth, on which the blood of our ancestors was shed that the republic might exist. From a poor boy, unaided and alone, he has risen to his renown among us.

In our State we have done for him all that the political condition would permit. He has been Speaker of our Assembly and President of our Senate. He has been the choice for United States Senator of the Republican minority in the Legislature, and had it been in our power to have placed him in the Senate of the United States he would long ere this have been there.

His capabilities are such as would grace any position of honor in the Nation. Not for himself, but for our State; not for his ambition, but to give to the Nation the highest type of public official do we come to this convention, by the command of our State and in the name of the Republican party of New Jersey—unconquered and unconquerable, undivided and indivisible—with our united voices speaking for all that counts for good citizenship in our State, and nominate to you for the office of Vice-President of the republic Garrett A. Hobart of New Jersey.

ILLINOIS MEN STAND FOR HOBART.

J. Otis Humphrey Seconds the Nomination of New Jersey's Candidate.

J. Otis Humphrey of Illinois—"Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Convention: I rise to second the nomination just made, and I do so on behalf of a majority of the delegates of the great State of Illinois, which, thirty-six years ago, gave to the Republican party her most distinguished son and to the world its greatest human character in the person of Abraham Lincoln [cheers]; Illinois, which in the dark days of the republic gave to the party the matchless silent soldier, the greatest military hero the world ever saw, in the person of Ulysses S. Grant [cheers]; Illinois, which twelve years ago, for this same great office, presented to the Republican party the leading citizen-soldier of the century, our own John A. Logan [cheers]; Illinois, whose Electoral vote, from Lincoln to Harrison, with unvarying regularity always has been given to the Republican party—on her behaf and in her name, and pledging a like fidelity and an equal loyalty to the nominees of this convention, I second the nomination for Vice-President of the Hon. Garret A. Hobart of New Jersey."

LIPPETT OF RHODE ISLAND NAMED.

Allen of the Little Eastern State Speaks for His Man.

The Secretary then continued to call the roll, and when Rhode Island was reached the Chair recognized Mr. Allen, who said:

"Gentlemen of the Convention: I desire to present to you for the high office of Vice-President of the United States another famous son of New England. He comes, it is true, from what you sometimes tell us is but a little speck on the map way over on the Atlantic coast, but that little speck has sent to you and to this country a Greene in 1776, a Burnside in 1861, and you now have in the councils of this country the father of the McKinley protection act. I present to you, in the name of the State of Rhode Island, his Excellency, Charles Warren Lippett, for the office of Vice-President of the United States." [Prolonged applause.]

EVANS URGED FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

Tennesseean Placed in Nomination by William M. Randolph.

The speech of William M. Randolph nominating Henry Clay Evans of Tennessee for the Vice-Presidency was as follows:

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Convention: It has been more than thirty years since any citizen of the States organized as Confederate States has been presented by either of the great national parties for the office of President or Vice-President. When the great conflict for the Nation's life was entered upon the Republican party had but just assumed control. It became champion of the union of the States and for the preservation of the government under the Constitution. At the close of the contest the success of the national arms was regarded as the special triumph of the party. The people of the States of the South had been in revolt, and it was natural that for a time after hostilities had ceased the Republican party and these people should distrust each other. The great majority of its voters were in the States which adhered to the Union, and therefore the party selected nominees for President and Vice-President from those States.

The Democratic party had been the dominant party in the States of the South for many generations, and the people regarded that party not only as their traditional representative but as the peculiar exponent of their political views. A solid South in a Democratic column of electoral votes was a necessary consequence, and for many years the Republican party has entered every national contest handicapped with 159 electoral votes absolutely certain against its nominee.

Doubtful States.

To overcome this immense vote has required the carrying of each of certain doubtful States in the North, and a failure to carry any one of those States, as demonstrated in the defeat of Mr. Blaine in the contest of 1884, meant the election of the Democratic nominee.

To change this condition of affairs requires a change of the relations between the people of the Southern States and the Republican party. To accomplish such a change two things must occur—the people of the South, or a majority of them, must be satisfied that their interests are to be promoted by the success of the Republican party, and also that the Republican party is ready and willing to concede to them when members of it and acting with it equal recognition with the people of the other States in the selection of officers and agents for the administration of the government and the change must be brought about by obtaining converts from the Democratic party.

The experience of the last four years of the administration of the National Government upon Democratic principles and through Democratic officers and agents has furnished satisfactory proof on the first proposition; and a large majority of the intelligent people of the former solid South is now ready to admit that the principles announced in the platform just adopted, when honestly administered through capable officers and agents, must result in the building up of a new South, not only in name, but in industrial developments and in all that goes to make up a happy and prosperous people.

Southern Republicans.

The proof of the other proposition, that the people of the Southern States who are Republicans, and who are honest, worthy, and capable, are to be trusted as officers and agents in the administration of the government under like circumstances equally with their brothers of the other States, and that no invidious discrimination is to be made against them because of their locality, ancestry, or past history or affiliations, remains yet to be made.

Now is the time for the great Republican party to make its first serious effort to build itself up and put itself in a position of impregnable strength among the people of the South. The solid South is reliably solid for the Democratic party no longer. Kentucky, Tennessee, Maryland, Delaware, West Virginia, Missouri, and North Carolina have each given unmistakable indications of drifting away, and with proper encouragement and suitable recognition they may safely be placed in the Republican column, not only when the result of the election in November is announced, but in future contests as they periodically occur.

Tennessee, the gateway of the South, the great battlefield of the civil war, the State which voted against secession when the question was submitted to its people by a large majority—the last State to join itself to the Confederate States and the first State to return to its loyalty to the Union, now presents one of its distinguished citizens for the second place on the ticket.

Its People Loyal.

It is true he is not native-born, but he is more—he is a citizen by choice and he comes from the portion of a State whose people have always been loyal to the Union and the Constitution, and who furnished more soldiers for the armies of the Union in proportion to their population than any other territory in the United States.

Our nominee was born in the great State of Pennsylvania; he was raised in the great State of Wisconsin. When the President in the beginning of the Nation's danger called the citizens to arms to preserve the Union and perpetuate the Constitution, though a mere boy, he enlisted as a private soldier and after going through all the perils of the war at the end he was honorably discharged from service. He then became a citizen of the State of Tennessee and has devoted his industry and abilities to developing the resources of the State. He has won the friendship, respect, and confidence of the people among whom he lives. They have put him in various official positions; he has been Alderman and Mayor, member of Congress from his district, and First Assistant Postmaster-General in the last Republican administration. In every position he has discharged his duties honestly and faithfully and to the satisfaction of the people.

After he had thus established himself the people of Tennessee nominated him for Governor, and the people at the November election of 1894 gave him a majority of several hundred votes over his opponent, as shown by the returns made by the officers holding the election.

Counted Out by Fraud.

After the election a Democratic Legislature enacted a law for the purpose of contesting it. It is not too much to say that the law was designed to deprive him of the office to which the people had elected him; and the same men who as a Legislature passed the law assumed under the law to pass upon his right to the office. A pretended judicial inquiry was instituted. As a matter of fact it was neither judicial nor fair. The issues were false, and the testimony was garbled. Redecision changed the face of the returns. Enough votes were taken from what he had received to give his opponent a majority and to change his election into defeat.

The ground of the rejection of the votes was not that they had not been cast, nor that the voters were not legal voters, nor that the judges of the election had not been fully satisfied of their right to vote by receiving their vote. All of these facts were admitted; but the decision was put on the grounds that though the voters had paid their poll tax, and had the receipts showing the payment, as required by law, such receipts had not been produced before the officers holding the election, and those officers for that reason had no right to report their votes. A man never elected Governor is now holding office in the State of Tennessee. The people of Tennessee feel that a great wrong has been done them, and they want an opportunity of expressing their public condemnation of the act. They want an opportunity of showing the confidence they have in the citizen who has thus been defrauded of the office to which they elected him.

They believe he is worthy of any office within the gift of the American people. Representing them here I nominate for Vice-President of the United States Henry Clay Evans.

OTHER SECONDS FOR H. C. EVANS.

John P. Smith Tells Why the Tennessee Man Should Be Named.

At the conclusion of Judge Randolph's speech his colleague, John P. Smith, arose and came upon the platform to second the nomination. He was greeted with applause, and said:

"Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Convention: I regret very much that we have not time to devote to picturing the qualifications of the gentleman that I rise to second the nomination of. Hailing from a State that rolled up the majority that elected the first Republican Governor since the days of Washington in the home of William O. Bradley, I come to second the nomination of this distinguished gentleman of Tennessee, believing, as I do, that the time has come when there should be no more South, East, or West. I am the representative, in part, of more than seven millions of men and women who were bound in chains and shackels until about thirty years ago. We ask of this great body, the grandest organization this side of eternity, to give us the gentleman from Tennessee. [Laughter and applause.] He is an able man.

"But here the color question comes up. Somehow or other it pops up like the silver and gold question, but we cannot help it. But I will say this: You never heard of negroes coming into a national convention and bolting and walking out because they could not get what they believed to be their rights. [Cries of "Good," cheers, and applause.] We want to fight our battles within the party. Hundreds of thousands of negroes have fallen at the ballot-box with Republican ballots in their hands. I arise to second the nomination of that representative Tennesseean, gallant soldier, eminent statesman, and worthy gentleman, H. Clay Evans of Tennessee. [Loud applause.]

Wisconsin Supports Him.

Mr. La Follette of Wisconsin in seconding the nomination of Mr. Evans spoke of him feelingly and said in conclusion:

"Gentlemen, when we may possibly lose something from the Northwest that has heretofore been Republican let us here tonight mark out a new line of cleavage that separates the two great sections of this country—put Henry Clay Evans on the ticket with William McKinley [prolonged applause], and I pledge you out of my own knowledge that you will put a belt of new Republican States along the line." [Prolonged applause.]

JAS. A. WALKER'S NAME OFFERED.

Bailey of West Virginia Thinks the South Should Be Recognized.

Mr. Bailey of Virginia was then introduced and addressed the convention:

"Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Convention: When we come to making Presidents and Vice-Presidents there seems to be a line that divides us as a people. As a representative of the South, as a representative of the Confederates of the South, I am here today to voice the sentiment of my Southern people and to demand at the hands of this convention that that dead line be forever obliterated. [Applause.]

"The Southern people are as loyal to the Union, as loyal to the Nation's flag today as they were to the flag of the Confederacy. [Applause.] With Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, and Kentucky, we propose to forever break up the solid South and to bring these great States into the Republican column. I nominate for Vice-President James A. Walker of Virginia."

HOBART'S CHOICE MADE UNANIMOUS.

Announcement of the Detailed Vote Followed by the Honor.

The roll was then called and the result announced as follows:

Hobart, 533½; Evans, 280½; Bulkeley, 39; Walker, 24; Lippitt, 8; Grant, 2; Depew, 3; Morton, 1; Thurston, 2.

The Vice-Presidential vote in detail follows:

States.	Hobart.	Evans.	Bulkeley.	Lippitt.	Walker.
Alabama	10	11	1	..	..
Arkansas	10	5	1	..	..
California	14	3	1	..	..
Colorado	..	..	..	..	..
Connecticut	..	..	12	..	..
Delaware	6	..	..	..	..
Florida	5	3	..	..	..
Georgia	5	21	..	..	..
Idaho	..	..	..	..	..
Illinois	44	4	..	..	..
Indiana	12	16	..	..	..
Iowa	8	5	10	..	..
Kansas	20	..	..	..	..
Kentucky	8	17	..	..	..
Louisiana	8	8	..	..	..
Maine	..	5	2	..	..
Maryland	14	1	1	..	..
Massachusetts	14	12	4	..	..
Michigan	21	7	..	..	..
Minnesota	6	12	..	..	..
Mississippi	13	5	..	..	..
Missouri	10	23	..	..	..
Montana	1	..	..	..	..
Nebraska	16	..	..	..	..
Nevada	3	..	..	..	..
New Hampshire	8	..	..	..	..
North Carolina	11½	20½	..	..	..
New Jersey	20	..	..	..	..
North Dakota	3	3	..	..	..
New York	72	..	..	..	..
Ohio	25	15	6	..	..
Oregon	8	..	..	..	..
Pennsylvania	64	..	..	..	..
Rhode Island	..	..	..	8	..
South Carolina	3	15	..	..	..
South Dakota	8	..	..	..	..
Tennessee	..	24	..	..	..
Texas	11	12	..	..	..
Utah	5	1	..	..	..
Vermont	8	..	..	..	..
Virginia	..	..	..	..	24
Washington	8	..	..	..	..
West Virginia	12	..	..	..	..
Wisconsin	3	20	..	..	..
Wyoming	6	..	..	..	..
Arizona	4	1	1	..	..
New Mexico	..	6	..	..	..
Oklahoma	4	2	..	..	..
Indian Territory	6	..	..	..	..
Dist. of Columbia	2	..	..	..	..
Alaska	4	..	..	..	..
Totals	533½	280½	39	8	24

Scattering Votes.

Indiana cast one vote each for Reed and Thurston.

Iowa cast one vote each for Fred Grant and Reed.

Kentucky cast one vote for Depew.

Maine cast two votes for Brown, one for Morton, and two for Depew.

Missouri cast one vote for Thurston.

Five Montana delegates were absent.

Three Nevada delegates were absent.

Seven of the Texas delegates were absent.

Wisconsin cast one vote for Reed.

The nomination of Mr. Hobart was made unanimous.

COMMITTEES TO NOTIFY NOMINEES.

Names of the Men Who Will Carry the Formal Announcements.

Mr. Bushnell of Ohio offered a resolution, which was adopted, making the Permanent Chairman the Chairman of the committee to notify William McKinley of his nomination and the Temporary Chairman the Chairman of the committee to notify Mr. Hobart.

All the officers were thanked for faithful performance of duty and the people of St. Louis for fulfilling every promise relating to the convention.

The following committees to notify the nominees were then appointed:

State.	President.	Vice-President.
Alabama	C. D. Alexande	W. R. Pettiford.
Arkansas	H. M. Cooper	John Hadis.
California	F. A. Miller	Eli Denison.
Connecticut	George Sykes	E. O. Keeler.
Delaware	H. G. Morse	H. A. Dupont.
Florida	Dennis Egan	Dennis Egan.
Georgia	M. B. Morton	M. J. Doyle.
Illinois	Chas. H. Deere	I. L. Edward.
Indiana	H. Brownlee	Jesse Weick.
Iowa	Calvin Manning	C. W. Junkin.
Kansas	N. Barnes	Frank Vincent.
Kentucky	John McCartne	John G. White.
Maine	G. P. Westcott.	S. Cueman.
Maryland	W. F. Airey	W. G. Tuck.
Massachusetts	M. B. V. Jefferson	W. J. Hale.
Michigan	T. J. O'Brien	R. A. Alger.
Minnesota	Monroe Nichols	A. D. Davidson.
Mississippi	W. D. Frasee	J. E. Ousley.
Missouri	J. B. Haughaw	B. F. Leonard.
Nebraska	J. T. Bressler	J. T. Bressler.
New Hampshire	W. D. Sawyer	J. A. Wood.
New Jersey	F. W. Roebling	W. Barbour.
New York	Frank Hiscock	L. Stewart.
North Carolina	C. M. Benard	J. H. Hannon.
North Dakota	C. M. Johnson	J. M. Devine.
Ohio	M. A. Hanna	G. Ketchem.
Oregon	Charles Hilton	C. W. Parrish.
Pennsylvania	T. L. Flood	H. S. Denny.
South Carolina	E. H. Deeos	C. J. Pride.
South Dakota	W. E. Smead	H. T. Meacham.
Tennessee	E. H. Caldwell	H. C. Jarvis.
Texas	J. W. Butler	J. O. Luby.
Utah	L. R. Rodgers.	J. A. Smith.
Vermont	Jas. W. Brock	E. C. Smith.
Virginia	J. S. Browning	R. T. Hubbard.
Washington	H. E. Wilson	Jas. M. Gilbert.
West Virginia	W. L. Lynch	P. E. Houston.
Wisconsin	M. C. Ring	Julius Rohrer.
Wyoming	H. H. Nickerson	B. F. Fowler.
New Mexico	Pedro Perea	Pedro Perea.
Oklahoma	J. A. Buckler	William Grimes.
Dist. Columbia	Joseph R. Foltz	John Coyle.
Alaska	C. S. Johnson	C. W. Young.

CONVENTION ADJOURNS SINE DIE.

Big Meeting Comes to a Close Amid Shouting and Cheers.

The convention adjourned sine die at 7:50 p. m. amid loud shouting and cheers.

PROTEST ENTERED BY THE AUDIENCE.

Sensational Episode at the Press Club's Annual Entertainment in McVicker's Theater.

The Press club's annual entertainment at McVicker's Theater yesterday afternoon was attended with a sensational feature in connection with Prof. J. Ashmere Roche's feats in hypnotism and catalepsy, and which evoked hisses and caused feminine members of the audience to leave the building.

Under the hypnotist's influence the bodies of two subjects had been caused to assume an icy rigidity. One of the young men, in a cataleptic state, was placed upon two chairs, his head resting upon one and his feet upon another. Prof. Roche, after otherwise demonstrating the weight the subject's body would bear, then threw himself from an elevation upon the young man. Through some mismanagement the latter was dislodged from his position and his head struck the floor violently.

Then it was that the hisses were heard and women members of the audience began to leave. There were cries demanding that the performance cease, and the performer brought his subject to consciousness. Not even the young man's statement that he was unhurt reconciled the audience to a continuance of the exhibition. In fact, Roche's request for the same elicited emphatic cries of "No!"

Apart from the episode described the entertainment was a success. There was a three-round sparring match between Dan Creedon and Tommy Tracey, the Lotus Quartet rendered a number of selections, Ezra Kendall sang and talked, the funny Nawns were as funny as ever, and the "Gay Parisians" company appeared. Others appearing were Ben Harney, Gracia Quive, Jessie Couthol, and Mays and Hunter.

LIFE OF WM. M'KINLEY.

RECORD OF THE SOLDIER, LAWYER, AND STATESMAN.

Is a Seventh Child, but Not a Seventh Son—His Political Opponent from Iowa, Senator Allison, Is a Distant Relative—The Next President's Devotion to His Invalid Wife—His Early Struggle for an Education—But One Defeat in Politics.

(Continued from ninth page.)

two years ago: "Every variety of property has shrunk in value since the party of tariff reform entered upon its possession of the government. Every manufacturing plant, every stock and bond, from a government to a municipal bond, has felt the depreciating influence of the free-traders. They have diminished everything but the people's debts. The people want a change and they want it badly. They want it sooner than they ever dreamed they would want it, and they never wanted to vote so badly in all their history as they do today. They are tired of their contract before the period of its legal extermination. They are tired of this tariff-tinkering, bond-issuing, debt-increasing, Treasury-depleting, business-paralyzing, wage-reducing, Queen-restoring administration."

Speech at Chicago University.

Maj. McKinley spoke to the students of the Chicago University on University day, Feb. 22, 1894, and he told them of the important factor the people of this country are to it.

"There is no country in the world where so much depends on the people as here in the United States," he said. "Here the people are supreme, and the popular will when once spoken changes policies, and measures, and administrations. I think the poor young men of this country are the hope of this country, because they have the spur of necessity."

And McKinley gave two "magnificent" examples—Lincoln and Garfield.

HOBART'S STRONG PERSONALITY.

Maj. McKinley's Running Mate a Lawyer and Successful Business-Man.

St. Louis, Mo., June 18.—[Special.]—Garret A. Hobart is an unusually successful lawyer in Paterson, N. J., and as such is as well-known in New York and Philadelphia as at his own home. He is 50 years old and has been in New Jersey politics all his life. He has been a member of the National committee for twenty years. He was for several years a State Senator, and was at one time President of the Senate.

Mr. Hobart comes from a country family and was born on a farm in Monmouth, was graduated at Rutgers College at New Brunswick, N. J., and after studying law went to Paterson, where he has remained ever since in the practice of law. He is now worth $2,000,000, a great part of which he made himself and the balance came to him through his wife, whose people are quite wealthy. Mr. Hobart is interested in various big corporations and was especially active in building up the silk industry of Paterson, which is called the Lyons of America.

In appearance Mr. Hobart is a striking man. He is 5 feet 10 inches in height and weighs about 180 pounds. He is active and vigorous, though in manner quiet and reserved. He is a good talker, though not what is called an orator. His talent is rather managerial.

Mr Hobart is especially known for the talent he has displayed in the management of the Republican party's affairs in New Jersey. He was mainly instrumental in the election of Gov. Griggs, who is the first Republican Governor in thirty years. Mr. Hobart has done more for the party in New Jersey than any other man. He has given from his purse by thousands to keep the party machinery moving, and has always been the first to help overcome the deficiency, which is a regular follower of a New Jersey campaign. He knows every politician in the country, the new ones as well as the old. He has never made a mistake in politics. His friends say McKinley is a student and not a politician, and his administration from a political standpoint needs just the balance wheel.

In 1884 he was nominated by the Republican caucus of the Legislature for United States Senator, but was not elected, as the Legislature was Democratic and John R. McPherson was chosen. In 1884 he became a member of the National Republican committee. He is the President of the Passaic Water company, the Acquackanonk Water company, the Paterson railroad company's consolidated lines, the Morris County railroad, and the People's Gas company. He is a director in several national banks, including the First National Bank of Paterson and the Paterson Savings Institution. He is also on the directory boards of the New York, Susquehanna and Western railroad, the Lehigh and Hudson River railroad, the Barbour Bros. company, the Barbour Flax Spinning company, the Pioneer Silk company, the Edison Electric Illuminating company, the American Cotton Oil company, and some forty or more additional corporations. With many of these concerns he holds the position of legal adviser.

Mr. Hobart is a resident of Paterson, where he has a beautiful home, which is the center of the social amenities of the city.

New Building for Marine Hospital.

Dr. J. B. Hamilton, in charge of the Marine Hospital, yesterday awarded the contract for the building of the operating section on the hospital grounds to D. H. Hayes & Sons for $6,970. The building will contain one of the finest operating rooms in the country. The contracts for the supplies to the hospital for the coming year were likewise awarded by Dr. Hamilton to the amount of $12,803.

Policeman Under Arrest.

Policeman Wooldridge of the Harrison Street Station was arrested yesterday and will have a hearing next Wednesday. Recently Wooldridge arrested Katie Lewis, Nineteenth and Dearborn streets, charged with robbing John Russell of Missouri. The arrest was a mistake and the woman was discharged. She says Wooldridge kicked her while conducting her to a cell.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS FILED FOR RECORD Thursday, June 18, 1896:

Wentworth-av., 275 s of 71st-st., e f, 24x122 m. or l., June 17 [C. B. Smith to S. T. Kimball]

Chicago-av., n w cor N 46th, s f, 25x125, Nov. 2, 1891 [F. H. Sheridan to E. Whiteside]

Harding-av., 170 s of W. 28th-st., w f, 72x125 and o. p., June 14 [M. Cummings to M. Skudera]

Normal-parkway, 250 e of Butler-st., n f, 33 1-3x70, June 12 [N. D. Jaques to W. A. Fox et al.]

Eastwood-av., 37 e of Hamilton, n f, 37x121, June 1 [S. Brown Jr. to E. G. Warner]

12th-st., 75 e of Spaulding-av., n f, 25x125, June 11 [E. M. De Puy to M. E. De Puy]

Same property, June 11 [M. E. De Puy to C. E. De Puy]

South Chicago-av., 225 m. or l. n w of 73d-st., n e f, 25x125, April 27 [M. Burwell to J. C. Wheeler]

W. 22d-st., 55 w of St. Louis-av., s f, 50x125, May 29 [C. V. Riper to E. V. Riper]

83d-st., 173 e of Hamlin-av., s f, 50x125, March 14 [C. E. Avery et al. to O. W. Maror]

Anthony-av., 216 s e of South Park, s w f, 25x125, June 16 [Imperial B. and L. Assn. to F. N. Gage]

Block bounded by 66th and 67th-sts. and Claremont and Oakley-avs., 48 lots, May 20 [S. B. Maynard et al. to D. C. Campbell]

Paulina-st., 289 s w of Milwaukee-av., s w f, 25x115, June 17 [E. L. Jauncey to M. Hansen]

Springfield-av., n w cor Hirsch-st., e f, 62x124½, July 10, 1895 [F. G. Thompson to Evangelical Luth. Cong.]

Fullerton-av., 300 e of N. 49th, n f, 50x125, March 1 [A. J. Andrae to E. Theobald]

Francis-st., 364 w of Mangolia-av., s f, 25x100 m. or l., June 8 [J. Newell to G. Woeffel]

Peterson-st., 244 w of Robey, s f, 24x125, May 5 [Mast. in Chancery to E. Borsekowsky]

Wentworth-av., 94 n of 47th-st., w f, 25x106, May 19 [J. McElvain to W. R. Hamilton]

Lincoln-av., 170 s e of Addison-st., s w f, 25x86, April 1 [M. Zuber to F. Helmig]

Western-av., 75 n of Armitage, e f, 25x125, June 11 [W. H. Powell to G. H. Powell]

Faye-st., 125 w of Wolcott, n f, 25x125, May 26 [C. J. Ford to A. A. Anderson]

73d-st., 251 e of Jeffrey-av., s f, 40x160, Sept. 24, 1895 [F. J. Bennett to R. R. Grubb]

Washington-av., n e cor 52d-st., w f, 75x150, June 10 [A. W. Wheeler to F. F. Hawkins]

50th-st., n w cor Peoria, s f, 53½x125, June 18 [R. Zulke to W. Konze]

40th-st., 216 e of Grand-blvd, n f, June 13 [O. Burlingame to S. E. Burlingame]

W. 46th-pl., 264 w of Wallace-st., s f, 125, June 15 [W. E. Corrigan to O'Toole]

28th-pl., 150 e of Butler-st., n f, 25x125, June 17 [S. A. Atwell to W. S. Hewitt]

W. 22d-pl., 75 e of Robey-st., May 7 [H. H. Walter to E. W. Wanderer]

W. Harrison-st., 180 e of California-av., 26x156, June 15 [J. Sachsel to A. Hamel]

Larrabee-st., 126 s of Division, w f, June 17 [L. Hilcher to A. C. Hilcher]

Wellington-av., 166 w of N. Halsted-st., f, 25x125, June 4 [C. F. Cerveny to Glockler]

Wrightwood-av., 75 w of Orchard-st., 24x116, June 12 [F. Halla to E. J. et al.]

OF WM. M'KINLEY.

D OF THE SOLDIER, LAWYER, AND STATESMAN.

venth Child, but Not a Seventh
—His Political Opponent from
n, Senator Allison, Is a Distant
tive—The Next President's De-
on to His Invalid Wife—His
y Struggle for an Education—
One Defeat in Politics.

ntinued from ninth page.)

rs ago: "Every variety of prop-
s shrunk in value since the party of
form entered upon its possession of
vernment. Every manufacturing
very stock and bond, from a govern-
a municipal bond, has felt the de-
ng influence of the free-traders.
ave diminished everything but the
debts. The people want a change
y want it badly. They want it sooner
ey ever dreamed they would want it.
y never wanted to vote so badly in all
story as they do today. They are
their contract before the period
egal extermination. They are tired
tariff-tinkering, bond-issuing, debt-
ing, Treasury-depleting, business-
ing, wage-reducing, Queen-restoring
stration."

eech at Chicago University.

McKinley spoke to the students of
icago University on University day,
, 1894, and he told them of the im-
factor the people of this country are
re is no country in the world where so
lepends on the people as here in the
States," he said. "Here the people
reme, and the popular will when once
changes policies, and measures, and
strations. I think the poor young men
country are the hope of this country,
they have the spur of necessity."
McKinley gave two "magnificent"
es—Lincoln and Garfield.

RT'S STRONG PERSONALITY.

cKinley's Running Mate a Law-
and Successful Business-Man.

uis, Mo., June 18.—[Special.]—Garret
art is an unusually successful lawyer
rson, N. J., and as such is as well-
in New York and Philadelphia as at
home. He is 50 years old and has been
Jersey politics all his life. He has been
ber of the National committee for
years. He was for several years a
enator, and was at one time President
Senate.

Hobart comes from a country family
s born on a farm in Monmouth, was
ted at Rutgers College at New Bruns-
N. J., and after studying law went to
n, where he has remained ever since
practice of law. He is now worth
00, a great part of which he made
and the balance came to him
his wife, whose people are quite
y. Mr. Hobart is interested in various
porations and was especially active
ing up the silk industry of Pater-
ich is called the Lyons of America.
pearance Mr. Hobart is a striking
He is 5 feet 10 inches in height and
about 180 pounds. He is active and
s, though in manner quiet and re-
He is a good talker, though not
called an orator. His talent is
managerial.

Hobart is especially known for the
he has displayed in the management
Republican party's affairs in New
He was mainly instrumental in the
of Gov. Griggs, who is the first Re-
Governor in thirty years. Mr. Ho-
s done more for the party in New
han any other man. He has given
purse by thousands to keep the par-
inery moving, and has always been
to help overcome the deficiency.
s a regular follower of a New Jer-
paign. He knows every politician
ountry, the new ones as well as the
s has never made a mistake in poli-
s friends say McKinley is a student
a politician, and his administration
political standpoint needs just the
wheel.

4 he was nominated by the Repub-
ucus of the Legislature for United
enator, but was not elected, as the
ure was Democratic and John R.
was chosen. In 1884 he became
er of the National Republican com-
He is the President of the Passaic
company, the Acquackanonk Water
y, the Paterson railroad company's
ated lines, the Morris County rail-
d the People's Gas company. He is
tor in several national banks, in-
the First National Bank of Pater-
the Paterson Savings Institution,
on the directory boards of the
rk, Susquehanna and Western rail-
Lehigh and Hudson River railroad,
our Bros. company, the Barbour
inning company, the Pioneer Silk
, the Edison Electric Illuminating
, the American Cotton Oil com-
nd some forty or more additional
ions. With many of these concerns
the position of legal adviser.
Hobart is a resident of Paterson,
e has a beautiful home, which is the
f the social amenities of the city.

uilding for Marine Hospital.

B. Hamilton, in charge of the Ma-
pital, yesterday awarded the con-
the building of the operating sec-
the hospital grounds to D. H. Hayes
or $6,970. The building will contain
finest operating rooms in the coun-
e contracts for the supplies to the
for the coming year were likewise
by Dr. Hamilton to the amount of

olliceman Under Arrest.

gan Wooldridge of the Harrison
was arrested yesterday and
a hearing next Wednesday. Re-
Wooldridge arrested Katie Lewis
th and Dearborn streets, charged
ping John Russell of Missouri. The
as a mistake and the woman was
d. She says Wooldridge kicked
conducting her to a cell.

AL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

ATE TRANSFERS FILED FOR REC-
rsday, June 18, 1896:
a-av., 275 s of 71st-st., e f, 24x
L., June 17 [C. B. Smith to S. T. [illegible]
n w cor N 46th, s f, 25x125,
891 [F. H. Sheridan to E. White- [illegible]
y, 170 s of W. 28th-st., w f, 72x
., June 14 [M. Cummings to M. [illegible]
rkway, 250 e of Butler-st., s f,
., June 12 [N. D. Jaques to W. A. [illegible]
av., 37 s of Hamilton, n f, 37x
1 [S. Brown Jr. to E. G. War- [illegible]
s of Spaulding-av., s f, 25x118,
[E. M. De Puy to M. E. De Puy] [illegible]
erty, June 11 [M. E. De Puy to
Puy] [illegible]
ago-av., 225 n [illegible]
25x125, April 27 [M. Burwell to
heeler] [illegible]
s of St. Louis-av., s f, 50x
29 [C. V. Riper to E. V. Riper] [illegible]
s of Hamlin-av., s f, 50x125,
[C. E. Avery et al. to O. W. [illegible]
216 s of South Park, s f,
une 16 [Imperial B. and L. Assn.
Gage] [illegible]
by 66th and 67th-sts. and
th and Oakley-avs., 48 lots, May
Maynard et al. to D. C. Camp- [illegible]
289 s w of Milwaukee-av., [illegible]
15, June 17 [E. L. Jauncey to [illegible]
n cor Hirsch-st., e f, 62x
o 10, 1895 [F. G. Thompson to
ral Luth. Cong. [illegible]
300 e of N. 49th, n f, 50x118
J. Andrew to E. Theobald] [illegible]
364 w of Mangolia-av., s f, 27x
., June 8 [J. Newell to G. [illegible]
e of Robey, s f, 24x126,
iast. in Chancery to E. Borse- [illegible]
n of 47th-st., w f, 24x125,
19 [J. McElvain to W. R. Ham- [illegible]
170 s of Addison-st., [illegible]
M. Zuber to F. Hellmig] [illegible]
75 n of Armitage, e f, [illegible]
H. Powell to G. H. Powell] [illegible]
s w of Wolcott, n f, 25x121, May
Ford to A. Anderson] [illegible]
16 of Jeffrey-av., s f, 40x150,
1895 [F. J. Bennett to R. R. [illegible]
19 [A. W. Wheeler to [illegible]
e of Grand-blvd., n f, 28x125
Burlingame to S. E. Burlin- [illegible]
264 w of Wallace-st., [illegible]
15 [E. B. Corrigan to [illegible]
of Butler-st., n f, 25x125, [illegible]
atwell to W. S. Hewitt] [illegible]
s of Robey-st., [illegible]
H. Walter to E. W. Wanderer [illegible]
s of California-av., [illegible]
[J. Sachsel to A. Bauer] [illegible]
128 s of Division, [illegible]
Hilcher to A. C. Hilcher] [illegible]
June 4 [C. F. Carveny to [illegible]
75 w of Orchard-st. [illegible]
17 [J. Halla to [illegible]

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Wabash-av., s e cor 44th-st., w f, 84x161, June 15 [E. F. Hecht to Nat. Life Assn. of Hartford]	50,000
State-st. (No. 157), 66 n of Monroe-st., w f, 20x100, June 16 [est. of W. H. O'Donoghue to J. M. Kranz]	120,000
Oakwood-blvd., 500 e of Grand, s f, 50x173, June 15 [B. Powell et al. to I. Hirsch]	25,000

BUILDING PERMITS.

THE FOLLOWING PERMITS WERE ISSUED by the Building Department yesterday:

August Jacob, 2-story frame flat building, 1244 N. Marshfield-av	$ 1,300
A. Wright, 2-story frame flat building, 1002 Trumbell-av	6,000
T. C. Brockhausen, 3-story and basement brick building, 230 E. Ontario-st	10,000
W. F. Siemon, 1-story frame cottage, 786 Seman-av	1,000
S. Goll, 1-story and basement brick rear addition to 657 and 659 W. 12th-st	1,000
J. Fiola, 2-story and basement brick flat building, 517 25th-pl	1,000
James Berry, 2-story and basement brick flat building, 962 W. 13th-st	8,000
Louis Karcher, 3-story and basement brick residence, 1263 Washington-blvd	12,000
M. Kahfeld, 2-story frame flat building, 1120 N. 57th-av	1,600
A. L. Anderson, 2-story and basement brick flat building, 719 Haddon-av	2,600
Joseph Mauschinski, 3-story and basement brick and stone flat building, 86 Lister-av	2,600
Charles Heinz, two 3-story and basement brick store and flat buildings, 406 and 408 North-av	15,000
William Frink, 2-story and basement brick flat building, 4544 Justine-st	2,500
James Powers, 2-story and basement brick flat building, 5322 Loomis-st	2,700
Patrick Griffen, 3-story and basement brick flat building, 3148 Lowe-av	5,000
A. J. O'Leary, 3-story and basement brick residence, 4011 Drexel-av	2,500
F. H. Parker, 3-story and basement brick store and flat building, 9917 Ewing-av	3,500
J. H. Williams, 3-story and basement brick flat building, 716 50th-st	6,600
V. Gustafson, 2-story and basement brick flat building, 6528 Drexel-av	8,000
Hull Biological Laboratories, four 4-story and basement brick laboratories and three brick and stone arcades, to be erected on 57th-st., east of Ellis-av	400,000

NEW CORPORATIONS.

NEW INCORPORATIONS WERE LICENSED by the Secretary of State at Springfield yesterday as follows:

The National Dental Parlors, at Chicago; without capital stock; to pull teeth without charge and general charity dental work; incorporators, N. Roy, H. H. Dorr, W. Carey.

Kurpinski Polish Singing Society of Chicago, at Chicago; without capital stock; social; incorporators, J. P. Mielcarek, J. M. Lilla, Alex. Dunczyk, and others.

The American Banking and Brokerage company, at Chicago; capital stock, $100,000; to deal in bonds, stocks, etc.; incorporators, W. B. Bryant, J. M. Hartley, Dill Joslin.

The Brooks Spring Seat Post company, at Chicago; capital stock, $25,000; to manufacture bicycles; incorporators, Howard K. Brooks, George A. Damon, George F. Wheeler.

The J. F. Lawrence Printing company, at Chicago, certified to an increase in directory from three to five.

Congress Lodge No. 171, order Brith Abraham, at Chicago, without capital stock; social; incorporators, L. Slott, H. Chester, J. M. Newberger.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—ELLIOTT: RACINE, WIS., NEXT Tuesday. Hotel Racine. FRED. Address W [illegible], Tribune office.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—SUPERFLUOUS HAIR ON LAdies' faces, moles, birthmarks, and other facial blemishes removed forever by regular physician. Trial treatment for hair FREE!!!
THE AMERICAN ELECTROLYSIS CO.,
Room 1420 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill.
9 to 5. Sundays, 10 to 1. 20 years' experience.

PERSONAL——15 CENTS A DAY.
—$1 A WEEK——$4 A MONTH—
—WILL BUY A DIAMOND OR A WATCH—
—ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE FREE—
LOFTIS BROS. & CO., 103 State, Columbus Bldg.
—OPEN SATURDAY EVENING—

PERSONAL—A. L. WILLARD, M. D., PHYSIcian and Surgeon, 235 State-st., makes a specialty of diseases of the feet; instant and painless removal of corns, bunions, and ingrowing nails; satisfaction guaranteed or no charge. Hours 9 to 5.

PERSONAL—DO YOU SPECULATE? SEND for book "How to Speculate Successfully on Limited Margins in Grain and Stocks"; mailed free. COMSTOCK, COATES & CO., Rialto Bg., Chicago.

PERSONAL — WORLD'S FAIR DIPLOMAS framed appropriately and reasonably. American Frame and Picture Co., 360 Dearborn-st.

PERSONAL—ROACHES, BUGS EXTERMINATED; no cure, no pay. F. E. BROWN, 180 31st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED — AN EXPERIENCED bookkeeper and examiner, with excellent references, familiar with corporation books, wants temporary employment by day or hour; will work [illegible]. Address C. L. BAINE, 1456 Indiana-av., 'Phone Express 638.

SITUATION WANTED—EXPERIENCED BOOKkeeper, energetic, accurate, rapid, hard worker; large experience manufacturing and wholesale houses; A1 city references; $15. Address W 362, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CASHIER OR GENeral bookkeeper in a wholesale house; 15 years' experience; can furnish best of references and security. Address W 498, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN, 21, well educated, in wholesale house or office; refs. Address W 363, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN AS asst. bookkeeper; experienced. Address W 475, Tribune office.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—TRAVELER—BRIGHT young American, just returned from Germany, wants position with good firm; sold goods very successfully in Ohio and Pennsylvania two years; reference, etc. J. H. H., 35 McGraw Building, Detroit, Mich.

SITUATION WANTED—SELL TO TRADE DRY goods or notions; wholesale, city, or country. Address W 483, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT young dry goods salesman; 5 years' experience; best references. Address W 493, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—A PROMINENT NEW York cutter of fine tailoring will entertain a proposition from representative firm. Address Y H 45, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERT BICYCLE man; willing take charge of shop if required. Address W 608, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—FIRST-CLASS COOK on meat and pastry; references; city or country. Address W 488, Tribune office.

House Servants.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FRENCHMAN IN private family for general housework; city or country; experience; good reference. Address W 495, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN OR ON a horse or stoc farm; single man, native American, 30; don't drink, chew, or smoke; was raised on stock farm; used to handling horses; can break colts or young horses, milk cows, or tend garden; 1½ years in Chicago; good references. Address W 462, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — AS COACHMAN; good, steady man; understands care of fine horses and carriages; can milk and be generally useful; good city references. Address 837½ 54th-st. M.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT coachman, city or country; understands all kinds of work around gentleman's place; willing and obliging; best references. E C 375, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN as coachman; one who is thoroughly experienced in that capacity; can furnish first-class city references. Address W 629, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—COACHMAN; FIRST-class in every respect; Scotchman; can handle four-in-hand; a good whip; best references. Address W 473, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A DANE, IN city or one of the suburbs, as coachman and to care for garden; references; wages $15 to $20 a month. Address C. R., 615 Davis-st.

SITUATION WANTED—COACHMAN; GOOD horseman; stranger; best ref. W 416, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—COACHMAN, UNDERstanding wagon and horses. W 491, Tribune.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GENTLEMAN STEnographer and typewriter, Rem.; experienced; good reference. Address W 624, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED man of good executive ability and business experience desires position as manager of European hotel or first-class saloon in business district. Address W 291, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN; understands how to drive, care for horses, milk, work around the house. AXEL KRARUP.

SITUATION WANTED—A GOOD COLLECTOR desires situation to work forenoons or afternoons; can furnish good references and bond. Address W [illegible], Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED man on spices, baking powders, dry and wet mustard, table sauce. W 417, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN, 19, [illegible] work and assist on books; have studied bookkeeping. Address W 485, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED — BY THOROUGHLY competent and experienced young lady [illegible] bookkeeper, cashier, correspondent, etc.; would prefer hotel for the season. Address W 208, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BOOKKEEPER AND stenographer, 5 years' experience, desires position; best references. Address W 278, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY 2 YOUNG LADIES for reception work in office; small salary to start. Address W 476, Tribune office.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY AS nurse or chambermaid in first-class private family; city or suburbs. D. VAUGHN, 114 Locust-st., Aurora-Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL IN an American family to care for children or second girl. Address W 407, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG SWEDish girl, new-comer; general housework. 827 [illegible] ANDERSON.

SITUATION WANTED—AS A COMPETENT cook in first-class boarding-house or private family. Rear 207 43d-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG, HEALTHY [illegible] woman, a position in a good family as wet nurse. Address W 611, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN; [illegible] best of references. Address W 609, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS LAUNDRESS OR [illegible]. Call 371 24th-st., Flat 2.

SITUATION WANTED—LAUNDRESS WISHES work by the day. W 485, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AMERICAN LADY as housekeeper in widower's home. Address JENNIE MOORE, 1552 Congress-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY WIDOW AS HOUSEkeeper; small wages. 1309 Wabash-av.

Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

SITUATION WANTED — BY DRESSMAKER from New York; perfect cut and fit guaranteed; $1.50 per day; work taken home; also local reference given. Address B S 432, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SEAMSTRESS, IN families; 75c day; plain sewing. D C 316, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED dressmaker, work in family and take work home; fit guaranteed. 774 W. Congress-st.

SITUATION WANTED—DRESSMAKER, COMpetent fitter, designer; will sew by day in families. Address 341 W. Van Buren-st.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY STENOGrapher; experienced, competent, and trustworthy; can guarantee first-class work. Address W 267, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY STENOGRAPHER, rapid Rem., permanent or temporary. Address W 603, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED — BUSINESS HOUSES supplied GRATIS with stenographers of any grade. J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Bldg.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED — BY A GOOD LADY organist in a church; will give services for a time free of charge in view of permanent position. Address W 380, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

DRUG CLERK—TO WORK FROM 6 TO 12 P. M.; Scandinavian preferred. Address W 601, Tribune office.

YOUNG MAN—BRIGHT, FAMILIAR WITH OFfice work, good penman and good at figures; some experience in bookkeeping preferred. Address W 628, Tribune office.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR—GEO. L. STEVENS, 86 Fifth-av.

CANVASSERS—IN INDIANA, ILLINOIS, IOWA, Minnesota, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Nebraska; one or two in each county. Address, with references for particulars, Self-Heating Washing Machine Co., Evansville, Ind.

SALESMAN—SIDE LINE; GOOD SALESMAN can secure protected route, with free samples [weight 20 lbs., cost $30], from high-rated old establishment; amounts large; coms. average $15 to $25 weekly. Factory, P. O. 1371, New York.

SALESMAN—FOR TAILORING HOUSE TO TAKE orders from sample suit; $10 up; salary and commission. Address V 640, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—GOOD HARDWARE SALESMAN, who has established city trade. W 492, Tribune.

SALESMEN—TO SHOW OUR CIGARS TO dealers; $150 monthly salary and expenses; inexperienced men less. FOLK RICHIE & CO., St. Louis.

SALESMEN—EXPERIENCED MEN FOR McKinley bust in and out of city. 149 N. Desplaines-st.

SALESMEN—FIRST-CLASS SIDE LINE TO general trade; profitable. 32, 152 Lake-st.

Boys.

BOY—MESSENGER, BY LARGE WHOLESALE house; salary $3 per week; must live with parents and come well recommended. Address W 607, Tribune office.

BOY—OFFICE, WEST SIDE MANUFACTURing concern. Address in own handwriting and give references. W 620, Tribune office.

BOY—ERRAND AND OFFICE; MUST BE HONest and reliable; good references and $50 security required. Address W 617, Tribune office.

BOY—BRIGHT, FOR GENERAL OFFICE work. Address W 496, Tribune office.

Trades.

ASSISTANT FOREMAN—FOR FINISHING DEpartment of an Eastern car manufacturer; steady employment and chance for advancement; state where formerly employed. Address W 212, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEWRITER—FOR one of the larger packing companies; a young man, expert, accurate, and intelligent. Address W 627, Tribune office.

Employment Agencies.

BILL CLERK—YOUNG MAN, AGE 21; RAPID writer; $12. 269 Dearborn-st., Room 204.

BOOKKEEPERS, CREDIT MEN, MANAGERS, stenographers, etc.; places with largest business houses; no payment required in advance. Mercantile Exchange, 185 Dearborn-st., Room 152.

BOY—AGE 16, FOR ERRANDS, ETC.; $4. 269 Dearborn-st., Room 204.

WANTED—YOUNG MEN TO LEARN BARBER trade. Chicago Barber School, 283 So. Clark-st. Call or send for catalogue.

Miscellaneous.

MAN—RELIABLE AND COMPETENT, WHO can manage branch business for well established house on high grade article already introduced and invest $1,200 to $1,800 in same to be carried at his headquarters; salary $125 per month and share of profits. Address V 623, Tribune office.

MANAGER—AND FOUR SALESMEN—FOR business in this city. Address W 613, Tribune office.

MEN—TO SELL RUGS, WRINGERS, CLOCKS, albums, silverware, lace and chenille curtains, clothing, and dress goods on easy payments; good inducements to hustlers. C. F. ADAMS CO., 211 State-st., 3d floor.

MEN—WILL GIVE PERMANENT EMPLOYment to 4 good men; pay weekly. Call 8-9 a. m., 6 Colorado-av.

MEN—TEN MEN OF GOOD ADDRESS TO TAKE orders; liberal commission. 510 S. State, after 8 a. m.

SOLICITORS, AGENTS, SALESMEN, WITH references; $30 week. Room 905, 153 La Salle-st.

WANTED—AN IDEA. WRITE JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., patent attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their $1,800 prize offer and list of 1,000 inventions wanted.

YOUNG MAN—SMART; TO COLLECT RENTS; widow lady's property; salary $15 weekly; good references and $100 cash deposit required; state age and particulars. Address W 460, Tribune.

YOUNG MAN—GOOD-APPEARING YOUNG man to take full charge of first-class cigar store in city; first-class references and $50 cash deposit required. Address W 442, Tribune office.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SALESLADIES—EXPERIENCED, WAIST; APply in department 10 a. m. FRANK BROTHERS.

Domestics.

GIRL—1ST FLAT, 1010 GARFIELD-BLVD (55th-st.), near Prairie-av.; 3 in family.

GIRL—571 HARRISON-ST. MRS. T. MANley.

HOUSEWORK — RELIABLE, EXPERIENCED girl, general housework, private family, in suburb; no washing; wages $4. W 467, Tribune.

HOUSEWORK—4520 PRAIRIE-AV., GOOD GIRL for general housework in family with children, where second girl is kept.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; German, Norwegian, or Swedish. Call at 456 36th-st., corner Armour-av.

HOUSEWORK—GENERAL; GERMAN GIRL; must be good cook. Call 4223 Michigan-av.

NURSE GIRL—COMPETENT GERMAN-AMERican; call between 9 and 1 o'clock. 1932 Berry-av., Lake View.

WASH WOMAN—FOR MONDAY; FIRST-class; honest. 5401 Jefferson-av.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER—YOUNG LADY, THORoughly experienced; give reference and salary wanted. Address W 605, Tribune office.

Employment Agencies.

LADIES—WE GUARANTEE EVERY LADY that learns the barber trade a steady situation at $12.00 weekly after first two months. Chicago Barber School, 283 S. Clark-st.

Miscellaneous.

LADIES—20, TO DO PIECE AT HOME; INstructions, $1; steady work. Room 1526 Masonic Temple.

LADY—A BRIGHT UNINCUMBERED LADY desirous to study medicine and engage in medical publications in a well-established doctor's office. Address V 454, Tribune office.

LADY—YOUNG, NOT AFRAID OF WORK; salary. Room 21, 195 La Salle-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

ROOM—AND BOARD—FIRST-CLASS AT REAsonable rate, 1 block from street car, 2 blocks from lake shore, 3 blocks from Ill. Central, 15 minutes down-town. W 615, Tribune office.

1524 MASONIC TEMPLE—INFORM FRIENDS we are making extensive preparations for convention visitors. Room or board. Information free.

TO RENT—1313 MICHIGAN-AV., NICELY FURnished rooms, with or without board.

3024 PRAIRIE-AV.—DOUBLE AND SINGLE rooms, with board; $4 to $5 per week.

1606 MICHIGAN-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS, with board; reasonable rates; walking distance.

North Side.

357 LA SALLE-AV.—CHOICE LOCATION, cool, light rooms, nicely furnished; refined surroundings; excellent table; low rates for summer.

487-489 LA SALLE-AV.—ROOMS AND BOARD; near Lincoln Park. MRS. CREWELL.

264 ONTARIO-ST.—DOUBLE AND SINGLE cool front rooms; board optional; summer prices.

West Side.

669 MONROE—VERY PLEASANT SINGLE AND connecting rooms; use of piano and parlor; excellent board; terms reasonable.

Miscellaneous.

ALL PERSONS DESIRING ROOMS OR BOARD call Room 84, 115 Dearborn-st.; information free.

501 ASHLAND BLOCK—FOR ROOM OR BOARD, city or suburbs; no expense. Phone, Main 3333.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD — EXCLUSIVE, IN AMERICAN widow's family by a cultured Russian gentleman; accommodations must be first-class and reasonable. Address W 639, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOM—MAN AND WIFE, with boy 2 years; must be near 39th-st. Illinois Central depot. Address W 472, Tribune office.

BOARD—WITH ROOM AND ATTENTION FOR an invalid lady. Address, with terms, W 600, Tribune office.

BOARD—THE MARY KELLEY AGENCY WILL secure you boarders. Call R. 84, 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—ONE OR TWO ELEGANTLY FURnished front rooms; gentlemen or ladies. 1442 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—ROOMS—STAMFORD HOTEL, 1254 Michigan-blvd., elegant front rooms, with or without private baths; electric light, hot and cold water, steam heat in all rooms; fine family hotel; first-class in all respects; fireproof; European or American; cuisine unexcelled; terms reasonable. Call and examine. BISHOP & PHILPOT, Proprietors.

TO RENT—ROOMS, HOTEL "RAINIER," COTtage Grove-av. and 33d-st.; single and en suite; American and European; strictly first-class; prices reduced. Call at office, 55 33d-st.

TO RENT—VERY LARGE FINELY FURNISHed room and kitchen for light housekeeping; view to Michigan-blvd.; all improvements; cheap rent. RUPPERT, 4245 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTments to bachelors; all conveniences. The Cambridge, 39th and Ellis-av.

TO RENT—1524 MASONIC TEMPLE—PROCURE your rooms or home through us; have command of best locations. Call. No expense.

TO RENT — HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms, for bachelors only. The Groveland, 31st and Groveland-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, ONE SQUARE from Postoffice; thoroughly respectable. Call at Room 6, 116 East Monroe-st.

TO RENT—63 E. 18TH-ST., FLAT 9, NICELY-furnished front rooms; bath, elevator.

West Side.

TO RENT—153 AND 155 S. WOOD-ST., VERY desirable furnished housekeeping rooms by the week; parties that are boarding will do well to see these rooms.

TO RENT—TWO NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, one front room, with use of parlor; home comforts; refined, quiet gentlemen or gentleman and wife. Apply to 1457 Jackson-blvd.

TO RENT—$8 PER MONTH; 5 ROOMS, WITH bath. 146 York-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—LARGE, STEAM-HEATED ROOM, suitable for 2 gentlemen; also single room, modern; private family; walking distance. 339 E. Ohio-st.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—ROOMS; FULL DESCRIPTION; NO expense. Rent Directory, 436 Unity Building.

WANTED—ROOMS.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM ON the North Side, July 10, by young couple. Address W 480, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—3248 WABASH-AV., ELEGANT modern 10-room residence in excellent order. Apply PETER F. WOLFF, 218 La Salle-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—ON WEST SIDE—A FURNISHED house at half price to reliable family; references required. Address W 619, Tribune office.

North Side.

TO RENT—NICE HOUSE, 13 ROOMS, CHOICE location, $65. 219 Ohio, near Dearborn-av.

Suburban.

TO RENT—AT MAYFAIR—A SUMMER RESIdence, furnished; beautiful grounds; only eight miles from Court-House; steam and electric car facilities; also 3 flats at Mayfair. Inquire of
L. SILVERMAN,
261 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT — ELMHURST—NO. 1 LAUNDRY and dwelling; 10 rooms. Call or address
H. L. GLOS, Elmhurst, Ill.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—MODERN RESIDENCE, FURnished or unfurnished; bargain. W 604, Tribune.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—

FOR HIGH-CLASS TENANTS.

LARGE ELEGANT APARTMENTS.

We have several very high-grade apartments for which we wish to secure tenants of the better class who desire
REFINED SURROUNDINGS, ETC.
To acceptable parties who anticipate taking such apartments in the fall we will offer unusual inducements by giving
FREE RENT FOR SUMMER MONTHS,
with immediate possession. Apply to
RHODES BROS. & CO., 515 Home Ins. Bldg.

TO RENT—"CURTIS," S. E. COR. MONROE-av. and 55th-st., elegant 4 and 5 rooms; steam heat, janitor, etc.; finest in the city for the money. Come and see them. Janitor at bldg., or
J. GRAFTON PARKER & CO.,
701-702, 100 Washington-st.

TO RENT—"THE ESMOND," 25TH-ST., BEtween Michigan and Wabash-avs.; high-class light 4 and 5 room apartments; no dark rooms; steam heat, hot water, gas ranges, janitor service; all modern conveniences; $30, $32.50, and $35. BARNES & PARISH, 157 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—4 AND 5-ROOM FLATS, S. E. COR. Grand-blvd. and 41st-st.; beautiful location, hardwood finish, steam heat, hot water, gas ranges, $20 to $35; inquire of janitor on premises, or call at our office.
H. O. STONE & CO.,
206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FLAT, BARGAIN, 6 ROOMS [ALL modern]; light and airy; elegant building and neighborhood, near Illinois Central Board of Trade and cable trains; price will surprise you.
HUBBLE & CO., 118 E. 43d-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED 8-ROOM steam-heated flat, South Side, fine view of boulevard; near 35th-st., July 1 to April 30; rent, furnished, $40. Address W 490, Tribune office.

TO RENT—CHOICE 7-ROOM FLAT IN THE "Rosalie," 57th-st. and Rosalie-ct.; south exposure and all light rooms; janitor will show; rent only $25. CHANDLER & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—4, 5, 7 ROOMS, BATH, $20 UP; 4 rooms, no bath, $15, $16, $18; steam heat, hot water, elevator; strictly modern. 3105 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—NEW 7-ROOM MODERN FLATS; steam. 4535 St. Lawrence-av.

TO RENT—7 AND 8 ROOM FLATS; NO HEAT. 2944 Groveland-av.

West Side.

TO RENT—$8 PER MONTH; ONE FLAT; 497 S. Western-av.
$10 per month; one flat; 525 S. Western-av.
$10 per month; one flat, with bathroom; 557 S. Western-av.
$14 per month; elegant cottage; 1183 Grenshaw-st.
Inquire 1138 Harvard-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—AT A CONCESSION—7-ROOM CORner apartment, 7th floor, The Plaza; 5 windows overlooking lake; extra rooms for servants; present occupants going abroad. Inquire 719, by the hotel.

TO RENT—CHOICE 6-ROOM FLATS; JEWEL gas ranges; fine decorations; southwest corner Clark-st. and Belmont-av.; $15 to $20; janitor.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—FLATS AND HOUSES ALL OVER the city; send or call for printed list, issued weekly. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

WANTED—FLATS.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED FLAT, modern; full particulars, terms; also private room. Address W 622, Tribune office.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE STORE—
A portion of a fine large double store on Wabash-av., west side of avenue, between Jackson and Van Buren-sts., with electric lights and steam heat included; very desirable stand for art goods, bicycles, jewelry, etc.; would exchange lease for smaller store near same locality; write stating, if a store for exchange, where located. Address W 499, Tribune office.

West Side.

TO RENT—
$17 per month, elegant store, 576 Ogden-av.
$18 per month, elegant store, 555 S. Western-av.
$16 per month, elegant store, 453 S. Western-av.
Inquire 1138 Harvard-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—
A few choice offices in the Garden City Building, n. w. corner 5th-av. and Randolph-st., well adapted for manufacturers' agents; all modern conveniences. Apply to J. S. MEYER,
Room 208, 56 5th-av.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM, OR HALF FINE OFfice, overlooking the lake; telephone privileges. Room 1528 Manhattan Bldg., 315 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN OVER 20 BUILDINGS.
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

Lofts.

TO RENT—LOFTS FOR MANUFACTURING, storage, or salesrooms, in the business districts.
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—HOTELS.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED, HOtel Woodbine, 60th and Princeton-av., Englewood, 80 rooms; seven suburban trains within few blocks; 5-cent fare.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—
Four-story brick building at the North Pier, lately occupied by the Interior Building company; suitable for wood working or light manufacturing.
OGDEN, SHELDON & CO.,
36 Clark-st.

TO RENT—153-155 W. JACKSON-ST., LARGE light floors for manufacturing; steam heat, power, freight, passenger elevators; see engineer.

TO RENT—STORES AND BUILDINGS OF ALL kinds. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

AGENTS WANTED.

A BONANZA FOR AGENTS—MURAT HALstead's great illustrated book, "Cuba's Struggle for Freedom"; agents coin money; outfit free to workers. National Pub. Co., Lakeside Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS—TO SELL THE LATEST NOVELTY IN accident insurance; liberal contracts with perpetual renewal proviso. Write Travelers' Preferred Accident Association, Security Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS, CANVASSERS, STREET MEN, BOYS, to sell McKinley portraits; two colors; 22x28; $3.50 per hundred; sample, 10c; order quick.
BARCLAY & CO., Publishers, Cincinnati, O.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—$300 BUYS A NEW BASSIE GRANit monument fresh from Vermont; will take diamonds. Address W 621, Tribune office.

ROOFING.

FORD'S A B C ROOFING WILL LAST 50 YEARS on any building. Old gravel roofs repaired. The Ford Roofing Co., 172 Washington-st.

PROFESSIONAL.

WAGES QUICKLY COLLECTED, COSTS ADvanced, law business. 134 E. Washington, 417.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE — BARGAINS — FORECLOSURE prices; investigate. C. L. NORTON, 205 La Salle.

FOR SALE—IMPROVED PROPERTY, NORTH-av., $12,000; part cash, balance time. Address W 489, Tribune office.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—6837 CALUMET-AV., $3,000, $15 per mo., new, modern 6-room, 2-story brick house; cement cellar, furnace, bath, etc.; bargain.
GEO. M. FADNER, 159 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—AT $50 PER FOOT, 50 FEET, Prairie-av. and 62d-st.
L. S. ALDRICH, 420, 85 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS—HOUSES AND LOTS.
F. F. JUDD & CO., 84 La Salle and 323 W. 63d.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—FOUR-STORY STONE FRONT, seven-flat building, paying 8 per cent net. Address Owner, 305, 59 Dearborn-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—$18 TO $35 MONTHLY PAYMENTS; 6 to 8 room modern suburban homes; circular showing plans, location, etc., mailed free. CHAS. H. WORCESTER, R. 330, 187 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—OAK PARK AND RIVER FOREST houses and lots. THOS. H. GALE, 84 La Salle-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—ELEGANT SUMmer resorts and homes with beautiful lake frontage; from 3 to 80 acres of land; lots of fruit, garden truck, etc.; modern houses 12 to 20 rooms; in Michigan; boats from Chicago at the door; prices $2,000 to $3,500; call and investigate no trouble. C. S. FORD, 1305 Masonic Temple.

CALIFORNIA AND FRUIT LANDS.

FOR SALE—SALT RIVER VALLEY FRUIT and farm lands, $25 and upward per acre; perfect irrigation; superb climate; cheap excursions; send for pamphlet. Arizona Improvement company, 812, 171 La Salle-st., Chicago.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—VACANT AND CASH OR EXchange for flat building, equity in house, 7 rooms, 50x167 feet, incumbrance $1,500, equity $3,000; also 9-room house, 50x125 feet, inc. $2,700; equity $2,800; both at Windsor Park. W 610, Tribune.

WANTED—1 TO 10 ACRES, SOUTH OF CALvary; must be cheap for cash.
HIBBARD PORTER & BRO., 175 Dearborn-st.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

WANTED—GOOD EQUITIES IN CITY REAL ESTATE for stock $20,000; merchandise. Financial Trust, 226 La Salle.

WE HAVE $35,000 HOTEL IN GOOD ILLINOIS town to exchange for good Illinois farming land. Financial Trust, 226 La Salle.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES
ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.
R. PRINDIVILLE, R. 517 Chi. Stock Exchange.

A LARGE SUM TO LOAN IN AMOUNTS TO suit on Chicago real estate at low rates. Prompt attention. Building loans made.
J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & CO.,
Main Floor, 95 Dearborn-st.

A SPECIAL FUND OF $500,000 TO LOAN ON improved Chicago real estate in sums to suit borrowers, 5, 5½, and 6 per cent.
J. GRAFTON PARKER & CO.,
701, 100 Washington-st.

GREENEBAUM SONS, BANKERS,
83 and 85 Dearborn-st.
LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT on improved Chicago real estate; building loans.
LOEB & GATZERT,
125 La Salle-st.

WESTERN STATE BANK, SUCCESSOR TO Peterson & Bay, bankers, s. w. cor. La Salle and Randolph-sts., loans money on Chicago real estate at lowest rates; no delay.

HART & FRANK, 92 AND 94 WASHINGTON-st.; loans on Chicago real estate and building loans made at lowest rates; 1st mortgage for sale.

ARE PREPARED TO LOAN 60 PER CENT value of property on first and second mortgages. HAYES & WALKER, 903 New Stock Exchange.

FIRST MORTGAGE LOANS ON CHICAGO real estate at lowest rates; also building loans. ROSE, QUINLAN & CO., 70 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CHICAGO real estate at lowest current rates.
KOZMINSKI & CO., 164 Randolph-st.

MEAD & COE, 100 WASHINGTON-ST.—MONEY to loan at lowest market rates, on Chicago real estate security; first mortgages for sale.

LOANS—ANY AMOUNT; LOWEST INTEREST, improved or vacant, SMALL EXPENSE, no delay; best see me first. Goldman, 420, 145 La Salle.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL estate in Chicago, Evanston, and suburbs, 5, 5½, and 6 per cent. O. F. GIBBS & CO., 125 La Salle.

MONEY TO LOAN ON APPROVED CITY IMproved property at 5 per cent. Apply at Union Trust Co., 133 Dearborn-st.

LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE at lowest rates. Privilege of prepayment. HOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY, 204 Dearborn-st.

TO LOAN—$1,000 TO $50,000 ON FIRST MORTgage; Chicago money; no delay; no other business. WILL H. MOORE, bank floor, 204 Dearborn.

$2,500 OR $3,000 TO LOAN ON IMPROVED property of at least double value. WILSON & WARE, Attorneys, 189 La Salle-st.

PRIVATE PARTY WILL MAKE LARGE AND small real estate loans at usual rates. Address J M 149, Tribune office.

WILLIAM A. BOND & CO., 115 DEARBORN-st., make loans on real estate.

LOANS ON IMPROVED OR VACANT; 6 P. C. C. H. GOODYKOONTZ & CO., 917 Cham. Com.

PRIVATE FUND OF $78,000 AT USUAL RATES. Address J M 132, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

AS TO MONEY—DO YOU WANT ANY? I LOAN on easy terms on furniture, pianos, without removal, on warehouse receipts, etc. I loan money for the interest, and do not want your goods or property, so you need have no fear of losing them. Payments arranged in monthly installment plan or to suit your convenience. No charges taken out. You get the full amount of the loan in cash. Business done quietly without publicity. Loans made to store clerks on plain note. ALPHEUS M. SMITH, Investment Banker, 100 Washington-st., Room 901.

CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
175 Dearborn-st., Rooms 18 and 19.
Makes loans of any size, large or small, on household goods, pianos, horses, wagons, and warehouse receipts at very lowest rates; loans can be paid at any time. If you need a loan please call on us.
CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
175 DEARBORN-ST., ROOMS 18 AND 19,
OR HAYMARKET THEATER BUILDING,
161 W. MADISON-ST., ROOM 14.

FIDELITY MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
94 WASHINGTON-ST., 1ST FLOOR, ROOM 8,
BETWEEN CLARK AND DEARBORN,
351 63D-ST., COR. OF YALE, ENGLEWOOD,
AND 9215 COMMERCIAL-AV. [ROOM 1 COLUMBIA BLOCK], SOUTH CHICAGO.
Loans on furniture, pianos, horses, wagons, etc., without removal.

MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES ON SECURED NOTES, FURNITURE, PIANOS, WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS. F. G. WRIGHT, 409 1ST NAT'L BANK BLDG., 164 DEARBORN-ST.

LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES PURCHASED; highest value; loans on same. RICHARD HERZFELD, 171 La Salle-st., R. 617, cor. Monroe.

MONEY LOANED ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, and jewelry. RICHTER & FOSTER, 167 Dearborn-st., Room 208, formerly 344 State-st.

MONEY LOANED ON SECURED NOTES, mortgages, warrants, and other collaterals. SHIELDS & BRO., 95 Clark-st., Room 220.

LOAN ON AND PURCHASE LIFE POLICIES; legal interest. Room 313, 108 Dearborn-st.

ALL SAVE MONEY GETTING MY RATES ON furniture loans. WILLIAMS, 69 Dearborn, 28.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITALS

MRS. DR. BELLE HANNA, SKILLFUL, SCIentific treatment of all diseases of women; elegant private home for patients. 3118 Wabash-av.; take elevated or State-st. cable to 31st-st.

HE CURES CONSUMPTION—
DR. W. A. SHEPARD of Elgin, Ill., has opened offices, Suite 1013 Masonic Temple, on account of Chicago patients. Office hours, 10:30 to 3:30.

DR. W. CARROLL, OLDEST ESTABLISHED and only expert specialist in city treating special, private, and nervous diseases, lost vigor, etc.; advice free; med. $1. Call or write. 182 State-st.

LADIES, NO DIFFERENCE WHAT YOUR troubles, consult Dr. Thomas Graham, the well-known specialist in diseases of women. 114 Dearborn-st., Room 1109; hours, 10 to 6.

DR. HATHAWAY & CO., 70 DEARBORN-ST., Chicago's successful specialist in diseases peculiar to men and women. Letters answered.

MRS. DR. ZARA, NO. 361 WASHINGTON-BLVD., treats skillfully female complaints and irregularities; room and board if desired; letters answered.

DR. IDA VON SCHULZ, 104 WELLS-ST., SPEcialist in all special and delicate diseases of woman; 22 years' practice. Private home.

LEGAL NOTICES AND PROPOSALS.

SALE OF LUBRICATING OIL.
On June 29th, 1896,
at the front door of the Court House of Wood County, West Virginia, between the hours of 2 and 4 p. m., I will offer for sale, at public auction, about nineteen hundred barrels [1,900 bbls.] of West Virginia pure, natural Lubricating Oil. This is known as the Harkness Oil. Gravity, 28 4-10; cold test, far below zero. It has never been treated in any way; is pure, clean, natural, heavy oil, stored in an iron tank at Parkersburg, West Virginia. The attention of railroads and other large consumers is especially called to it. This oil has been stored for many years.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash.

Inquiries can be made of the Philadelphia Trust, Safe Deposit and Insurance Company, No. 413 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, or of the undersigned.

J. W. DUDLEY,
Sheriff of Wood County, W. Va., and as such Administrator de bonis non with the will annexed of Samuel Simes, dec'd.
J. W. VANDERVORT, Att'y, Parkersburg, W. Va.

CLOTHING.

A. S., 474 N. CLARK-ST., 2D FLOOR, PAYS the highest price for gentlemen's cast-off clothing; orders by mail promptly attended to.

CASH FOR ENTIRE STOCK OF SHOES OR other merchandise. Address Merchandise Purchasing Co., 132 Market-st.

COINS, STAMPS, PICTURES, ETC.

RARE COINS AND STAMPS BOUGHT AND sold. STEVENS & CO., 69 Dearborn-st.

U. S. COIN AND STAMP EX., 1130 MASONIC Temple; est. 1878; 30-page coin catalogue, 12c.

STORAGE.

GEORGE PARRY, WAREHOUSE FOR STORage of furniture, pianos, etc. Established 1871. Furniture moved, packed, and shipped. 350, 352 Wabash-av. Tel. M. 1548.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THE CYCLONE AT ST. LOUIS RECENTLY cut a terrible swath; it cut buildings in two in the middle, cut bridges in two in the center, cut trees and telegraph poles completely down; but we have not learned as yet of its cutting any pianos or prices in two. We are going to start in from today and have a little "CYCLONE" of our own in the way of "cutting" prices for the dull summer months, on DECKER BROS., ESTEY, CAMP & CO., AND ARION PIANOS.

The Estey & Camp "Cyclone" has cut the prices on the following pianos
SQUARE IN TWO IN THE MIDDLE:

Gilbert upright, dark case	$125
Arion upright, dark case	150
Arion upright, mahogany case	175
Estey upright, dark case	200
Camp & Co. upright, dark case	225
Camp & Co. upright, mahogany case	250
Estey upright, walnut case	250
Estey upright, Circassian walnut	275
Mathushek upright, dark case	275
Mathushek baby grand, dark case	300

Tuning, repairing, and moving done.
ESTEY & CAMP,
233 State-st., and 49-51-53 Jackson-st.

ITEMS OF NEEDLESS EXPENSE
are avoided by purchasing
THE HIGH-GRADE KIMBALL PIANO.

Patti, Nordica, Tamagno, Alvary, Calve, Eames, the De Reszke brothers, and the leading members of all the Grand Opera Companies that have appeared in Chicago in recent years have recorded their enthusiastic praises of the Kimball piano.

The Kimball pianos are manufactured in Chicago and sold at manufacturers' prices. They are sold at a valuation proportioned to expense of production and restricted to actual and absolute worth.

There are many excellent pianos brought to the West, but the price at which they are sold cannot be limited to their actual value. The railways charge for bringing them here, the merchant adds his profit, and the expense of handling and selling them. All those bills are added to the original valuation—added to the price—and footed by the purchaser. This excess of taxation is avoided by purchasing direct of
W. W. KIMBALL CO.,
Wabash-av., near Jackson-st., Chicago.

LYON, POTTER & CO.,
STEINWAY HALL,
17 VAN BUREN-ST.
Western representatives for
STEINWAY PIANOS.
Also for A. B. Chase, Vose & Sons, Sterling, and Huntington
PIANOS.
Special offerings of slightly used and practically new UPRIGHTS at very low prices.
CASH OR INSTALLMENTS.
Second-hand squares, $25 upwards.
Second-hand grands, $150 upwards.
LYON, POTTER & CO.,
17 VAN BUREN-ST.
Bet. Wabash and Michigan-avs.

CLAYTON F. SUMMY CO., 220 WABASH-AV., represent CHICKERING, GABLER, and MARSHALL & WENDELL Pianos. Upright and Square Pianos of various makes taken in exchange will be sold at a great sacrifice.
CLAYTON F. SUMMY CO., 220 WABASH-AV.

ADAM SCHAAF, MANUFACTURER OF HIGH-GRADE PIANOS, low prices; easy terms; second-hand pianos, all makes. Uprights, $85, $125, to $165 each; square pianos, $15 to $65 each; organs, $15 to $45 each. New pianos to rent; one year's rental allowed if purchased; pianos tuned, repaired, moved, stored, and exchanged. Established 1873.
ADAM SCHAAF,
276 W. Madison-st., corner Morgan.

WHY TRY EXPERIMENTS—
When you can get HALLET & DAVIS' PIANOS direct from the makers at makers' prices? They cost only a trifle more than ordinary pianos, and last a LIFE TIME.
Prices and terms to suit all.
Second-hand pianos from $35 upward.
Second-hand organs from $20 upward.
Pianos for rent from $2 per month and upward.
Tuning, repairing, moving, etc.
HALLET & DAVIS CO.,
239-241 Wabash-av., cor. Jackson-st.
Factory, Boston. Established 1839.

GREAT BARGAINS—AT CHASE BROTHERS' PIANO STORE.
25 upright pianos only slightly used, $100 to $175 and upward. Almost every make and fully warranted. Easiest time payments in the city.
CHASE BROTHERS PIANO CO.,
Cor. Wabash-av. and Congress-st.
Opposite Auditorium.

A NUMBER OF STEINWAY AND KNABE UPright pianos; also 1 Vose & Sons upright, 1 Sterling upright, 1 Chickering upright; prices from $125 up; payments to suit purchasers; pianos to rent; rent allowed if purchased. STEGER & CO., 235 Wabash-av., corner Jackson-st.

CLEARING SALE OF UPRIGHT PIANOS.

1 Thompson mahogany, large, fancy	$125
1 Mathushek, rosewood, splendid tone	135
1 Decker Bros., in excellent condition, at	175
1 Colby, large fancy oak, new	225

The Thompson Music Co., 221 Wabash-av.

EXCELLENT UPRIGHT PIANO, FINE CONDItion, $140; $6 monthly; Knabe; bargain.
WISSNER, 22 Van Buren-st.

BEAUTIFUL UPRIGHT PIANO, $175; $6 monthly; Steinway; bargain.
WISSNER, 22 Van Buren-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRY GOODS and millinery house in a city of 100,000 inhabitants, within 12 hours' ride of Chicago, doing the largest and leading business in the town, is having a new store house built on the best corner in the city and wish to lease the following departments: Groceries, house furnishing goods, boys' clothing, gent's furnishing goods, and carpets. Parties interested must be live, energetic businessmen with clean records and sufficient capital. Store house will be finished about Oct. 1. For particulars apply to LOUIS EISENDRATH, 244 E. Jackson-st.

WANTED—ADDITIONAL WORKING CAPITAL to extend a well-established manufacturing business; good profits; investor to take charge of sales department; state full particulars. Address W 292, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—THE ANTHONY GREENHOUSES, long established, popular, well known greenhouse and cut flower business; well stocked; a bargain; terms reasonable. DEAMUD, care Vaughan's Seed Store, 84 Randolph-st.

$600 TAKES WELL ESTABLISHED BAKERY, confectionery, and ice cream parlor, located on South Side; sales average $25 a day; books open to inspection; good opening for lady. Address W 264, Tribune office.

WHY IT PAYS TO ATTEND ALBRO'S FRENCH millinery and dress cutting schools—the only school that furnishes material to work on. Entire fall and spring trade thoroughly taught, $20. Two costumes and hat free. 63 18th-st.

FOR SALE—MANUFACTURING BUSINESS, flavoring extracts, bottlers' and druggists' supplies; incorporated; established trade; well advertised. Address W 314, Tribune office.

A YOUNG MAN WITH SOME CAPITAL SEEKing an attractive, profitable business, write or call on DEAMUD, florist, care Vaughan's Seed Store, 84 Randolph-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOTEL, UNFURnished, in some good business location; have new furniture complete for a 50-room hotel. Address C. J. BOARDMAN, care of Gore's Hotel, Chicago.

IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR PAYING MFG. business, 100 per cent profit, monopoly, call and investigate at store, 18 Adams-st.

$300 BUYS FINE CIGAR STAND IN FINE OFfice building; paying well. Chicago Business Exchange, 59 Dearborn-st., Room 211.

FINE MILLINERY AND HAIR STORE ON West Side; $250 takes it; living rooms. Chicago Business Exchange, 59 Dearborn-st., Room 211.

FOR SALE—ROOMING-HOUSE, 16 ROOMS, well furnished; cheap; central location. 100 Washington-st., Room 516.

$250 INVESTED EARNS $85 WEEKLY; PROSpectus, proofs free. F. DALY, 1293 Broadway, New York.

WE HAVE $20,000 MERCHANDISE TO TRADE for good city equities. Financial Trust, 226 La Salle.

$500, HALF DOWN, WILL MAKE $1,000 IN three months to an energetic man. SIMPSON, 62 Clifton House, City.

WANTED—PARTNER IN LARGE BAKERY restaurant and catering business; fine location. 665 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—MEAT MARKET DOING $800 PER month; rent, $15; owner leaving city. MEAD, 46 North Peoria-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS SALOON WITH 32 rooms; rent, $75 per month; 3½ years' lease; good location. Call 311 South Canal-st. any day.

FOR SALE—MEMBERSHIP TICKET CHICAGO Mineral and Mining Board. V 830, Tribune.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PATENT—PARTNER WANTED WITH SMALL capital to start good seller. G. P. McCLURE, Stamford Hotel. Call 6 to 9 or write.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE AND CARPET stock or entire furniture and effects of hotels and private residences. T. P. WALLS, 381 W. Madison.

LEASEHOLDS TO SELL & WANTED.

FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH—FURNITURE of 7-room flat, South Side; less than ½ value. Address owner, W 497, Tribune office.

LEASEHOLDS TO SELL & WANTED.

MODERN 6-ROOM FURNISHED FLAT—POSItive bargain; must be sold; no reasonable offer refused; see this without fail. 5138 Prairie-av.

BARTER AND EXCHANGE.

WHAT HAVE YOU TO EXCHANGE OF GOOD money value for rent of modern flat? JANITOR, 51 University-pl.

INSTRUCTION.

THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES—Auditorium, Chicago.
Students may begin at any time; open all summer.

STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES.

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND SAFES; LOWEST prices ever offered. W. S. DIX, 55 Dearborn-st.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND DIAMONDS. BREDT & CO., Room 803 Columbus Building.

ACCOUNTANTS.

HAWLEY, JONES & CO., 121 CHAMBER OF Commerce, ground floor. Telephone Main 5333.

UNDERTAKING.

POSTLEWAIT—310 OGDEN-AV., HIGH CLASS undertaking; city and all suburbs. Telephone.

BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES.

DAYTON TANDEM—
Seven different models now ready.
We are the tandem builders of the world.
High grade, up to date in every detail.
DAYTON BICYCLE
is a model of beauty and perfection. Do you know that we have the most complete line of high-grade wheels and tandems ever offered by any manufacturer? Immediate delivery from our elegant new store, corner Wabash-av. and Randolph-st. See the Dayton before you buy. Rare bargains in exchange wheels. Davis Sewing Machine Co.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND-HAND, 26-INCH boy's bicycle, worth about $15. Address W 606, Tribune office.

BANKRUPT STOCK OF BICYCLES, HIGHEST grade, from factory. Call 198 Kinzie-st., near Dearborn-av.

BEAUTY '96 WHEEL, USED TWICE; MUST sell; leaving city. 83 31st-st.

GOING OUT ON VACATION—WILL SELL '96 wheel cheap. Dentist, 221 31st-st.

REMINGTON BICYCLES—THE NAME IS THE guarantee. The Wilkinson Co., 83 Randolph-st.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

THE MYSTERY OF ST. PETERSBURG—
MME. LEON.
Pronounced by all who have consulted her to be the marvel of the nineteenth century; she will not fill you with nonsense, but give you facts. Permanently located 1501 Michigan-av.

MADAM RAPHAEL, PARISIAN MEDIUM—Readings daily. 610 W. Madison-st., near Paulina.

MME. VICTOR, WHO HAS CREATED SUCH A sensation by her marvelous clairvoyant power, is now at 343 Wells-st.; tells you everything; call.

HELEN CAMERON, THE FAMOUS NEW YORK clairvoyant, at 175 N. Clark-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—HORSE AND TRAP; LADY CAN drive. Room 901, 103 State.

PASTURE HORSES AT SPRING BROOK STOCK farm. CROSSMAN, 416 Randolph-st. Tel. 913 W.

STEAMSHIP LINES.

FOR SAFETY, COMFORT, AND SPEED
take the old reliable
CUNARD MAIL LINE.
Established 1840 and never lost a passenger.
"CAMPANIA" AND "LUCANIA."
New twin-screw steamships, 620 ft. long, 12,500 tons, 30,000 horse-power, the largest, fastest, and most magnificent in the world.
UMBRIA, ETRURIA, SERVIA, AURANIA, 520 ft. long, 8,500 tons, 14,500 horse-power, and others, comprising an incomparable fleet.
SATURDAY sailings from New York, Boston, and Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.
ALL RECORDS BROKEN.
5 DAYS, 7 HOURS, 23 MINUTES.
Cunard steamers dock alongside the Liverpool Landing-Stage, thus avoiding transfer by tender. Special trains from Riverside Station adjoining. Time to London, 4¼ hours.
F. G. WHITING, Mgr., cor. Clark and Randolph.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD—
FROM NEW YORK TO
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. Cab., $90 & up; II. Cab., $60, round trip, $110.

Trave, Tu., Ju. 23, 10 am	Lahn, Tu., July 7, 10 am
Aller, Sat., Ju. 27, 10 am	Havel, Tu., Jy. 14, 10 am
Spree, Tu., Ju. 30, 10 am	Trave, Tu., July 21, 10 am

CHERBOURG, PARIS, BREMEN.

Saale, Sat., Jy. 11, 10 am	Aller, Sat., Jy. 25, 10 am

Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
TO GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.

Kaiser....June 20, 10 am	Fulda......July 4, 10 am
Werra....June 27, 10 am	Ems.......July 11, 10 am

H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO.,
General Western Agents, 80 Fifth-av., Chicago.

AMERICAN LINE—
NEW YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON.
Every Wednesday at 10 a. m.
Shortest and most convenient route to London.

St. Louis.........June 24	St. Paul...........July 1
Ohio..............June 27	Paris..............July 4

PHILADELPHIA TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Every Saturday.

Indiana..........June 27	Rhynland..........July 4

RED STAR LINE—
NEW YORK TO ANTWERP.
Every Wednesday.

Friesland........June 24	Westernland.......July 8
Kensington.......July 1	Southwark.........July 15

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Tel. 188 Main. 143 La Salle-st., Chicago.

ANCHOR LINE MAIL STEAMSHIPS—NEW York, Londonderry, Liverpool, and Glasgow.

Furnessia, June 20, noon	City of Rome, July 4, noon
Anchoria, June 27, noon	Ethiopa, July 11, noon

Passengers booked to and from all important points in Europe.
SECURE BERTHS NOW FOR SUMMER SAILING, as Steamers book their full complement of saloon and second cabin passengers weeks in advance of sailing dates. For reservation of Berths, Tickets, or Drafts for any amount, apply direct to ANCHOR LINE OFFICE, 176 Jackson-st.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE—TWIN-SCREW express line from New York to PLYMOUTH (London), Cherbourg (Paris), and HAMBURG.

F. Bismarck....June 25	Normannia.......July 9
Columbia........July 2	A. Victoria......July 16

I. CAB. $95 & UPWARD; II. CAB. $50 & UP.
PLYMOUTH—LONDON [4½ hrs.] free of charge by special train. CHERBOURG—PARIS [6½ hrs.]
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
N. W. Cor. Randolph and La Salle-sts., Chicago.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE—FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE—
PARIS EVERY SATURDAY.
Fleet composed entirely of large, fast express steamers, which make the voyage regularly in one week. No crossing of channel. Celebrated cuisine. Parlor seat and buffet special train from alongside docks at Havre to Paris in four hours.
W. W. KOZMINSKI, G. W. Agt., 166 Randolph-st.

WHITE STAR LINE—
New York—Queenstown—Liverpool.
Every Wednesday at 12 noon.
"Majestic." "Teutonic."
"Germanic." "Britannic."
Unsurpassed for excellence of service.
S. TENNEY FRENCH, Gen'l West'n Agent.
Telephone Express 139. 244 S. Clark-st., Chicago.

JAPAN-CHINA
Pacific Mail S. S. Co., Occidental and Oriental S. S. Co. Steamers leave San Francisco:
CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO....June 24th, 3 p. m.
GAELIC, via Honolulu..........July 2d, 3 p. m.
CITY OF PEKIN, via Honolulu..July 11th, 3 p. m.
For freight, passenger, and general information apply at 191 or 230 South Clark-st.

"GAZE'S TOURS" TO EUROPE—[EST. 1844.] VACATION PARTIES sail from New York June 13th and weekly through June and July; 38 to 101 days, $175 to $750. Individual traveling tickets, all lines, all routes. Program free. HENRY GAZE & SONS [Ltd.], Universal Tourist Agents, 220 South Clark-st. Tel. Main 3778.

NETHERLANDS LINE FOR FRANCE AND Germany. Sailing every Saturday and Thursday between New York and Rotterdam or Amsterdam, via Boulogne sur Mer. For full information about rates, sailings, etc., apply to General Western Passenger Agency, 86 La Salle-st., Chicago, Ill.

EUROPE—COOK'S TOURS—ALL TRAVELING expenses included. Parties under personal escort will leave New York May 23, 28, June 10, 17, 27. SPECIAL VACATION TOURS, one to two months, will leave July 7. Send for programs free. THOS. COOK & SON, 234 Clark-st.

TO EUROPE—BEST OCEAN BERTHS; FIRST and second cabin; all lines; berths, lowest rates. Address H. GAZE & SONS [Ltd.], Steamship Tourist Agents, 220 S. Clark-st., Chicago.

Lake Navigation.

LAKE MICHIGAN AND LAKE SUPERIOR TRANSPORTATION CO.
LAKE SUPERIOR STEAMERS.
THE GREAT LAKE ROUTE.
Own the New Steel Steamship Manitou.
Sailings from Chicago.
For Mackinac Island, Detroit, Cleveland, Buffalo, Toronto, etc.: Tue. 9 a. m., Wed. 9 p. m., Thurs. 11 a. m., Sat. 4 p. m.
For Charlevoix, Harbor Springs, Petoskey, etc.: Tues. 9 a. m., Thurs. 11 a. m., Sat. 4 p.m.
For Sault Ste. Marie, Marquette, Hancock, Houghton, Ashland, Duluth, etc.: Wed. 9 p. m.
Illustrated pamphlets mailed free on application.
Office and docks, Rush and N. Water, Chicago.
Sailings (except Wednesdays) not in effect before June 30.

GOODRICH TRANSPORTATION COMPANY. Office and docks, foot of Michigan-av. To Milwaukee, at 7 a. m., 9 a. m., and 8 p. m. daily. To Racine 8 p. m. daily [Saturdays at 7:30 p. m.] and 7 a. m. on Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, and Sunday. To Sheboygan and Manitowoc, daily at 8 p. m. To Kewaunee, Ahnapee, and Sturgeon Bay, Sunday, Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday at 8 p. m. To Green Bay, Monday at 8 p. m. and Saturday at 7:30 p. m. To Manistique and Green Bay ports, Saturday at 7:30 p. m. To Grand Haven, Muskegon, Grand Rapids, daily at 7:30 p. m. To Ludington and Manistee, daily, except Saturday, at 9 a. m. Telephone, Main 3629.

GRAHAM & MORTON LINE STEAMERS "CITY OF CHICAGO" and "CITY OF MILWAUKEE," for St. Joseph and Benton Harbor, Grand Rapids, Paw Paw Lake. SHORT ROUTE to all points in Michigan and Indiana. Leave daily 9:30 a. m., 11:30 p. m. Special Saturdays, 2 p. m. Sunday, 10 a. m. Dock and office foot Wabash-av. WHEELS FREE.

NORTHERN MICHIGAN TRANSPORTATION CO.—Steamers Tuesday and Wednesday, 12:15 p. m.; Friday and Saturday, 7 p. m., for Northern Michigan resorts and points east. Send for tourist guide giving full particulars. Office and docks east end Michigan-st., Chicago. Up-town offices, 220 and 224 Clark-st. Tel. 572 Main.

VACATION TOURS—
Now ready; Gaze's Summer Tour Book for the United States, Canada, and the provinces; routes and rates by lake, river, ocean, and rail. Call on or address H. GAZE & SONS (Ltd.), Tourist Agts., 220 S. Clark-st., Chicago.

LAKE STEAMERS—
Official up-town office, all lines on Lake Michigan and connections; send for Tour Book and time tables. H. GAZE & SONS (Ltd.), Agents, 220 S. Clark-st., Chicago.

HOLLAND AND CHICAGO LINE.
Steamer leaves for Holland, Grand Rapids, and Allegan daily (except Sunday), 7 p. m. Dock and office, No. 1 State-st. Telephone Main 4648.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL—CITY OFFICE, 204 Clark-st. Depot, Harrison and Fifth-av. 'Phone Har. 167. *Da. †Ex. Sun. ‡Sun.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Montana and Pacific coast	† 3:00 am	*10:45 pm
	* 6:25 pm	* 9:45 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Ashland, Iron towns, Chippewa Falls and Eau Claire	† 4:00 am	* 9:45 pm
	† 3:00 am	*10:45 pm
	* 6:25 pm	* 9:45 am
Duluth and Superior	* 6:25 pm	* 9:45 am
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Menasha, and Waukesha	† 3:00 am	*10:45 pm
	† 8:35 am	† 6:50 pm
	† 1:25 pm	† 1:10 pm
	* 6:25 pm	* 9:45 am
Chip. Falls & Eau Claire	† 8:35 am	† 6:50 pm
Waukesha Special	† 5:00 pm	† 9:00 am
Burlington Local	* 3:00 pm	* 9:35 am

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD—Ticket offices, 182 Clark-st., Auditorium Annex, and Passenger Station, Dearborn and Polk-sts.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Terre Haute & Ev'sville Ex.	† 8:00 am	† 5:40 pm
Danville & Brazil	† 1:15 pm	† 9:30 pm
Chicago & Nashville Limited	* 6:30 pm	* 9:55 am
Terre Haute & Evansville	*11:34 pm	* 6:55 am

CHICAGO AND WEST MICHIGAN RY.—Through trains to Grand Rapids, Muskegon, Traverse City, Charlevoix, Petoskey. City ticket office, 119 Adams-st.

Station, 12th-st., Lake-Front.	Leave.	Arrive.
Week days, through coaches	7:20 am	2:55 pm
Week days, parlor car	5:00 pm	6:50 pm
Daily, sleeper	11:45 pm	6:40 am

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY—Ticket offices, 208 Clark-st. (Phone Main 618), Oakley-av., and depot, cor. Wells and Kinzie-sts.

From Chicago to—	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, C. Bluffs, Sioux City,		* 9:30 am
Salt Lake, San Francisco.	* 6:00 pm	* 7:45 am
Denver, Portland, D. Moines	*10:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Black Hills and Deadwood	*10:30 pm	* 7:45 am
Sterling, Clinton, Cedar Rap.	†12:35 pm	† 2:15 pm
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth	* 6:30 pm	* 9:30 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Mad'n.	† 8:15 am	c 8:00 am
Eau Claire	*10:15 pm	* 9:45 pm
Winona, La Crosse, Madison,	† 8:15 am	† 6:20 pm
Winona, La Crosse, and	† 3:00 am	† 9:45 pm
Western Minnesota	*10:15 pm	* 8:00 am
Iowa and the Dakotas	‡ 6:00 pm	c 9:30 am
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Nee-	†11:30 am	* 6:15 pm
nah, Appleton, Green Bay	* 5:00 pm	† 1:15 pm
Green Bay and Menominee	† 3:00 pm	† 4:00 pm
Ashland, Hurley, Bessemer,	† 3:00 am	c 7:30 am
Ironwood, and Rhinelander.	* 5:00 pm	* 9:30 am
Oshkosh, Gr. B., Menominee.	a 3:00 am	† 9:30 pm
Marquette and Lake Superior.	*10:30 pm	* 7:30 am

Milwaukee—Lv., †3 a. m., c4 a. m., †7 a. m., *8:30 a. m., †11:30 a. m., †2 p. m., *3 p. m., *5 p. m., *8 p. m., *10:30 p. m.
Waukesha—Lv. †3 a. m., c4 a. m., †7 a. m., *8:30 a. m., †11:30 a. m., †3 p. m., *5 p. m.
Rockford & Freeport—Lv., †7:15 a. m., e8:15 a. m., †10:40 a.m., †4:25 p.m., e6:45 p.m., †11:30 p.m.
Rockford—Lv., †3 a. m., †8:15 a. m., †6:30 p. m.
*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. eSunday. cEx. Monday. ‡Ex. Saturday. aDaily to Menominee.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RY.—Passenger Station, Van Buren, near Clark-st. City ticket office, cor. Adams and Dearborn-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Fast Mail to Des Moines	* 3:00 am	* 7:20 pm
Omaha, Ill. and Iowa Mail	* 9:00 am	* 1:30 pm
Peoria, La Salle and Joliet	* 9:00 am	* 7:20 pm
Joliet Express	*11:45 am	* 3:45 pm
Joliet Accommodation	* 4:05 pm	*10:10 am
St. Paul, M'pls, and S'x Falls	* 4:15 pm	*11:00 am
Peoria, La Salle and Joliet	* 4:15 pm	*11:00 am
Peru Accommodation	† 5:00 pm	† 8:50 am
Omaha and C. Bluffs Flyer	* 5:45 pm	* 1:30 pm
Kan. City, St. Jo., L'worth, Colorado and Texas Ex.	* 5:45 pm	* 9:40 am
Big Five to Denver, C. Spgs., Pueblo, Omaha and Lincoln	*10:00 pm	* 8:10 am
Omaha, St. Paul and Colorado	‡10:10 pm	c 7:10 am
Peoria, La Salle and R. Island	*11:30 pm	c 7:10 am
Peoria, La Salle and R. Island	*11:30 pm	o 8:10 am
Kansas City and Texas Ex.	‡11:30 pm	c 7:10 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Sat. cEx. Mon. oMon. only.
Fast Flyer for Omaha daily 5:45 p. m. Connects at Missouri River with U. P. Flyer next morning.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL—ALL THROUGH TRAINS from Central Station, 12th-st. and Park row. Trains for the South can also be taken from 22d-st., 39th-st., and Hyde Park Stations. Tickets at city office, 99 Adams-st., and at Auditorium Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
N. Orleans & Memphis Lim.	* 2:20 pm	*12:20 pm
Champaign and Decatur	* 2:20 pm	*12:20 pm
St. Louis Diamond Special	* 9:00 pm	* 7:35 am
Cairo, St. Louis Day Train	† 8:30 am	† 7:00 pm
Springfield and Decatur	* 9:00 pm	* 7:35 am
New Orleans Fast Mail	* 2:50 am	*12:50 am
Bloomington and Springfield	† 2:20 pm	†12:20 pm
Chicago & New Orleans Ex.	* 9:10 pm	* 7:00 am
Gilman and Kankakee	* 4:35 pm	*10:00 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux C. & Sioux Falls Fast Line	* 2:20 pm	*10:05 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux C.	‡11:35 pm	* 6:50 am
Rockford Passenger	* 3:00 pm	*10:20 am
Rockford and Dubuque	† 4:30 pm	† 1:10 pm
Rockford and Freeport Ex.	† 8:40 am	....
Dubuque and Rockford Ex.	....	† 7:20 pm

‡On Saturday night runs to Dubuque only.
*Daily. †Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Sat.

BURLINGTON ROUTE, C., B. & Q. RAILROAD. Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark-st. and Union Passenger Station, Canal and Adams-sts.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Local to Galesburg, Ill.	† 8:30 am	† 6:10 pm
Ottawa, Streator & La Salle	† 8:30 am	† 6:10 pm
Rochelle, Rockford, Forreston	† 8:30 am	† 2:00 pm
Local points in Ill. and Iowa	*11:30 am	* 2:00 pm
Galesburg and Quincy	*11:30 am	* 2:00 pm
Clinton, Moline, Rock Island	*11:30 am	* 2:00 pm
Fort Madison and Keokuk	*11:30 am	* 6:25 am
Ottawa and Streator	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Sterling, Rochelle, Rockford	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Kansas Cy St Jo Leavenworth	* 5:30 pm	* 9:35 am
Ft. Worth, Dallas Houston	* 5:30 pm	* 9:35 am
Omaha, C. Bluffs, Nebraska	* 5:50 pm	* 8:20 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 6:30 pm	* 9:00 am
Kansas Cy St Jo Leavenworth	*10:30 pm	* 6:25 am
Omaha, Keokuk, Quincy	*10:30 pm	* 6:25 am
Denver, Cripple Creek, Colo.	*10:30 pm	* 8:20 am
Salt Lake, Ogden, California	*10:30 pm	* 8:20 am
Deadwood, Hot Springs, S. D.	*10:30 pm	* 8:20 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	‡11:20 pm	†10:25 pm

*Daily. †Daily ex. Sunday. ‡Daily ex. Saturday.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RY.—Ticket office, 95 Adams-st. Tel. 2190 Main. Union Passenger Station, Canal, Adams, and Madison-sts.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls	† 8:30 am	† 9:45 pm
Milwaukee	* 8:30 am	†11:30 am
Milwaukee, Madison & West	†11:30 am	† 3:45 pm
Cedar Rapids, Kas. City—Dub	† 2:00 pm	† 1:45 pm
Green Bay	† 3:00 pm	† 9:45 pm
Milwaukee—Madison	† 3:00 pm	† 6:15 pm
Milwaukee—Portage	† 3:00 pm	† 1:00 pm
Milwaukee	3:00 pm	e 1:45 pm
Milwaukee	* 5:00 pm	e 6:30 pm
Omaha—C. Bluffs—Sioux City	* 6:00 pm	* 9:25 am
N. Iowa—S. Minn.—Dak.	‡ 6:00 pm	o 9:25 am
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls	* 6:30 pm	* 9:30 am
Green Bay & Mich Peninsula	†10:15 pm	o 7:00 am
Madison, P. du Chien & West	‡10:15 pm	o 7:00 am
Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls	*10:15 pm	* 7:00 am
Cedar Rapids—Kansas City	‡10:25 pm	o 7:15 am
N. Iowa—S. Minn.—Dak	‡10:25 pm	o 7:15 am
Omaha—C. Bluffs—Sioux City	‡10:25 pm	o 7:15 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Sat. oEx. Mon. eSun only.

CHICAGO & ALTON, UNION PASSENGER Station, Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts. Ticket office, 101 Adams-st.

*Daily. †Daily ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Vestibuled Express	† 2:30 pm	2:00 pm
Kas. City, Denver, California	* 6:00 pm	9:25 am
Kas. City, Colorado & Utah	*11:30 pm	8:00 am
Sp'gfld & St. Louis Day Local	* 8:00 am	9:10 pm
St. Louis Limited	*11:00 am	4:55 pm
St. Louis Palace Express	* 9:00 pm	7:30 am
St. Louis Midnight Special	*11:30 pm	8:00 am
Peoria Limited	†11:00 am	4:55 pm
Peoria Fast Mail	* 6:00 pm	10:55 am
Peoria Night Express	*11:30 pm	7:30 am
Joliet & Dwight Accommod'n.	* 5:00 pm	10:55 am

WABASH RAILROAD—TRAINS LEAVE FROM Dearborn Station, Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket offices, 97 Adams-st. and 221 Michigan-av.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. L., Peoria & Texas Lim.	*10:28 am	* 5:15 pm
St. Louis & Kansas City Ex.	* 2:20 pm	*12:55 pm
St. L. & Peoria Vestibule Ex.	* 9:00 pm	* 7:30 am
Forrest Accommodation	* 5:00 pm	* 9:10 am
Detroit, N. Falls & N. Y. Ex.	* 3:00 pm	* 7:55 am
Detroit, Boston & Can. Ex.	*10:30 pm	* 9:45 pm
Toronto, Mon. & Can. Ex.	* 3:00 pm	* 7:55 am
Ashley-Hudson Accom.	† 3:55 pm	†11:30 am

MONON ROUTE [LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY and Chicago Railway]. Depot: Dearborn Station. Ticket offices, 232 Clark-st. and Auditorium.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
The fast mail for Indianapolis and Cincinnati	2:45 am	12:30 pm
Lafayette and Louisville	8:30 am	6:00 pm
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	10:48 am	9:20 pm
Lafayette Accommodation	3:20 pm	10:45 am
Indianapolis and Cincinnati	8:30 pm	7:20 am
Lafayette and Louisville	8:30 pm	7:20 am

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RY.—Trains leave Dearborn Station, Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket office, 212 Clark-st., cor. Adams.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Ft. Madison	† 7:55 am	† 5:58 pm
Joliet Express	†10:30 am	† 1:33 pm
Pekin Express	† 4:00 pm	† 5:58 pm
Joliet and Streator	* 4:00 pm	* 9:38 am
Lemont, Lockport, and Joliet	* 5:08 pm	† 8:42 am
Kan. City, Colo., Utah, & Tex.	* 6:00 pm	* 9:43 am
Kan. City, Calif., & Mexico	*10:25 pm	*10:30 pm

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN RY.—MAPLE Leaf Route, Grand Central Station, 5th-av. and Harrison-st. Office 115 Adams-st. Phone 2380 Main.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Minneapolis, St. Paul, Du-	† 5:30 am	†10:00 pm
buque, Kansas City, St	* 6:30 pm	* 9:30 am
Joe, Des M's, Marsht'wn	*11:30 pm	* 9:30 am
Sycamore & Byron Local	* 3:10 pm	*10:40 am

EASTERN.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LINES, CHICAGO Union Passenger Station, Adams, Canal, and Madison-sts. Ticket offices at station, at 248 South Clark-st., corner Jackson, and at Auditorium Hotel. Through trains run as follows:

From Chicago to	Leave.	Arrive.
Mansfield and Pittsburg	† 7:30 am	* 8:00 am
Indianapolis and Louisville	*10:30 am	* 5:15 pm
Dayton and Cincinnati	*10:30 am	* 5:15 pm
The Keystone Express	*10:30 am	* 5:15 pm
Columbus and the East	*10:30 am	* 5:15 pm
Baltimore and Washington	*10:30 am	* 5:15 pm
Philadelphia and New York	*10:30 am	* 5:15 pm
Mansfield and Pittsburg	[illegible]	[illegible]
Baltimore and Washington	* 3:00 pm	* 9:00 pm
Philadelphia and New York	* 3:00 pm	* 9:00 pm
The Pennsylvania Limited	* 5:30 pm	* 9:00 am
Pittsburg and Washington	* 5:30 pm	* 9:00 am
Philadelphia and New York	* 5:30 pm	* 9:00 am
Indianapolis and Louisville	* 8:15 pm	* 7:30 am
Dayton and Cincinnati	* 8:15 pm	* 7:30 am
Columbus and the East	* 8:15 pm	* 7:30 am
Youngstown and Newcastle	*11:30 pm	* 9:00 pm
Pittsburg and the East	*11:30 pm	* 9:00 pm

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL, N. Y. C. & H. R., AND B. & A. R. R.'s—"The Niagara Falls Route." Ticket office, 119 Adams-st., and station, 12th-st. and Park row, 22d-st., 39th-st., and Hyde Park.

March 1, 1896.	Leave.	Arrive.
*Daily. †Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Mon.	Chicago.	Chicago.
Mail and Express	† 6:50 am	† 6:35 am
New York & Boston Special	*10:30 am	* 2:40 pm
North Shore Limited	....	* 4:30 pm
Fast Eastern Express	* 3:00 pm	* 9:05 pm
Kalamazoo Accommodation	† 4:15 pm	†11:10 am
Detroit & Bay Cy. Night Ex.	* 9:30 pm	* 6:30 am
Atlantic Express	*11:30 pm	* 7:50 am

Grand Rapids trains via C. & W. M. Ry. leave †7:20 a. m., †5 p. m., *11:45 p. m.; arrive, *6:40 a. m., †2:55 p. m., †6:50 p. m.
*Daily. †Except Sunday.

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHern Ry., N. Y. C. and H. R., and B. and A. Rys. Depot, Van Buren-st., one block south of Board of Trade, and 22d-st. City ticket office, 180 Clark-st.

*Daily. ‡Ex. Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Daily Express	‡ 7:00 am	‡ 8:00 pm
Limited Fast Mail	* 8:00 am	* 9:20 am
New York and Boston Special	*10:30 am	* 2:40 pm
Eastern Express	* 3:00 pm	* 9:00 pm
Elkhart Accommodation	....	‡10:25 am
New York Central Limited	* 5:30 pm	....
New York & Boston Express	* 8:45 pm	* 7:35 am
Special Mail	* 2:45 am	*11:59 pm

BALTIMORE AND OHIO — DEPOT, GRAND Central Passenger Station. City office, 193 Clark-st.

No extra fares are charged on the B. & O. limited trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Local	† 6:05 am	† 6:40 pm
New York, Washington, and Vestibuled Express	*10:15 am	† 9:00 pm
New York, Washington, and Pittsburg Vestibuled	* 3:00 pm	*11:00 am
Pittsburg, Cleveland, Wheeling, and Columbus Ex.	* 7:10 pm	* 7:40 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.

ERIE LINES (CHICAGO AND ERIE RAILroad)—Ticket offices, 242 Clark-st., Auditorium Hotel, and Dearborn Station, Polk-st., corner Fourth-av.

*Daily. ‡Daily except Sun.	Leave.	Arrive.
Marion Local	‡ 7:30 am	6:43 pm
New York and Boston	* 2:55 pm	5:00 pm
Jamestown and Buffalo	* 2:55 pm	5:00 pm
North Judson Accommodation	* 4:40 pm	9:25 am
New York and Boston	* 8:00 pm	7:33 am
Columbus and Norfolk, Va.	* 8:00 pm	7:35 am

NICKEL-PLATE—THE NEW YORK, CHICAGO and St. Louis R. R. Depot 12th-st. viaduct, corner Clark-st.

*Daily. ‡Daily except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Chicago and Cleveland Mail	‡ 8:05 am	7:00 pm
New York and Boston Ex.	* 1:30 pm	9:00 pm
New York and Boston Ex.	* 9:20 pm	7:40 am

For rates and sleeping car accommodations call on or address Henry Thorne, Ticket Agent, 111 Adams-st., Chicago, Ill. Telephone Main 3389.

BIG FOUR ROUTE—DEPOTS CENTRAL STAtion, 12th-st. and Park-row, and 22d and 39th-sts. Ticket offices at 234 Clark-st. and Auditorium.

All trains daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati and Louisville	9:00 am	5:30 pm
Washington Express	12:00 m	7:20 am
Lafayette and Indianapolis	9:00 am	1:45 pm
Cincinnati and Louisville	8:30 pm	7:20 am

TWO CENT WHEAT RANGE

LIQUIDATION BY WEDNESDAY'S BUYERS FORCES PRICES DOWN.

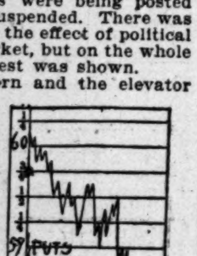
Farmers' Deliveries of Spring Wheat Continue Heavy—Clearances for the Week Sure to Be Large—No Important Cash Business Anywhere—Trade in Coarse Grain Feels Bearish—South Water Street Produce Quotations.

The range in wheat yesterday was exactly 2c, top prices being made right at the opening and bottom prices just before the close. Northwestern receipts were heavy enough again to be a factor in the market. Minneapolis and Duluth had receipts of 515 cars, against 449 the same day last week and 140 cars the same day last year. There is no explaining away this movement on the ground that it is merely the transferring of grain from interior to terminal elevators. Dispatches from the Northwest state that farmers' deliveries are heavy, and a single elevator concern took in 30,000 bu in six hours on Wednesday at its line of stations. Murray's summary was mildly bearish, as was his intimation of a belief in a winter wheat crop of 275,000,000 bu. Cables from Liverpool were fractionally higher, while continental markets were lower. Liverpool was ½@1d higher as to spot wheat and ¼d up on futures. There were a number of bullish reports from thrashings in Indiana, but they were offset by the commission house selling for Southern and Central Illinois against new wheat to arrive next month. Clearances were equivalent to 218,000 bu and will make a fine showing for the week. Primary receipts were 413,000 bu, and shipments were 278,000 bu. Local receipts were 19 cars, against 41,000 bu inspected out of store. The local cash demand did not amount to anything, and the export takings at the seaboard were light.

Tendency Downward All Day.

Initial trades were fractionally above the closing prices of Wednesday, but the buyers of the previous day were generally sellers, and a decline set in which continued to the close and was only broken by feeble rallies. Counselman & Day were conspicuous sellers of September and there was considerable speculation as to the principals behind the business. The people who watch the pit trade closely claimed that Cudahy attempted to hold the market during the early part of the session, but finding that his friends, as well as his opponents, were ranged on the other side turned in toward the close and helped sell the market down. The trade was not large at any time, and when the bulletins from St. Louis were being posted business was almost suspended. There was some little figuring on the effect of political possibilities in the market, but on the whole only a moderate interest was shown.

The country sold corn and the elevator concerns sold. With a crop outlook little short of perfect the bearish feeling was dominant. Support was of a tardy kind, as a considerable of the short interest had been bought in the previous day. A weaker wheat market was also a factor. Closing prices were the lowest for the day, July being 27⅞@28c and September 29⅛c, a net loss of ⅜@½c. There were no large individual transactions and no special features. The fact that receipts at 326 cars were 49 cars less than expected and also a moderate estimate of 365 cars for today cut little figure. The trade expects a big movement of corn within the next few weeks and light receipts now are taken as meaning simply larger arrivals in the future.



Sept. wheat range.

Another Big Corn Crop Well Assured.

The radical bears hold that a delay among farmers in marketing the stuff signifies greater demoralization for sometime to come, since the prospects are for another enormous crop. However, the market appears to be pretty near a hard-pan basis. Local withdrawals from store were heavy at 335,576 bu. Local arrivals were 171,177 bu; shipments, 205,960 bu. Primary point arrivals were 233,637 bu; shipments, 251,099. Exports were liberal at 416,000 bu, of which 114,000 bu were out of New York and 174,000 bu out of Baltimore. Cash corn was a trifle slow. Lots to go to store were ¼c lower. Sample corn was in good demand and steady.

Oats prices were depressed by the excellent crop weather and the action of the wheat market. The support was tame, and little business materialized from the outside. A shipping concern had a wire from Stovey & Co. of New York telling about a cancelling of orders for oats to be shipped to France, June 25. This was taken as an indication that the alleged ruin of the French hay crop was not worrying buyers on that side particularly. Prices of futures declined ⅛@½c, and gained ⅛c of that on the near futures toward the close. A fair business was doing in cargo lots, and 100,000 bu No. 2 white clipped sold for shipment. Exports were big at 240,000 bu. Samples sold well at former prices, but the feeling was easy at the close.

Sales on track and f. o. b., coarse grain included: Corn—No. 4 at 25¼@25⅜c, No. 3 at 27½@27⅝c, No. 3 yellow at 27⅝c, No. 2 at 28½c, No. 2 white at 28½@29c; billed through: No. 3 at 25⅝c, No. 3 yellow at 25⅝@26c, No. 2 at 25⅝@26¼c, No. 2 yellow at 26@26¼c, No. 2 white at 26½c. Oats—No. 3 at 17½@19c, No. 3 white at 18½@19½c, No. 2 at 17⅝@18c, No. 2 white at 19¼@20c; billed through: No grade at 16c, No. 3 at 16@18c, No. 3 white at 17⅝@18½c, No. 2 at 16½@16⅝c, No. 2 white at 18⅝@19¼c.

Dragging Market for Provisions.

Provisions opened at a slight advance, but the market was dull and inclined to drag. Receipts of hogs were about as expected at 26,000, with 23,000 expected for today. The packing of the week for the West is put at 360,000 hogs, against 295,000 for the same week last season. Packers were moderate sellers, but there was really no trade and prices suffered as much on this account as for any other reason. Cash demand outside of sweet pickled meats is indifferent and disappointing.

Rye opened firmer and closed weak, being dominated by wheat. No. 2 to go to store sold early at 32½c in a small way. Cash offerings were meager. July sold at 32¼c and closed at 32c bid. August was quotably 32⅝c. September was offered at 34c.

Barley was in light supply and steady. Thin feed lots ranged at 22@23c, light weight malting at 24@26c, fair to good weight stained at 25@28c, good weight, good color, at 29@30c, and choice to fancy at 31@33c.

Flaxseed ruled quiet and steady. Receipts were 7,700 bu; shipments, 10,288 bu; No. 1 Northwestern on track ranged at 81¼@81½c. July Northwestern sold at 81c. September ranged at 82¼@82½c, closing firm at 82¼c bid. December was 83½c bid and 84c asked.

Timothy was weak in tone on the fine crop prospects, but nothing of consequence was done, cash supply being meager. The best bid heard on September was $3.85; August was nominally, $2.92½ bid; cloverseed was nominally steady on the basis of $7.40. Bran ranged at $6.50@7.00.

Case of Logan & Co. vs. Tynan Is Up.

The case of James Tynan, charged with attempting to levy blackmail on F. G. Logan & Co., came up in Judge Chetlain's court yesterday. Frank Walker, Mr. Logan's attorney, stated that Mr. Logan had a telephone concealed in his private office by which Tynan's attempt to extort money was heard by a witness in the basement of the Board of Trade Building. Tynan, it appeared, claimed that he could give out information showing that Logan & Co. had done a bucket-shop business, and wanted $2,000 as hush money. During the proceedings of the afternoon Mr. Forrest, Tynan's attorney, made some gingery statements about the Board of Trade in general and F. G. Logan & Co. in particular. He said Tynan would testify on the stand that 99 out of every 100 transactions on the board were gambling transactions, and that F. G. Logan & Co. had done $150,000 worth of bucket-shopping. The trial will proceed today.

The exchange hall was kept open all the afternoon for the posting of the convention bulletins by the Postal Telegraph company. The room was well dotted with the heavyweights of the board, but not much enthusiasm was expressed.

The Minneapolis mills made the heaviest run last week for any week in two months. They ground 224,600 brls, or nearly 37,500 brls daily, against 208,880 brls the previous week.

The Price Current summary was as follows: "Week generally favorable. Corn being put in promising condition. Oats outlook well maintained. Winter wheat indication not changed. Spring wheat conditions irregular, probably not essentially lowered."

The area of wheat in France this year is reported at 17,315,000 acres, against 17,360,000 acres in 1895.

The packing in the West from March 1 to date shows an increase of 515,000 hogs compared with last year's returns to date.

Estimated receipts for today are: Wheat, 10 cars; corn, 365 cars; oats, 220 cars; hogs, 23,000.

On account of "Bunker Hill day" there were no reports of clearances of wheat at Boston yesterday.

Puts on September wheat ranged at 57½@57⅝c, and calls at 59¼@59½c. Puts on July ranged at 56⅝@56⅞c, and calls at 58⅝@58½c.

Lake tonnage was scarce yesterday, but the demand was not urgent. A 65,000 bu lot of corn to Buffalo paid 1⅝c, showing a firmness in rates.

Prices of Grain and Provisions.

	Closed Wednesday.	Price range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.	Closed Jn. 20, 1895.
WHEAT.				
July	59⅝	57¼@59⅜	57⅝	73
September	59⅝	58¼@60⅛	58⅝	73½
CORN.				
June	28	27½@28	27½	48⅝
July	28⅝	27⅞@28⅝	27⅞	49⅛
September	29½	29 @29⅝	29⅛	50⅝
OATS.				
July	17⅛	17⅛@17⅝	17⅛	28⅛
September	18	17⅝@18⅛	17⅝	28⅛
May	20¾	20⅝@20⅞	20⅝	......
MESS PORK.				
July	7.20	7.12½@7.25	7.17½	11.85
September	7.35	7.27½@7.42½	7.32½	12.15
LARD—PER 100 LBS.				
July	4.20	4.15 @4.22½	4.00	6.50
September	4.35	......@......	......	6.70
RIBS—BOXED 25C MORE THAN LOOSE.				
July	3.90	......@......	......	6.17½
September	4.05	......@......	......	6.40

GRAIN INSPECTION.

	Contract grades.	No. 3.	Low grades.	Total.
Winter wheat	5	8	...	13
Spring wheat	5	1	...	6
Corn	78	152	2	232
Oats	259	50	17	326
Rye	3	...	...	3
Barley	..	16	6	22
Totals	350	227	25	602

Inspected out—43,551 bu wheat, 337,526 bu corn, and 77,997 bu oats.

MARKETS IN SOUTH WATER STREET.

Prices on Leading Lines of Farm, Orchard, and Garden Produce.

The following quotations are for round lots of merchantable quality and usually from first hands:

Butter—Creamery: Extra separator, 14½c; first, 13@14c; seconds, 10@12c; thirds, 8@9c; dairies, 11@15c.

Berries—Blackberries, $1.25@1.50 per 24-qt case; black raspberries, $1.75@2.25 per 24-qt case; blueberries, $2.75@3.00 per 24-qt case; gooseberries, 50@75c per 16-qt case; red raspberries, $1.00@1.25 per 24-qt case; strawberries, $1.00@1.75 per 16-qt case.

Cheese—Western Young Americas, 6½@7¼c; twins, 6@6¾c; Swiss, 12½@13c; limburger, 9@11c; brick, 8@9c.

Eggs—Strictly fresh, new cases included, 10c; strictly fresh, loss off, cases returned, 9@9½c; Southern, loss off, 7@8½c.

Green fruits—Apples, old, $5.00@6.00 per brl; new, 75c@$1.00 per bu; bananas, $1.00@1.50 per bunch; cherries, sour, $1.50@2.00 per 24-qt case; sweet, $1.25@1.75 per 16-qt case; currants, $1.75@2.50 per 24-qt case; lemons, $2.50@3.50 per box; oranges, $3.50@4.00 per box; pineapples, Florida, 60 pines, $8.00@8.50; wild plums, 90c@$1.00 per 24-qt case; peaches, choice Kentucky, $1.25@1.50 per 2-peck box.

Hides—No. 1 green salted, 5¾c; No. 2 do, 4¾c; No. 1 calf, 7½c; No. 1 country tallow, 3c; No. 2 do, 2½c.

Hay—Receipts, 872 tons; shipments, 414 tons; choice timothy, quotable $11.00@11.50; No. 1 at $10.00@10.50; No. 2, $9.00@9.50; No. 3, $7.00@9.00; choice prairie, $9.00@9.50; No. 1, $8.00@8.50; No. 2, $7.00@7.50; No. 3, $6.00@6.50; No. 4, $4.50@5.50.

Melons—Canteloupes, $1.00@1.25 per crate; gems, $1.00@1.25 per crate; watermelons, $2.00@2.50 per doz.

Poultry—Live turkeys, 6@8c; chickens, 7½c; Springs, 12@14c; roosters, 4@4½c; ducks, 8@9c; geese, per doz, $3.00@4.50.

Potatoes—Early Rose and Burbanks, 13@15c per bu on track; new potatoes, $1.00@1.25 per brl.

Veal—50@60 lb weights, 4½@5c; 75@100 lb weights, 5½@6c; 100@110 lb weights, fancy fat kidney, 6½@7c.

Vegetables—Asparagus, Michigan, 2 doz, $1.00; beets, home grown, 75c per brl; cabbages, $1.00@1.25 per crate; celery, 20@24 bunches, $1.75; cauliflower, home grown, $1.00@1.50 per box; cucumbers, home grown, 15@25c per doz; egg plant, 18@24 heads, 75c; green peas, 1½-bu sacks, $1.25@1.50; green corn, 50@75c per bu; lettuce, home grown, 50@75c per brl; new turnips, 50@60c per bu; Bermuda onions, $1.15@1.25 per bu; crookneck squash, 50@75c per bu; string beans, green, 35@40c per bu; wax, 40@50c per bu; tomatoes, 50@60c per 4-basket crate.

Whisky—Steady on the basis of $1.22 for highwines.

PRODUCE MARKETS EAST AND WEST

Closing Quotations in Grain and Provisions at New York.

NEW YORK, June 18.—Grain—Wheat—Receipts, 185,900 bu; exports, 113,509 bu. Spot weak; No. 1 hard, 69c. Options opened easier and declined all day under heavy liquidation, conflicting cables, heavy spring wheat receipts, and absence of export demand; closed 1@1¼c net lower; No. 2 red, June, closed 63⅜c; September, 63¾@63⅞c, closed 63⅞c.

Corn—Receipts, 83,600 bu; exports, 114,092 bu. Spot easier; No. 2, 34c. Options weaker, being influenced by the break in wheat and fine crop prospects; June closed 33⅝c; September, 35¼@35⅜c, closed 35¼c.

Oats—Receipts, 252,000 bu; exports, 190,400 bu. Spot easy; No. 2, 22@22¼c. Options dull and nominal; June closed 22c.

Hay easy. Hops quiet. Hides quiet and steady. Leather steady. Wool quiet.

Beef steady. Cut meats firm. Lard steady; Western steam, $4.40 bid; refined steady. Pork dull.

Petroleum firm; united closed $1.20. Resin quiet. Turpentine firm. Rice steady. Molasses steady.

Pig iron weak; Southern, $10.75@13.00; Northern, $11.00@13.00. Copper firm; brokers', $11.75; exchange, $11.50@12.00. Lead firm; brokers', $2.90; exchange, $3.00@3.02½. Tin firm; straights, $13.50@13.55; plates slow. Spelter dull; domestic, $4.05@4.10.

Coffee options opened barely steady with prices 10@15 points lower, ruled more active under liquidation; closed steady at unchanged prices to 15 points decline. Sales, 20,000 bags, including September, 10.35@10.40c. Spot coffee—Rio nominal; mild quiet; Cordova, 16¼@18c.

Sugar—Raw nominal; refined quiet.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 18.—Wheat lower; No. 2 red cash, elevator, 60c; track, 60c new, 61@62c old; No. 2 hard, 53c bid; July, 55⅛@55¼c; August, 55⅝c; September, 55⅞c bid. Corn lower; No. 2 mixed, cash, 26c; July, 25⅝c bid; September, 27⅛c. Oats easier; No. 2 cash, 17⅝c bid; July, 17⅝c bid; August, 17c bid. Rye, 32c, track. Flaxseed, 76c. Pork higher; standard mess jobbing, 72@74c. Lard easy; prime steam, $4.00; choice, $4.05. Lead, $2.75 bid, $2.77½ asked. Spelter, $3.75 asked.

PEORIA, Ill., June 18.—Grain—Corn firm and higher; No. 2, 27¼c; No. 3, 26⅝c. Oats steady; No. 2 white, 17¼@17⅝c. Rye dull and nominal. Whisky—Market steady; finished goods on the basis of $1.22 for highwines. Receipts—Corn, 27,400 bu; oats, 72,850 bu; rye, none; whisky, none; wheat, 1,200 bu. Shipments—Corn, 750 bu; oats, 62,450 bu; rye, none; whisky 200 brls; wheat, 1,200 bu.

WILMINGTON, N. C., June 18.—Resin firm; strained, $1.32½; good, $1.37½. Spirits firm. Tar firm, $1.15. Turpentine quiet; hard, $1.30; soft, $1.70; virgin, $1.80.

IN THE LOCAL LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Receipts and Shipments of Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep.

Chicago receipts and shipments of live stock for the dates mentioned:

Receipts—	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, June 15	16,255	312	42,147	12,761
Tuesday, June 16	3,762	1,267	12,276	10,966
Wednesday, June 17	15,034	868	23,489	12,433
Thursday, June 18	9,500	600	26,000	11,000
Totals	44,551	3,048	103,912	47,160
Same period last w'k	40,770	3,567	138,854	60,565
Same period 1895	37,508	4,822	101,728	53,984
Shipments—				
Monday, June 15	2,867	.....	9,495	785
Tuesday, June 16	830	5	3,009	1,521
Wednesday, June 17	2,835	7	6,360	1,283
Thursday, June 18	3,000	.....	6,500	1,500
Totals	9,532	11	25,364	5,062
Same period last w'k	10,534	74	28,797	2,266
Same period 1895	7,690	19	26,528	2,524

Today's receipts are estimated at 4,500 cattle, 22,000 hogs, and 8,000 sheep.

Cattle—The market was active and prices ruled strong to 10c higher. The advance was principally on "handy" native steers and good Texas. Native steers sold at $3.40@4.42½, bulk $3.90@4.25, averaging 1,040@1,450 lbs. Texas steers sold at $2.60@3.75, bulk $2.80@3.20; Texas cows, $2.35@2.50; native cows, $1.50@3.50; heifers, $2.60@3.90; bulls, $2.25@3.65; stags, $2.75@3.50; veal calves, $3.50@5.15; and stockers and feeders, $2.85@3.75.

Hogs—Trade was active and prices averaged steady. Common heavy closed rather weak. Receipts were below expectations again. Wednesday's and Thursday's arrivals were 35,000 smaller than the corresponding two days last week, but dealers expect liberal receipts next week. About 1,500 common hogs remained in the pen last night. Heavy sold at $2.95@3.40, bulk $3.25@3.30; mixed, $3.15@3.50, bulk $3.35@3.40; light, $3.25@3.55, bulk $3.45@3.55; pigs, $2.85@3.55, bulk $3.35@3.55. Armour bought 4,200; Anglo-American, 3,800; Boyd-Lunham, 1,500; Chicago, 700; Continental, 1,900; Hammond, 600; International, 1,400; Lipton, 1,000; Morris, 700; Swift, 3,000; Viles & Robbins, 500.

Sheep—The choicest offerings of sheep and lambs ruled strong to 10c higher, while other grades were barely steady. Native sheep sold at $2.00@4.10; yearlings, averaging 80@102 lbs, $3.75@5.00; spring lambs, $2.75@6.50; bulk, $5.85@6.25. Fair to choice Texas sheep sold at $2.85@3.50, with tailings at $1.60@2.25.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS ELSEWHERE.

NEW YORK, June 18.—Beeves—Receipts, 938; no trading. European cables quote American steers at 8½@9½, dressed weight; refrigerator beef at 7@7¾d. Exports, 550 beeves. Calves—Receipts, 838; active and steady. Veals, $3.25@5.00; buttermilk calves, $2.75@3.25. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 6,157; sheep and lambs firm; sheep, $2.00@4.25; lambs, $3.00@6.62½. Hogs—Receipts, 1,543; stock at $3.40@3.85.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 18.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,000; market strong; native shipping steers, $3.30@4.20; Texas steers, $2.50@3.50. Hogs—Receipts, 5,000; 5c higher; light, $3.20@3.40; mixed, $3.00@3.30; heavy, $3.10@3.40. Sheep—Receipts, 2,000; market strong; native, $2.75@3.50; lambs, $3.50@5.00.

IN THE MINING STOCK EXCHANGES.

Closing Prices at Chicago, New York, Boston, and San Francisco.

The following were the quotations and sales of stocks on the Chicago Mineral and Mining Board yesterday:

Stocks.	High.	Low.	Close.	Sales.
Delaware Chief	37⅝	37	37⅝	2,500
Justice	....	....	*3	....
Imperial pfd	26½	25½	26½	7,000
Chicago and Montana	8½	8½	8½	2,500
Sunnyside-Gilpin	11½	11½	11½	1,500
Squaw Mountain	....	....	*3	....
Utah Mercur	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	6,000
Isabella	....	....	*64½	....
Chula Vista	8	7	8	13,000
C. C. Golden Group	10⅝	10½	10⅝	2,000
Cosmopolitan	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6,000
Jefferson	....	....	*15	....
Great Fissure	12	11⅞	12	3,500
Medina	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	3,000
Pharmacist	....	....	*8	....
Peerless	14¼	13¾	14¼	7,500
Sumpter	4½	4½	4½	6,000
Finance	4½	4½	4½	3,000

*Bid.

IN THE FOREIGN MONEY MARKET.

Stocks Subjected to Slight Bear Influences on Cretan News.

NEW YORK, June 18.—[Special.]—The Evening Post's London financial cablegram says:

The stock markets continued idle and dull today, with symptoms of some bear operations, the points used being the situation in Crete, the Venezuelan controversy, and the American currency question. Americans were flat and under the parity, partly on fears of a revival of the Venezuelan difficulty and partly on profit taking by weak bulls. The close was above the lowest. Mines were better. Japan is said to be buying silver in San Francisco.

The weekly statement of the Bank of England shows that the coin and bullion have increased £736,000, of which £258,000 were net gold imported, the rest being returns from provinces. The only other features are a decrease of £944,000 in public deposits and of £1,840,000 in other deposits, the former being mainly due to government disbursements. Details of the gold movement for the week are £220,000 imported from Australia, £15,000 from the continent, and £281,000 from China, and £5,000 exported to Malta.

The Paris Bourse was dull and the Berlin market firm.

"L" TRAINS ON WABASH AVENUE AUG. 1

Yerkes Makes Announcement as to the Use of the Union Loop by Tenant Roads.

Cars of the Lake Street "L" road, it is announced, will be running on Wabash avenue as far as Adams street by Aug. 1. The Metropolitan road will probably begin using the Fifth avenue side of the loop not later than Sept. 1.

Mr. Yerkes says the Alley "L" will be able to use the loop as soon as it is in a position to make a contract. Its cars will run to Lake street and Wabash avenue. The Metropolitan will run its trains to Lake street and Fifth avenue until the fourth side of the loop is built. It will require probably six months after the ordinance is granted to get the Van Buren or Harrison street line in operation.

The superstructure of the Fifth avenue branch is nearly completed. Workmen are now making the crossing at Lake street and will begin shortly to place the curve. On both Wabash and Firth avenues ties are being laid and stations are being built.

LAKE SHIPPING NEWS.

Freights and Charters.

CHICAGO—Buffalo grain rates ranged between 1¼ and 1⅜ cents. Charters: To Buffalo—Pueblo, corn at ⅜ cent. To Port Huron—Quickstep, oats.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Coal charters: Plankinton, London, Samoa, George Stone, Celtic, Morley, Ewen, J. W. Moore, Chicago, 50 cents; Madden, Noquebay, Milwaukee, 45 cents; Birkhead, Commodore, Green Bay, 45 cents; C. B. Jones, Shenandoah, Armenia, Duluth, 30 cents.

CLEVELAND, O.—Ore shippers succeeded in making another break in the rate on ore from the head of Lake Superior. Charters were not reported but several boats were placed at 85 cents. Marquette and Escanaba are unchanged at 80 and 55 cents respectively. The feeling at Escanaba is steady, but some shippers are trying to cut Marquette rate. The Milwaukee coal rate was shaded 5 cents, but the Lake Superior rate is unchanged and there is a better demand for tonnage than there has been for some time. Charters: Coal—Lyon, Columbia, Moonlight, Verona, Olympia, Wallula, Pope, Cranage, Ranney, Alva, Ohio ports to head of lakes, 35 cents; Teutonia, Lorain to Milwaukee, 40 cents; Queen of West, May Richards, Ohio to Manitowoc, 40 cents. Ore—Iron Duke, Iron Age, Iron State, Marquette to Ohio ports, 80 cents; Cranage, Fryer, Rust, Escanaba to Ohio, 55 cents.

Movements of Vessels.

CONNEAUT, O.—Arrived—Olympia, A. Parker.

PORT ARTHUR, Ont.—Departed—Acadia, Morley.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Arrived—Ralph, Harold, Arnold.

BAYFIELD, Wis.—Arrived—William Grandy, City of New York.

LORAIN, O.—Arrived—Forest City. Cleared—Coal—Spencer, Bielman, Duluth.

SANDUSKY, O.—Arrived—Pabst. Cleared—Coal—Kendall, Grand Marais, Rhodes, Duluth.

MANITOWOC, Wis.—Arrived—Smith. Departed—George W. Johnson, Burt Barnes, Charlevoix.

GLADSTONE, Mich.—Arrived—Pewaukee, Grand Traverse. Cleared—E. R. Blake, Sheboygan.

FAIRPORT, O.—Arrived—Columbia. Cleared—Coal—Wright, Duluth. Light—John McWilliams, Two Wallaces, Duluth.

TWO HARBORS, Minn.—Cleared—Hundred Thirty-two, Yukon, Victory, Cleveland; Georger, Duluth; Sitka, Conneaut.

ASHTABULA, O.—Arrived—Aurora, Aurania, Ashland, Mecosta. Cleared—Coal—Rosedale, Fort William; Blake, Algoma Mills.

ESCANABA, Mich.—Cleared—Corona, Pontiac, Typo, Checotah, Frontenac, Lake Erie ports; Massachusetts, South Chicago.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont.—Up—Ketcham and consort, Denver, coal. Down—Saturn and consort, Orion and consort, Tilley and consort.

MARQUETTE, Mich.—Arrived—Pease, Planet, Cumberland, Cadillac. Cleared—Hackett Brown, Devereux, La Salle, Business, Joliet, Lake Erie ports; Oak Leaf, South Chicago.

ASHLAND, Wis.—Arrived—Robert Holland, Rappahannock, Granada, Allegheny, Transfer, Golden Rule, Ogden. Cleared—Grampian, Samuel Mather, C. B. Lockwood, I. J. Boyce, Spry tow, King tow.

ERIE, Pa.—Arrived—Lycoming, R. P. Flower, M. H. Boyce, Hundred thirty, J. Mitchell, W. P. Ketcham, Owen, Codorus, Brighter. Cleared—Brazil, coal, Sheboygan; Maryland, Escanaba, Flint, Chicago.

SOUTH CHICAGO.—Arrived—Roanoke, Kaliyuga, Oglebay. Cleared—Crosby, Transfer No. 2, Peshtigo; Rochester, Lackawanna, Worthington, Chicago; H. E. Packer, Fitzgerald, Philip Minch, Buffalo; Washburn, Hundred two, Two Harbors.

STURGEON BAY CANAL.—Down—Pewaukee, Eveline, 9 last night; Lyman Davis, 10; Merchant, Liberty, 11; Howard, 1 a. m.; Becker, Schroeder, 5; Mott, Ebenezer, 6 p. m.; Mills, 7. Up—Emma Thompson, 9 last night; Perrett consort, 10 a. m.; Chipman, Joys, 7 p. m.

DULUTH-SUPERIOR — Arrived — Kearsarge, Elphicke, Lewiston, Majestic, Nicholas, Yale, Nickol. Departed—Chamberlain consorts, Port Wing, light; Nimick, Tyrone, Ira Owen, Brown, Curry, Emory Owen, Michigan, ore, Lake Erie ports; George King, Street consorts, lumber, Lake Erie; Weed, Venice, Republic, grain, Buffalo; Campbell, Centurion, flour, Buffalo.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Arrived—Phenix, Pomeroy. Cleared—Coal—Nebraska, Gladstone; Sacramento, Paris, Abyssinia, Superior; Chili, Duluth; Turner, Bay City; Argo, Chicago; Gardner, Racine; O'Neill, Milwaukee; Churchill, Bloom, Wall, Manitowoc. Light—Schoolcraft, Bourke, Duluth.

CLEVELAND, O.—Arrived—Three Brothers, May Richards, Henry Johnson, Specular. Cleared—Coal—Quito, Duluth. Light—Wade, William Chisholm, Quayle, Verona, Duluth.

DETROIT, Mich.—Up—Prentice and consorts, 12:20 p. m.; Uganda, 1; Peshtigo, 1:30; Northern Light, 1:40; Northern King, 2:40. Down—Choctaw, 11 last night; Ranney, 2 a. m.; Specular, Magnetic, 2:40; Whitney, Wayne, 4; Owego, 4:20; Cambria, Spinner, Foster, 5; Stone, 5:30; Jewett; Tuscarora, 7; Delaware, 7:20; Smith No. 2 and consorts, 8:15; Robert Mills, Wallula, 8:40; Gogebic, Biwabic, Glasgow, 9; Lansing, 9:30; Castalia, 10; Gilbert, 11; Rugee, 12:20 p. m.; Forbes, McLachlan, Alva, 12:30; Harvey Brown, 4:50; Buttironi, 5; George Farwell, 5:30. Up Clarion, 5:40; Montana, Paris, 7:20; Progress, 7:40; Bielman, 8:40; Rust, Barnes, 9:40. Down—Peck, 6:30; Bartlett and consort, Hodge, Cheney, Ames, Lotus, 8:20; Katahdin, John Eddy, 8:40; Gratwick, 8:50; Westover, Bliss, 9:40.

MACKINAW CITY, Mich.—Up—Pringle and consort, 11:30 last night; Commodore, midnight; Rhoda Emily and consorts, 12:15 a. m.; New York, 1; Grecian, 3; Rees, 3:15; G. J. Boyce, 5; Hall and consorts, 6; Frontenac, 6:10; Haskell, 7:50; Saranac, 8:10; Fryer, 1 p. m.; Hudson, 1:20; Weston and consorts, 1:40; Cranage, 2; Robert Packer, 4:20; Dyer, 6:20; Syracuse, 9. Down—Edwards, Golden Age, 11:30 last night; Eugene Hart, 2:30 a. m.; Marion, 3:30; Sturges, Alaska, Jupiter, Saxon, 4:15; Starke, 4:40; Milwaukee, 6; Coffinberry and consort, Gould, 7:15; Lookout, 8:30; J. B. Wilbor, 8:40; Hanscomb, 8:50; Archer, 9; Kaliyuga, Fontana, 9:10; Henry Chisholm and consorts, 9:40; George Orr, Thomas Parker, Yuma, 10; Rising Star, 11:10; Pasadena, S. O. 75 and 76, 11:40; Lehigh, noon; Corona, 2:40 p. m.; Plankinton, Pentland, Mowatt, 3:40; Boston, 5; Topeka, 5:30; Gov. Smith, 5:50; Concord and consorts, 7:10; P. Sawyer, 9. Calm, clear.

PORT HURON, Mich.—Up—Egan, 11 last night; Manola, Kirby, Wyoming, 1 a. m.; Syracuse, Iron King, 2; Gladstone, 4; Spokane, 4:10; Davidson, Hoyt, 5; Neosho, 7; Armour, 8:30; Waverly and consort, Andaste, 9; Northern Queen, 9:30; Vance, 9:40; Selwyn Eddy, 10; Fedora, 11; German, 11:40; Iosco, noon; Wotan and consorts, 12:10 p. m.; Parks Foster, Eber Ward, 1; Pioneer, 1:10; Mercur, 2; Chemung, 2:40; Briton, 3:20; C. H. Green and consorts, 3:40; Schlesinger, 4:30; Matoa and consort, 4:40. Down—Hodge, Ames, Slauson, 11:20 a. m.; George Farwell, 11:50; Harvey Brown, 12:40 p. m.; Bartlett and whalebacks, 1; Peck, 2; Westover and consort, 2:20; Jenks, 3; Sicken and consorts, 3:50; Katahdin, Gratwick [steel], 4; John Eddy, 4:10. Down—Arabia, 5:20; M. M. Drake, 5:30; Macy and consorts, 6:30; Shenandoah and consorts, 7; W. B. Morey, 7:30; Christie, Sonsmith, 9. Up—Superior and consort, 5:40; Ed Smith No. 1 and consort, 7; Havana and consort, 8:15; Northern Queen, 8:20; Uganda, 8:40.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich.—Up—Hadley, 9 last night; Mahoning, Iron Chief, Iron Cliff, 2 a. m.; Craig, Bacon, Algonquin, 3; Cadillac, 3:30; Roumania, Barium, 4:20; Bangor, 6:40; Trevor and whaleback, 7:40; V. H. Ketcham, Wadena, Onoko, 8:40; Palmer, 9; Zenith City, 10:20; Siberia, 11; Corsica, 11:20; Josephine, Gifford, 1:20 p. m.; Marina, 3; Bannockburn, Winnipeg, Selkirk, Melrose, Berlin, 4:20; Whitaker, Watson, Saveland, Stimson, 5; Coffinberry, Camden, 6:30. Down—Potomac, Champion, 10 last night; Alaska, 11; S. Mitchell, 11:30; Sauber, Italia, 11:50; Caledonia, Elfin-Mere, 2:30 a. m.; Cranage, John Owen, 4:40; Farwell, Rutter, 6; Adams and whaleback, 7; Northern Wave, Moran, 8; Murphy, 8:40; Hesper, Madden, Mantenee, Noque Bay, Iroquois, 10; J. C. Lockwood, Cherokee, Chippewa, 11; Cort, Russell, noon; Maritana, 12:40 p. m.; Shickluna, St. Louis, 1:40; Gratwick [wood] and whaleback, 2; Portage, 2:40; Waldo, 3:40; La Salle, 5; Curtis, Holland, Fassett, Reed, 6; Lily, Stone, 7. Up—Yuma, Langell Boys, Comstock, 6:30; North Land, Badger State, 7:30; St. Lawrence, 8:20; George Orr, Parker, 9.

Chicago Port List.

Arrived—Coal, Raleigh, Tokio, Buffalo; Omaha, Oswego. Merchandise—Conemaugh, Buffalo; City of Traverse, Superior. Light—G. Presley, Pueblo, Milwaukee; Lackawanna, South Chicago. Lumber—Favorite, E. E. Tyson, M. Duncan, Duluth; Advance, Peshtigo; I. W. Stephenson, A. Soper, Menominee; Sachem, Alpena; W. H. Dunham, Muskegon; W. O. Goodman, Seul Choix; G. Burnham, Scott's Point; C. Raab, Pine Lake; E. E. Thompson, Marinette. Cleared—Grain—N. Hammond, Muskegon; J. J. Hill, Sarnia; Aztec, Zapotec, Prescott; City of Rome, Pueblo, J. W. Moore, Buffalo; Conemaugh, Fairport; J. R. Langdon, Ogdensburg. Merchandise—Rochester, E. P. Wilbur, Mowhak, Buffalo. Light—H. B. Pereue, Empire; M. Mills, I. W. Stephenson, M. F. Butters, R. Howlett, Menominee; Annie Laura, Ludington; M. Marshall, Seul Choix; R. C. Wente, W. H. Dunham, Manistee; D. L. Filer, Duluth; Vega, Boyne City; Minnesota, Escanaba; Advance, Peshtigo; I. N. Foster, Cheboygan; Barbarian, Manitoulin Island.

Flags for the School Children.

Messrs. Siegel, Cooper & Co. will present 5,000 original American flags to the school children of Chicago on Flag day.

TRACK LAYING BEGUN.

ENGLEWOOD AND CHICAGO BUILDING LINES TO THE SOUTH.

Construction of Road to Morgan Park to Be Completed in Two Weeks—New Cars Are Ordered—Calumet Electric to Operate the Pullman Line—Condition of the National Banks of the United States—Local Stocks Are Dull but Firm.

The Englewood and Chicago Electric is actively engaged in laying track in the connection from its present lines to Morgan Park. Three hundred men were at work yesterday laying track south in Vincennes road in the neighborhood of Eighty-first street. Within two weeks it is expected to have a double track line completed as far as Morgan Park, and by Sept. 1 the single track extension from Morgan Park to Blue Island will be completed. The company expect to begin running cars in September. The present contract calls for the building of twenty miles of double track, and a contract has been let for forty cars to a St. Louis car building company, and twenty of these will be mounted on motor trucks. The line now being built is changed somewhat from the original plan. The company now has tracks completed on Vernon avenue, Sixty-seventh street, South Chicago avenue, and Vincennes avenue. The new lines will run west on Seventy-first street to State, south on State and Seventy-ninth, west on Seventy-ninth to the Vincennes road, and south to Eighty-first street. The route is changed at this point from the original plan, and the line will be built west on Eighty-first street to Halsted, south on Halsted to Summit avenue, and on Summit avenue to the Vincennes road. It extends out the Vincennes road to Morgan avenue in Morgan Park, where a branch line will be built running west to Ogden avenue, tapping Mount Olive, Mount Greenwood, and Mount Hope Cemeteries. The line from Morgan avenue south to Blue Island is to be a single track structure.

The question of a power station has not been fully determined, though it is probable it will be located on property now owned by the company on Vincennes road, near Eighty-eighth street. It is the intention to run cars at intervals of from five to ten minutes on the line, and to make the run from Morgan Park, to a connection with the Alley "L," a distance of eight miles, in twenty-five minutes. This will make the time from Morgan Park to Congress street fifty minutes, which is nearly or quite as good time as that made by suburban trains on the steam roads.

Company's Financial Position Strong.

The Englewood and Chicago has an outstanding issue of $1,000,000 bonds, which were placed in New York through Isaac L. Rice. Mr. Rice is expected in Chicago next week. J. C. Shaffer is President of the Englewood and Chicago, but he is in Europe at the present time. The construction work on the line is being done under the supervision of G. Herbert Condict, the General Manager of the company. Other lines are expected to be built, including one on One Hundred and Third street, which will connect with the lines of the Calumet Electric. There is an issue of $2,500,000 of stock outstanding, on which no dividends have been paid, and which is supposed to represent in large measure the profit of promoters.

The Calumet Electric Street railroad has made an arrangement with George M. Pullman for the operation of the Pullman Electric line on Saturdays and Sundays. The Calumet Electric will run through cars from Stony Island and Sixty-fourth street to Pullman and return. These trains will make connection with the Calumet Electric's Seventy-third street line, and will give the people of Pullman and Kensington an opportunity to visit the beach resorts, and also to come into the city over the electric line and the Alley "L." Trains will be run from Sixty-fourth street and from the Pullman car terminal at five-minute intervals on Sundays, with the probability of a similar schedule for Saturday afternoon.

Yesterday's markets were quiet. There was no particular strength shown in any stocks but Diamond Match, and New York Biscuit held up well. Diamond Match opened at 225, sold up to 225½, went off to 224½, and closed at 224¾. New York Biscuit showed an opening sale at 97½, declining to 96¼, and closing at 96⅜. The sales of Diamond Match amounted to only 1,750 shares, while sales of Biscuit were 1,200 shares. Lake Street was steady at 24 and 24⅜. Strawboard sold at 27⅛, and International Packing, common, at 25.

Reports of National Banks.

Controller Eckels has compiled the figures shown in the reports of the national banks under the call of the Controller showing the condition at the close of business May 7, 1896. There are included in the reports 3,694 national banks. The report shows a total of national bank notes issued amounting to $201,834,295. The amount of circulation outstanding at the date the statements were made was $224,363,327, but this includes the notes of insolvent banks, those in voluntary liquidation, and those which have deposited legal tender notes under the two acts of Congress for the purpose of retiring their circulation. The abstract of the bank reports shows the following resources and liabilities:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,970,098,833
Overdrafts		12,787,531
U. S. bonds to secure circulation		225,017,500
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits		25,573,000
U. S. bonds on hand		12,491,420
Premiums on U. S. bonds		18,875,424
Stocks, securities, etc		190,938,097
Banking house, furniture, and fixtures		77,975,409
Other real estate and mortgages owned		27,009,127
Due from national banks (not reserve agents)		114,073,966
Due from State banks and bankers		28,285,698
Due from approved reserve agents		195,752,733
Cash and other cash items		12,295,435
Exchanges for clearing-house		85,503,719
Bills of other national banks		19,183,691
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents		986,263
Lawful money reserve in bank—viz.:		
Gold coin	$105,938,779	
Gold Treasury certificates	21,383,020	
Gold clearing-house certificates	30,440,000	
Silver dollars	7,285,043	
Silver Treasury certificates	31,512,287	
Silver fractional coin	5,814,316	
Total specie	$202,373,446	
Legal tender notes	118,971,652	
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal tender notes	28,035,000	
		349,380,098
Five per cent redemption fund with Treasurer		9,775,478
Due from U. S. Treasurer		1,635,392
Total		$3,377,638,822

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$ 652,089,780
Surplus fund		247,546,067
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid		89,378,085
National bank notes issued	$201,834,295	
Less amount on hand	4,451,930	
Amount outstanding		197,382,364
State bank notes outstanding		60,383
Due to other national banks		285,314,203
Due to State banks and bankers		157,980,455
Dividends unpaid		2,060,104
Individual deposits		1,687,629,515
U. S. deposits		21,015,358
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers		3,416,397
Notes and bills rediscounted		11,563,851
Bills payable		17,137,274
Liabilities other than those above stated		5,055,979
Total		$3,377,638,822

Dividend in Illinois Steel.

A telegram from Boston to Edward L. Brewster & Co. yesterday had this to say about Illinois Steel:

"The quarterly dividend of the Illinois Steel company—1½ per cent—declared in Boston yesterday is payable July 1 to stockholders of record June 22. Books close June 22 and reopen July 2. We asked President Gates as to the report of a strike at the Illinois Steel company's works. He said: 'There have been some labor troubles at the north works (structural iron works) of the Illinois Steel company, the smallest of the six plants, but what the trouble is I am not aware, as we lease this plant to the Universal Construction company. The trouble is nothing serious, I understand, and does not in any way interfere with the lease money we are getting.' Friends of the company say it is in an exceedingly strong position financially. The company last February was in a position to declare a dividend of 6 per cent, but owing to the unsettled business situation only 1½ per cent was declared, which was paid April 1. The Illinois Steel company is not a party to the recent steel combine formed by the Carnegies and other prominent steel interests, but it is working in harmony with the combination in the matter of prices. President Gates left for Chicago last night."

Sales on the Stock Exchange yesterday were as follows:

SALES CALL 10 A. M.

150 N Y Bis Co act. 97½
250 Dia M Co act... 225
100 do act.......... 225¼
100 do act.......... 225
50 C&C C&D act.. 64½
50 do 64
100 L St El R R.... 24
50 do 24¼
10 do 24⅛
100 do 24½
15 W C S R R..... 104⅝

BONDS.

$1000 C Gas Lt & C Co 5s.................. 90½

SALES AFTER CALL.

50 L St El RR act. 24¼
50 do 24½
100 do act......... 24⅝
12 W C S R R.... 105
10 do 104¾
10 do 105
2 do 104¾
5 do 105
50 Am S Bd act.... 37¼
100 N C S RR act.. 247½
100 Dia M Co act.. 225¼
250 do act........ 225⅜
200 do act........ 225½
50 do act........ 225¼
50 do act........ 225⅝
100 do act........ 225⅛
100 do act........ 225⅜
50 do act......... 225¼
15 N Y Bis Co.... 96⅝
100 do act......... 97
150 do act......... 97⅛
50 do act......... 97¼
50 do act......... 97⅛
100 do act......... 97⅜
100 do act......... 97¼
50 do act......... 97⅜
50 C&SS RT Co act 6½
50 do 6¼
64 do 6
8 do 6¼
50 Int Pack Co.... 25
30 Met WSEl RR. 19¾
10 Chi Edison Co. 117¼

BONDS.

$5000 Chicago Edison deb 6s...100¾
$2000 Met W S El R R Co 5s...... 66

SALES FROM 1:30 TO 2 P. M.

50 C&SS R T Co.. 6
27 W C S R R..... 105
100 Dia M Co act.. 225
100 do act........ 224½
50 do act........ 224⅝
150 do act........ 224⅝
50 N Y Bis Co act. 97¼
40 do 97
50 do act......... 97
50 do act......... 96⅝
100 do act......... 96½
20 do 96⅛
50 do act......... 96¼
20 do 96
50 do act......... 96⅝
50 Am S Bd Co act 37½
50 do act......... 37

IN THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

Strenuous Bear Efforts Avail Them Nothing—McKinley Attacked.

NEW YORK, June 18.—[Special.]—It will be recalled that a week ago yesterday the bears held high carnival at the Stock Exchange, it having been reported that President Cleveland was about to send a belligerent message to Congress on the Cuban question, to say nothing of other equally startling but unfounded reports, and there was a drop of 1 to 3 per cent in prices.

Since then prices have advanced 1 to 8 points, so that the bear campaign was by no menas a success. Nothing daunted, however, they attempted to repeat the raid today. Even the cables to Europe were brought freely into play, all manner of sensational rumors having been sent broadcast about the tenor of the Cuban plank in the St. Louis platform and the situation in Venezuela. There was moderate selling for foreign account—say about 10,000 to 12,000 shares—but the pressure from London was due almost entirely to the bearish reports forwarded from this side. All this was in line with the threats of the enemies of McKinley, who intimated a day or two ago that his nomination would be the signal for an attack upon the market.

The Washington houses, which did the bulk of the selling last week, have been chagrined beyond measure over the defeat of their favorite, Thomas B. Reed, and they proceeded to carry out their designs today but with indifferent success. Prices yielded ½@1½ per cent, but outside of St. Paul, Sugar, Louisville and Nashville, Burlington and Quincy, Missouri Pacific, and Wheeling and Lake Erie the trading was altogether too light to render the losses of any special significance. If anything it shows clearly that the average operator, to say nothing of the investor, is undisturbed by the idle vaporings of disappointed politicians and their allies in Wall street. The market closed steady at a recovery of ⅛@⅜ per cent from the lowest. The dominant factor is the adoption of a gold platform at St. Louis, and if the Democratic party next month takes the same view of the money question it is confidently believed that a new era of prosperity will dawn upon the country. Hence the preponderance of sentiment favors the bull side of the account and the short interest is nervous.

The transactions aggregated 180,151 shares, against 213,164 yesterday. St. Paul figures for 40,780, Sugar for 28,955, Louisville and Nashville for 14,852, Burlington and Quincy for 12,545, Missouri Pacific for 10,990, and Wheeling and Lake Erie for 9,735 shares.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	—Closing— Jn. 18.	Jn. 17.
Am. Sugar	28,200	123¼	122⅝	122⅝	123⅝
Am. Tobacco	3,800	66⅛	65	65	65¼
Do pfd	11	100	100	100	99¼
Am. Cot. Oil	200	13	13	13	13
Do pfd	50	54⅜	54⅜	54⅜	55½
Atchison	5,000	15⅛	15	15	15⅛
Do pfd	1,600	22½	21⅞	21⅞	23
An Ar. Ry pfd	50	26½	26½	26½	....
Brooklyn Gas	100	95	94¾	95	95
Bay State Gas	100	26½	26½	26½	27¼
Balto. & Ohio	100	18½	18½	18½	19¼
B. R. T.	17	23	23	23	....
C. & G. W.	1,600	8⅝	7½	7½	....
C., B. & Q.	12,400	80⅛	79	79⅛	80⅛
C. & N. W.	1,000	104½	104	104	104⅝
C., M. & St. P.	40,700	79⅛	78⅛	78⅝	79⅜
Do pfd	100	128⅛	128⅛	128⅛	129
C. R. I. & P.	7,000	72	70⅝	71⅛	72¼
C., St. P., M. & O.	300	43⅝	43	43	44
Canada So.	600	50¼	50¼	50¼	50¼
Ches. & Ohio	400	16½	16	16	16½
C., C., C. & St. L.	300	33¼	33¼	33¼	33⅝
Do pfd	250	80⅝	80	80	....
C. R. R. of N. J.	100	107	107	107	....
Con Gas [N. Y.]	700	160	159	159	159⅞
Chicago Gas	2,200	68⅝	67⅛	67⅞	68⅛
C., H. V. & T.	700	16	15	15	16⅞
Colo. Fuel & Iron	100	27	27	27	27⅞
Comstock	1,000	8	8	8	....
D., L. & W.	100	162	162	162	162½
D. & Rio G. pfd	300	48¼	48	48	....
Dist. & C. F. Co.	900	17	16⅜	16⅞	17
Edison	2	95	95	95	....
Gen. Electric	700	33½	32½	32½	33⅜
Horn Silver	200	220	220	220	....
Illinois Steel	30	67⅝	67⅝	67⅝	67
Iowa Cent. pfd	100	34	34	34	35½
Louis. & Nash	14,600	52	51	51¼	52⅝
L. E. & W.	200	19⅜	19	19	19⅞
Do pfd	100	71⅝	71⅝	71⅝	71⅛
L., N. A. & C.	300	9⅝	9½	9⅝	9⅝
Laclede Gas	100	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝
M., K. & T.	100	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	....
Do pfd	400	26½	26	26	26
Manhattan	1,800	104½	103⅜	103⅜	104
Missouri Pacific	10,900	25	24	24⅛	24⅞
M. & St. L. 1st pfd	50	79½	79½	79½	....
Northern Pacific	1,600	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
No. American Co.	900	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5¼
N. Y., O. & W.	200	14½	14½	14½	15
National Lead	100	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	26¼
National Linseed	100	19	19	19	....
N. Y., C. & St. L.	100	13	13	13	....
Oregon Imp.	75	½	¼	½	....
Phila. & Reading	4,500	15½	15	15½	15⅝
Pacific Mail	1,000	26⅜	25⅝	25⅞	26¼
Quicksilver	700	2	1⅞	2	....
Do pfd	100	14	14	14	....
Southern Ry	1,300	9⅝	9¼	9½	9⅝
Do pfd	1,400	29¼	28⅜	29	29⅝
Southern Pacific	400	19	18⅝	18⅞	19½
St. L. & S. W.	200	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	....
Do pfd	200	11	10⅝	10⅝	11½
Texas Pacific	100	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅜
Tennessee Coal	4,800	25⅜	24	24	26¼
Union Pacific	1,600	8¼	7⅝	7⅞	8⅝
U. S. Rubber	500	19⅜	19½	19½	20
Do pfd	100	79½	79½	79½	80¼
U. S. Leather pfd	800	63⅛	62⅞	62⅞	63½
W. & L. E.	9,600	10¼	9⅞	10	10½
Wabash pfd	1,900	18¼	17⅞	17⅞	18½
Western Union	1,700	86⅝	86	86⅛	86⅝

NEW YORK BOND TRANSACTIONS—10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

61000 Atch 4s. 79⅝@80
41000 do adjmt 4s ....41⅜@⅞
5000 A Co 8s ..109@¼
12000 Bkyn Gas 1st.106⅛
2000 B C R-N 1st 106⅛
2000 do cons. 102½@⅝
1000 Bkyn R Tran 5s 79½
1000 C-E I 1st ..115
25000 C-O gen 4½s .... 74½@75
5000 do R-A 1st 4s con 97
1000 do con 5s ...107⅝
8000 C H V-T gm 6s 87
4000 C So 1st gtd 4s ...... 110⅝@½
1000 C N J gm 5s 119½
5000 C-E 1st 109½
5000 C-N P 5s tr. 43½
2000 Col Av 1st.. 114⅞
6000 C B Q Neb ex 4s 90¼
11000 do con 7s ... 119¾
6000 do con 5s 101½@⅝
5000 C R I-P ex 5s ....105⅝@¾
1000 C-W I gm ..117
2000 C-N W S F deb 5s 100¼
30000 C R I-P ex 5s reg 101¼
1000 C D-I 1st 5s. 108
10000 D M-M L R ....18⅛@¼
5000 D S S-A 5s... 98
6000 Erie gen lien 65½
5000 Edison El 1st cons 105¼
3000 E T V-G A 5s.107½
2000 Edison 5s.... 107⅜
6000 E T V-G lien 91⅞
10000 Ft W-D C 1st tr 57
2000 Ill C 4s 1951 114
5000 K-D M 1st .104½
2000 Lex Av-P F 1st 114½
1000 L V Term 5s 110
2000 M-St P C-P M 5s ..114¼@115
1000 do gm 4s SerA 98
1000 do cons 132
1000 Man con 4s.. 97¾
26000 M K-T 1st 4s ....82⅞@84
28000 do 2d.......59¼@⅜
2000 M-O gm 4s 66¼@⅜
2000 M-St L 5s.. 100⅞
8000 Mex-Int 1st.. 75
4000 N C-St L 5s. 101
1000 N Y C deb 6s reg 107
1000 N Y C-St L 4s 109¼
10000 N P 1st 6s cp ....117¼@¼
15000 do 2d tr ctf ....115¼@⅝
280000 do con 5s tr ....49¼@⅝
2000 do Term 1 ....109¾
5000 O R-N 5s tr. 96
7000 do 1st 112½
6000 Or Imp 1st 86@¼
39000 do con 5s tr ....14⅜@15
6000 O S L-U 6s tr ....112@¼
81000 P-R gm 4s tr ....79¾@80¼
5000 do unstmpd.. 92½
5000 do 1st inc tr. 33⅞
6000 do 2d inc 21¼
10000 do 3d inc 19½
21000 Pitts-C 1st 7s ....106¼@107
2000 R-D 6s 120⅝
1000 StL A-TH 1st 5s 105¼
7000 St L S F gm 6s .... 113⅜@114
24000 Spokane 6s tr ....85¼@⅝
8000 St J-G I 1st tr 46
14000 So Pac Cal 5s .... 91¼@⅝
8000 So Ry 1st 5s. 94¼
5000 St P M-M 1st E Minn div.. 106¼
1000 do 2d 119½
8000 do Mont C 6s ....102@¼
1000 Tex P 1st 5s 96½
32000 do 2d inc........21⅞@22⅝
1000 T St L-KC 1st 70
5000 T-N O 5s 96
95000 U S 4s new........117⅞@118
1000 U S 4s 110
10000 U S 5s cp. 113@⅛
5000 Un El 1st 6s. 83
5000 U S Leath 6s 111¼
21000 Wab 1st 5s.........106¼@⅜
7000 do 2d 75½
28000 Wis C 1st tr ....33¼@34¼
1000 W S gtd 4s.. 106⅜
5000 do reg 104

IN THE BOSTON MONEY MARKET.

Stock Sales and Closing Quotations at the Hub.

BOSTON, Mass., June 18.—Following were the sales of stocks and the quotations at the close here today:

Description.	Sales.	Opg.	High.	Low.	Close.
American Sugar	2,500	123	123¼	122½	122⅝
Atchison	3,100	15⅛	15⅛	15	15
Bay State Gas	300	13¾	13½	13¼	13¼
Bell Telephone	40	208	208	208	208
C., B. and Q.	1,800	79¾	80¼	79¼	79¼
Calumet and Hecla	10	308	308	308	308
Chi. Junc. Ry. pfd.	75	100½	100½	100½	100½
General Elec. pfd.	50	73	73	73	73
Illinois Steel	100	64	64	64	64
Lamson	25	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼
Mexican Central	200	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
Wolverine, Minn.	50	7½	7½	7½	7½

BONDS.

$ 5000 Atch 4s......79
10000 Gas 1st 5s....85
7000 do 2d 5s.....70
$ 4000 CB deb 6s....98
5000 Mex C 2d inc. 8¼

END OF THE PRINTERS' STRIKE.

Employers and Employes of the Twin Cities Agree to Arbitrate.

Minneapolis, Minn., June 18.—The printers' strike in the Twin Cities was settled at 2 o'clock this morning by an agreement between the Typographical Union and the Publishers' Association to arbitrate all differences as to wages and hours. Meanwhile the offices have been declared "open," and the old men will be taken back as rapidly as places can be made for them. A majority of them were at once put to work.

Peter Christoffel Still Missing.

No trace has been found of Peter Christoffel, who disappeared from his home, No. 2867 North Paulina street, two weeks ago. His wife thinks he is dead. A personal advertisement was inserted in an afternoon paper telling Christoffel to return home, as everything had been settled. Mrs. Christoffel said yesterday the advertisement had been inserted without her knowledge. She knew of no trouble which could have caused her husband's disappearance.

NEWS OF THE RAILWAYS.

THREATENED WAR ON DAIRY PRODUCTS HAS BEEN AVERTED.

Commissioner Midgley Makes a Proposition to the Soo Line Which Has the Desired Effect—Advanced Rates from Iowa Points to the East Via St. Paul Now Obtain—Diversion of Wool Traffic—Concession to the Canadian Pacific.

The threatened war on dairy products to the East has been averted. The trunk lines having refused to aid the Western roads in meeting the competition of the Soo line and Canadian Pacific roads, appeal was made to the Soo line by Commissioner Midgley that it restore rates via St. Paul and thus keep the Wetsern roads from cutting their rates via Chicago. Mr. Midgley promised, if the request is granted, to help the Soo locally in every legitimate way.

This promise had the desired effect and the Soo lines at once issued notice of advance of rates in dairy products from Iowa points to the East via St. Paul.

Wool business continues to go via St. Paul and Duluth, and as the wool season is nearly over there is little prospect of any of the product coming via Chicago. This matter will be considered at a meeting of the Chicago East-bound Freight committee today.

The Lake Shore, Michigan Central, and other east-bound roads, which are members of the Joint Traffic Trust, have suffered as severely from the diversion of the wool traffic via St. Paul and Duluth as the Western roads, and it is understood action will be taken requesting the Board of Managers to at once give permission to meet the Canadian Pacific's rates.

CANADIAN PACIFIC'S CONCESSIONS.

Transcontinental Rate War Averted by Yesterday's Meeting.

An important meeting of the Transcontinental Passenger Association was held at Chairman Caldwell's office in The Rookery yesterday.

For some time past there has been a serious misunderstanding between the Canadian Pacific and the other association lines which threatened to result in the withdrawal of the Soo Line and Canadian Pacific from the association.

The most serious difficulty has been removed by a recommendation made by a committee last evening, and which will no doubt be favorably acted upon today, to allow the Canadian Pacific and Soo line to withdraw their local business from the jurisdiction of the Transcontinental Association at once. With this bone of contention removed the other troubles regarding claim of differential rates, etc., can be easily adjusted.

Messrs. McNicoll and Kerr, who represented the Canadian Pacific at the meeting, are well pleased with the result thus far.

HANNA'S PITTSBURG MINES TO CLOSE.

They Are Running at a Loss and Will Be Shut Down Rather than Cut Prices.

Pittsburg, Pa., June 18.—[Special.]—Mark A. Hanna, the director of the McKinley campaign and head of the firm of M. A. Hanna & Co. of Cleveland, the largest coal operators and lake shippers in the country, has a number of mines near Pittsburg. Mr. Hanna has told several operators that unless the coal business radically improves within the next six months his firm will close up its interests, as the last two years have resulted in heavy losses.

Mr. Hanna has been criticised as an oppressor of labor and a competitor who would stop at nothing to secure contracts. T. H. Chapman, one of the largest coal operators in the Pittsburg district and who has had the closest business relations with Mr. Hanna, gives some inside history of Mr. Hanna's methods that is at variance with these criticisms.

When the proposed coal pool was being talked of the latter was a prime factor in the movement in favor of paying the miner and producer fair wages and legitimate profits. When the pool failed Mr. Hanna was the most disappointed of the shippers. He is still paying the mining rate in this district. His competitors are paying less and rather than force prices down it is said the company will quit.

INSURANCE AFFAIRS.

Fireworks and the additional risk which they cause are worrying insurance men in no small degree. In policies for insurance on merchandise there is a clause prohibiting the handling of fireworks, and, unless a special permission is secured, the policy becomes void when fireworks are kept in the building. Before a policy holder can secure permission to deal in fireworks he is compelled to pay an additional premium. The rule of the Underwriters' Association on this point is as follows:

"A charge of 1 per cent a month, or fractional part of a month, additional shall be made for the privilege of keeping on sale or storage, or receiving for shipment, fireworks, exclusive of Chinese firecrackers or torpedoes."

Managers of the companies are directing the attention of their agents to the extra hazards caused by this class of merchandise and cautioning them to watch closely the insured who take the extra risk.

Fire Commissioner Russell of Boston has decided to grant fireworks licenses to all who ask for them and will disregard the law, now nearly obsolete, restricting such licenses to occupants of brick buildings. The companies are preparing for the extra losses accompanying the Fourth of July.

* * *

Application has been made by B. S. Terwilliger for a receiver for the Guaranty Fund Life Association of Council Bluffs, Ia. Claims are made that the company is insolvent through the negligence of officers who have been engaged, it is alleged, in an effort to intimidate applicants for membership in order to get possession of the guaranty fund of the association. It is also claimed that the officers have allowed themselves excessive salaries, although not devoting themselves to the welfare of the company.

* * *

The Colonial Insurance company, recently organized in New York, has elected George Wise President, George C. Clark Vice-President, and E. E. Hall Secretary. The company will commence business on July 1.

* * *

The Helvetia Swiss will soon be licensed by the insurance department of New York. Application for admission to the State was made some time ago, but was not granted, as the department awaited the action of Switzerland on an application for admission to that country of the New York Life. The attitude of the government is favorable and the Swiss company will be licensed to do business in New York.

* * *

The assessments equal to one premium made on the policy holders of the Old Colony Mutual of Boston are being paid in the majority of cases and the insurance continued.

* * *

W. W. Dudley, manager of the Western department of the Manchester, left yesterday for Louisville, Ky. C. B. French, assistant manager of the Manchester, is in New York City and will return to Chicago next week.

NEWS OF THE COURTS.

Judgments.

Judge Hutchinson—173680—Blanc & Co. vs. Dernberg, Glick & Horner; by dflt., $218.

Judge Adams—157104—James P. Smith et al. vs. T. P. Roach; by dflt., $306.—157418—Edwin F. Bayley vs. Thomas Blackler; same, $540.—157714—Francis De Wolf vs. Carlton Club of Chicago; same, $980 and gen. and spcl. exn.—154327—C. and W. I. R. R. Co. vs. A. J. Kyle; same, $320.—154328—Same vs. Samuel R. Olmstead; same, $320, debt $34.10 das. entire.—157727—John P. Bull vs. Milton E. Page; same, $3,800.

Judge Baker—9218—Henry H. Mather vs. L. E. and M. F. Towmsley; on ver., $72.—157606—E. B. Blinn vs. Simpson, Robinson & Co.; by dflt., $1,080.—157712—E. A. Weaver vs. Margaret I. Clinton; same, $307.—156880—Becker, Mayer & Co. vs. Morris Tucker; same, $319.—155410—The Dispatch vs. Elizabeth Clark; same, $901.

Judge Burke—153271—Gustav Heinrichs, admr. of Thomas Everman, decd., vs. C. B. Pratt; by dflt., $318.—135685—Mary Murphy vs. City of Chicago; $300.

Judge Clifford—125559—A. H. Loomis Lumber Co. vs. Henry Dibblee Co.; $860.—157,269—Adolph Schoeninger vs. Columbian History Co. and M. Moore; by dflt., $2,764.

Judge Dunne—156960—Chi. Title & Trust Co. vs. J. P. W. Brown; by dflt., $227.—157038—F. H. Hill Co. vs. John L. Quigley; same, $346.

Judge Neeley—112087—Lawrence H. Bayor vs. John H. and Emmeline L. Hoffman; on finding, $140 and appl.—157301—Wakefield Rattan Co. vs. J. J. Heidt; by dflt., $357.—128405—Anna Zimmerman vs. Home Forum Benefit Order; on ver., $1,135.—153838—Thos. R. Morgan et al. vs. Lesser Franklin; same, $920.—156736—Schnabel Bros. vs. Sigismund Heidweyer and Norbert Steiglitz; dflt. sci. fa. and judgment, $21,720 revived.

Judge Smith—23202—Elsie Helen vs. Turlington W. Narvey; by dflt., $1,038.—157318—E. M. Ashcraft vs. Imperial Fuel Co.; by dflt., $1,118.

Decrees.

Judge Brentano—889—Goldstein vs. Edwards; dec.—2575—Wilcox vs. Williams; dec. sale.—3017—Washington vs. Thomas; dec. sale.

Judge Payne—3760—Alexander G. from Louisa Brown.—3900—Archer vs. Sonnenberg; dec. sale.—2670—Wilcox vs. Bailey; dec. sale.—3743—Bixby vs. Wells; dec. sale.—2184—Kahn vs. Same; same.—3574—Bertha from Joseph A. Brown.—3710—Ann H. from Jennie Lane.

Judge Tuley—11247—M. and T. S. and L. Assn. vs. Bischoff; dec. sale.—11787—Stahle vs. Same; same; dec.—124167—Moulton vs. Cook; dec. sale.

Court Calls for Today.

Judge Tuley—No call. No. 40 on hearing.

Judge Horton—No court.

Judge Gibbons—No court.

Judge Hanecy—Nos. 16 to 31 inclusive, except No. 20. No case on hearing.

Judge Brentano—Nos. 2837, 3605, 3855, 5736, and 3027. No case on hearing.

Judge Payne—No call. No. 171310 on trial.

Judge Burke—No. 12068. No. 8679 on trial.

Judge Hutchinson—Trial call Nos. 2712, 1223, 3032, 3126, 993, 2705, 3134, 3135, 3136, 3138, 774, 998, 13044, 2609, 3231, 3233, 3237, 329, 3240. No case on trial.

Judge Goggin—Trial call Nos. 3624, 2470, 1820, 3003, 3824, 3843, 3941, 3942, 3649, 3951, 4046, 4058, 1499, 2359, 1295, 3732½, 2464, and 13324 on trial.

Judge Ball—Trial call Nos. 2583, 2584, 659, 342, 2595, 2486, 2160, and 2484 on trial.

Judge Adams—Trial call Nos. 9735, 4222, 8684, 9780, 9789, 9816, 9607, 8811, 9825, and 9625 on trial.

Judge Baker—Trial call Nos. 11583, 9506, 9057, 11639, 11648, 11657, 11675, 11713, 11730, 11722.

Judge Clifford—First call, Nos. 1151 to 1200, inclusive. Trial call Nos. 8390, 8228, 8535, 6530, 6791, 9533, 1606, 8120, 20102, 2680. No case on trial.

Judge Dunne—9:30 a. m.—Nos. 11706, 1118, 9672, 18204, 3201, 3175, 4584, 4872, 6812, 4021, 4461, 5658, 5980, 20099, 9506, 9507, 3194, 10612. No case on trial.

Judge Neely—Trial call Nos. 9111, 9120, 9148, 9206, 9261, 9270, 9279, 9345, 9364, 9373, 9391, 9400, 9409, 9427, 9435, 9510, 9519, 9529. No case on trial.

Judge Smith—No trial call until Tuesday. No. 5745 on trial.

Judge Carter—10 a. m.—No. 14894. 2 p. m.—Nos. 14112, 14918.

Judge Donnelly—9:30 a. m.—In re. Laferier R. L. & S. Assn. 10 a. m.—Nos. 14527, 14579.

Judge Bishop—Trial call Nos. 13222, 13380, 13381, 13384, 13388, 13397, 13398, 13405, 13406, 13410. No. 10533 on trial.

Judge Kohlsaat [Probate Court]—General business.

Judges Woods, Jenkins, and Showalter—United State Circuit Court of Appeals—General business.

Judge Sears—No announcement.

Judge Freeman—No announcement.

Judge Tuthill—Criminal Court Branch No. 1—Nos. 4271, 4272, 1119, 268, 444, 986, 993, 1497, 1891, 1897, 2312, 2373, 2374, 2606, 2650, 2795, 2799, 3282, 3287, 3395, 3420.

Judge Chetlain—Criminal Court Branch No. 3—Nos. 4251, 4284, 3050.

Judge Windes—Criminal Court Branch No. 4—Call not extended.

Judge Stein—Criminal Court Branch No. 5—Call not extended.

Wants to Get Back Her Money.

W. R. Wales, the proprietor of a cigar stand in the Bort Block, No. 21 Quincy street, was arrested on Wednesday night on a warrant issued by Justice Foster charging him with obtaining money by false pretenses. He gave bonds to appear for trial on June 27. The complaining witness is Miss Hattie C. Domansky. Wales is said on certain allegations to have borrowed $200 which she says he has failed to pay back.

Absconding Postmaster Captured.

Postal Inspector J. J. Larmour reached Chicago last evening with Charles F. Reed, ex-Postmaster at Beulah, Wis. Two months ago Reed was found to be several thousand dollars short in his accounts. Inspector Larmour surprised Reed at his hiding-place in West Virginia. He was taken to Milwaukee last night, where he had been indicted.

Postal Clerk Aubin Arrested.

Leo Aubin, a clerk in the General Postoffice, was arrested yesterday afternoon for rifling packages. Aubin is 19 years old and a clerk in the newspaper section of the city delivery division. He was arraigned before Commissioner Foote and held to the grand jury in the sum of $1,000.

STATEMENT
OF THE
CREDIT LYONNAIS,
French Limited Co.,
CAPITAL, 200,000,000 FRANCS
30th April, 1896.

ASSETS.

Cash	$ 20,447,036.09
Bills receivable	123,027,375.16
Call loans	19,741,172.10
Accounts current	59,761,717.83
Time loans (not exceeding 60 days)	19,936,179.09
Government and other securities	3,764,597.95
Bank premises	6,000,000.00
Sundry accounts	2,256,338.17
Uncalled capital	3,146,230.00
Total	$258,080,636.30

LIABILITIES.

Deposits	$ 72,678,655.40
Accounts current	85,818,710.70
Acceptances	27,022,065.81
Deposits for fixed periods	18,295,894.94
Sundry accounts	6,265,309.55
Reserve	8,000,000.00
Capital	40,000,000.00
Total	$258,080,636.30

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